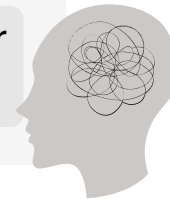




schizophrenia

a group of severe disorders characterised by atypical cognition, behaviour and emotions



causes of schizophrenia

a combination of **physical, genetic, psychological** and **environmental factors** can make a person more likely to develop the condition

examples include:

- **drug abuse**
- **birth complications**
- **differences in brain development**

types of symptoms

positive symptoms

- delusions
- hallucinations
- disorganised talking
- movements

negative symptoms

- apathy
- slowness
- loss of motivation
- social withdrawal

management

- **psychological interventions (family support /individual CBT)**
- **antipsychotic medication**

types of antipsychotics

type of antipsychotic	examples	side effects associated with antipsychotic
typical (first generation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• chlorpromazine• haloperidol• prochloperazine	extrapyramidal symptoms e.g. akathisia, dystonic reactions, tardive dyskinesia
atypical (second generation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• aripiprazole• clozapine• olanzapine• risperidone• quetiapine	fewer extrapyramidal symptoms than typical, other effects such as weight gain, glucose intolerance, hyperprolactinaemia, hyperlipidemia, dyslipidaemia, neutropenia

schizophrenia can manifest with a combination of **positive and negative symptoms**, and the relative prominence of each set can vary among individuals.

there are **two types** of antipsychotics, the main difference is **their side effects profile**. they are known to **block different receptors in the body** therefore have different side effects

SCHIZOPHRENIA
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

