

INTRODUCTION :. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder in which people interpret reality abnormally. Result in some combination hallucinations, delusions, and distorted thinking and behavior that impairs daily functioning, and can be disabling

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:

Behavioural: social isolation, disorganized behavior, aggression, agitation, compulsive behavior, excitability, hostility, repetitive movements, self-harm, or lack of restraint

Cognitive: thought disorder, delusion, amnesia, belief that an ordinary event has special and personal meaning, belief that thoughts aren't one's own, disorientation, mental confusion, slowness in activity, or false belief of superiority

Psychological: hallucination, paranoia, hearing voices, depression, fear, persecutory delusion, or religious delusion

Speech: circumstantial speech, incoherent speech, rapid and frenzied speaking, or speech disorder

CAUSES:

The exact cause of schizophrenia isn't known, but a combination of genetics, environment and altered brain chemistry and structure may play a role.

DIAGNOSIS METHODS:

As per the DSM-5 TR, and verbatim of the informant at the time of admission

TREATMENT:

Antipsychotics: These medications block certain chemicals that the brain uses for cell-to-cell communication.

Other medications: to help reduce side effects of antipsychotic medications such as tremors.

Psychotherapy: Talk therapy methods like cognitive

behavioral therapy (CBT) can help cope with and manage the condition. Long-term therapy also helps with secondary problems alongside schizophrenia, such as anxiety, depression or substance use issues.

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). If other treatments don't work, ECT is done. This treatment involves using an electrical current applied to the scalp, which then stimulates certain parts of the brain. The stimulation causes a brief seizure, which can help improve brain function if the patient has severe depression, agitation and other problems. The patient receives anesthesia, is asleep during the procedure, and won't feel any pain.

CASE HISTORY

NAME : ABC

AGE : 35

SEX : Female

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION : - N.A

OCCUPATION : Homemaker

MARITAL STATUS : Married

INFORMANT : Husband

CHIEF COMPLAINTS : Auditory hallucinations, visual hallucinations, wandering, aggressive, physically and verbally abusive, delusion of snakes crawling in stomach

DIAGNOSIS : Schizophrenia

PATIENT'S VERSION : Troubled by husband

MODE OF ONSET

1.Onset of illness:2020 february

2.Duration: 3 years

3.precipitating factor:

HISTORY OF PRESENTING ILLNESS : The patient is suffering with both auditory and visual hallucinations. She keeps wandering in the facility. She displays aggression, and is physically and verbally abusive. The patient had Somatic delusions of snake crawling in stomach

TREATMENT HISTORY :

Case of relapse, 2 ECTs

PRESENCE OF DISORDERS OF CHILDHOOD : Absent

ATMOSPHERE AT HOME DURING CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE : N.A

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY : Homemaker

MARITAL HISTORY : 16 years. Normal marital life, but the patient wrongly thought of being troubled by the husband.

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL

ACTIVITY : fight with landlord, good relations with kids, patient reported being troubled by husband

PREMORBID PERSONALITY : Expressed aggression without provocation.

MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION

1. *Appearance*: drowsy eyes, blunted affect

2. *Behaviour*:

- Cooperativeness : responsive, polite, compliant
- Consciousness : present
- Eye-contact : less often
- Psychomotor activity : average
- Rapport : easy to establish

3. *Mood and affect*: dull

4. *Speech*: low voice, coherent and appropriate

5. *Thought content*: troubled by husband

6. *Thought process*: felt husband was unsupportive which was irrelevant

7. *Cognition*: impaired

8. *Judgement*: impaired

9. *Insight*: average

DIAGNOSTIC FORMULATION 35 year old female has been diagnosed with Schizophrenia since 2020. On being brought to the psychiatric ward, the patient was observed to have auditory hallucinations, visual hallucinations, wandering behavior, aggressive, physically and verbally abusive behavior. According to the informants report, the patient had a Somatic delusion of snakes crawling in her stomach. The patient had average insight of her problems. She reported being troubled by her husband which was untrue.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Antipsychotics

ECTs

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Psychoeducation

Family therapy

Treatment: 2 ECTs

Conclusion

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder in which people

interpret reality abnormally. It results in some combinations of hallucinations, delusions, and distorted thinking and behavior that impairs daily functioning, and can be disabling. The patient has been diagnosed with schizophrenia for 3 years. She had auditory hallucinations, visual hallucinations, Somatic delusions, wandering behavior, aggressive, physically and verbally abusive behavior, and average insight. As a management plan she was given Antipsychotics, ECTs, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Psychoeducation, Family therapy. She's still under medical supervision.

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