Delirium: It is a change in consciousness that can involve disorientation, impairment of (usually recent) memory, illusions or hallucinations, and reduced attention to the surrounding world. Mood: a pervasive and sustained emotion subjectively experienced and reported by a patient and observed by others; examples include depression, elation, anger.Dependence: Basically, two concepts have been invoked regarding the definition of dependence- Psychological dependence: Craving, compulsively substance-seeking activities and related evidence of pathological use patterns. Physical dependence: Tolerance or withdrawal.Stress= **stress** is a feeling of strain and pressure.Small amounts of **stress** may be desired, beneficial, andeven healthy. Positive **stress** helps improve athleticperformance. It also plays a factor in motivation, adaptation,and reaction to the environment. Excessive amounts of**stress**, however, may lead to bodily harm.Obsession: pathological persistence of an irresistible thought or feeling that cannot be eliminated from consciousness by logical effort; associated with anxiety

Insomnia: lack of or diminished ability to sleep. Initial: difficulty in falling asleep. Middle: difficulty in sleeping through the night without waking up and difficulty in going back to sleep. Terminal: Early morning awakening. Delusion= It is false belief, based on incorrect inference about external reality, not consistent with patient’s intelligence and culture background cannot be corrected by reasoning. Affect=observed expression of emotion, possibly inconsistent with patient’s description of emotion, and characterized by its maintenance, consistency, and stability. Compulsion=**:** Repetitive behaviors or mental acts that the person feels driven to perform in response to an obsession or according to rigidly applied rules. Mental retardation=It is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of the mind, which is characterized by deficits in intelligence and social adjustment

COMPARISON OF DEMENTIA AND DELIRIUM

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dementia** | **Delirium** |
| Chronic organic brain syndrome | Acute organic brain syndrome |
| Consciousness unimpaired (until late in the course of disease) | Consciousness clouded |
| Normal level of arousal | Agitation or stupor |
| Develops insidiously over months or years | Develops rapidly |
| Often chronic, progressive | Often reversible |
| Common in nursing homes, psychiatric hospitals | Common on medical wards in general hospitals |

The main type of stress-related disorder

Acute stress disorder, Posttraumatic stress disorder, Adjustment disorder

Causes of personality disorder (biological aspect, psychological aspect and social aspect)

Genetics, Childhood trauma, Verbal abuse High reactivity, Peers

Typical stages of schizophrenia

Prodromal stage, Active/acute stage, Residual stage

General management to dementia (physical aspect, abilities assessment, health managements)

Assess for physical illness & depression, Establish functional abilities & any risks, Capacity assessment, Carer assessment,

Education of carers, Assess social care needs & support required,

Planning for future care: advance directives, power of attorney,

Cholinesterase inhibitors, Management of behavioural problems,

Terminal care,

Symptoms of schizophrenia (negative and positive symptom)

Positive symptoms-**Thought disorder (Disorganized Speech)**: problems in the organization of ideas and in speaking so that a listener can understand **Delusions**: Beliefs contrary to reality firmly held in spite of evidence to the contrary (themes: control, grandeur, persecution) **Hallucinations**: sensory experiences in the absence of any stimulation from the environment

Negative symptoms- **Avolition** (or apathy): a lack of energy and a seeming absence of interest in routine activities **Alogia**: a negative thought disorder (poverty of speech, poverty of content) **Anhedonia**: inability to experience pleasure **Flat or Blunted affect**: virtually no stimulus can elicit an emotional response

**Asociality**: severe impairments in social relationships