



Psychiatry team 441



Signs & symptoms in psychiatry

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Objectives:

- ◀ to define symptoms and signs
- ◀ To describe the positive and negative features in psychiatry.
- ◀ To describe symptoms and signs in psychiatry.

Color index:

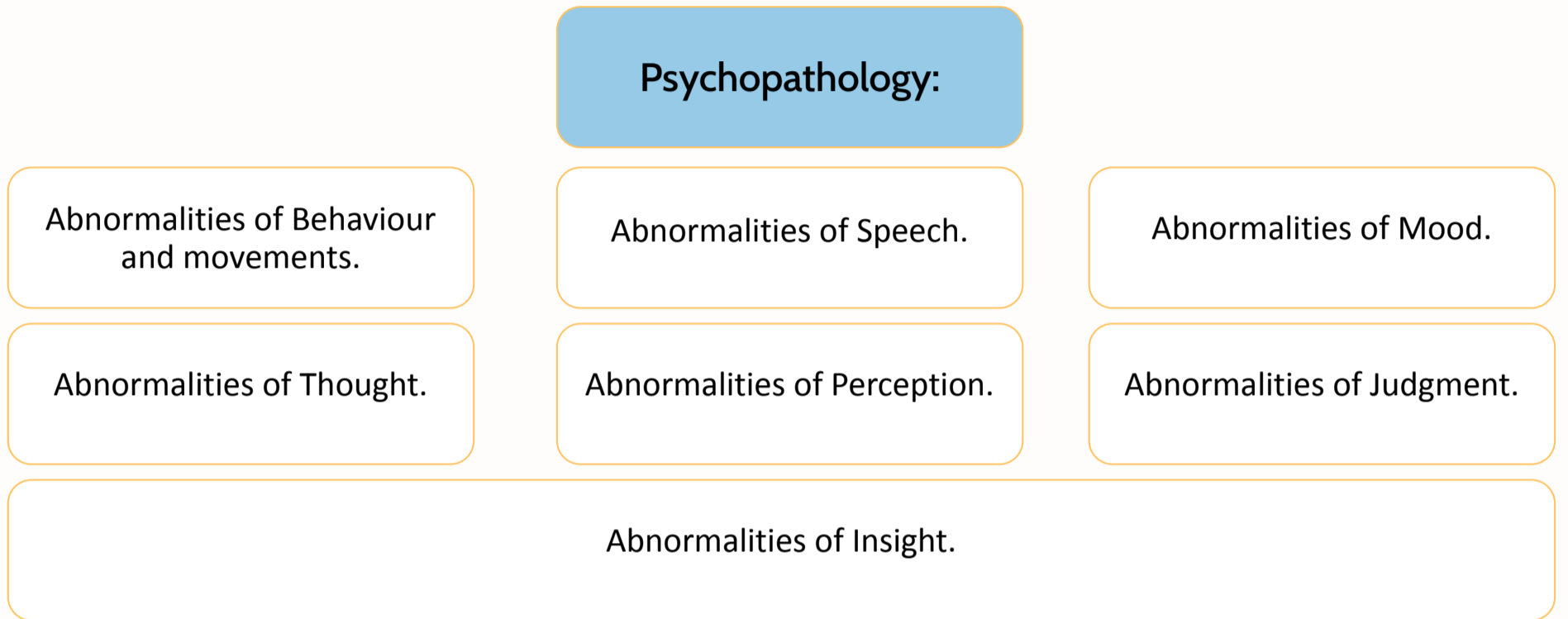
- ◆ Important
- ◆ Golden
- ◆ Textbook

- ◆ Old notes (439/438)
- ◆ New notes (441)
- ◆ Extra

Signs & symptom

Signs and Symptoms in psychiatry are psychopathology

- Signs are objective (clinician's observations)
- Symptoms are subjective (personal experiences)



1. Abnormalities of behavior and movements

Psychomotor Retardation	Slow psychological activities (e.g., delayed answers), and physical activities (e.g., slow movement).
Stupor	semi coma, open eyes but he's not there
Agitation	Severe anxiety associated with motor restlessness
Akathisia	can't rest keep moving (drug side effect usually)
Acute Dystonia	muscle spasm (contraction)
Waxy Flexibility (catalepsy)	you put him in a position he will stay in it for hours
Stereotypies	movements that are repetitive but without purpose
Mannerism	Semi-purposeful odd movements, e.g., repeated hand movement resembling a military salute. DDX: Schizophrenia.



2. Abnormalities of Speech

Poverty of Speech.	Limited amount of speech.
Pressure of Speech.	Excessive, rapid, and uninterrupted speech.(بالع مسجل)
Stuttering	Excessive repetition of parts of words. (تأتاه)
Clang Associations.	choosing words for it's similarities not meaning (سجع)
Word Salad.	disorganized thinking and speaking
Circumstantiality.	Excessive unnecessary details causing a delay in getting to the point but often comes back to the point.
Echolalia	Purposeless repetition of words made by others (كانه صدى يقلدك)

3. Abnormalities of Mood

Anxiety	Excessive worries, apprehension, and negative expectations accompanied by physical symptoms of sympathetic system arousal (such as palpitation, tremor, and sweating). DDX: Anxiety disorders.
Fear	intensely unpleasant emotion in response to perceiving or recognizing a danger or threat.
Panic	an abrupt surge of intense fear or discomfort
Phobia	Irrational exaggerated fear and avoidance of a particular object, situation, or activity. DDX:specific phobia, agoraphobia, and social phobia.
Dysphoria	Psychopathological feeling of sadness
Depressed mood	A significant low mood that adversely affects motivation, thoughts,and behavior.
Anhedonia	Loss of interest in, and withdrawal from, all regular and pleasurable activities.
Euphoria	Exaggerated feeling of well-being that is inappropriate to real events
Apathy	Total lack of emotional reactivity accompanied by detachment from the surrounding.
Expansive mood	Expression of feelings w/o restraint, frequently w/t overestimation of their significance or imp.

استطرد لكن بعدين يجاوب مثال: من متى عندك؟ يقولك سالفه طويلة ثم يجاوبك في الاخير -1

2-What is the difference between circumstantiality and tangentiality? Circumstantiality differs from tangentiality in that the main point is never lost but rather accompanied by a large amount of nonessential information



What are the Differences Between Mood & Affect?

Mood	Affect
The long-term feeling state through which all experience are filtered	the visible and audible manifestations of the patient's emotional response to external and internal events
The emotional background	The emotional foreground
Last days to weeks	Momentary , seconds to hours
Changes spontaneously, not related to internal or external stimuli	Changes according to internal & external stimuli.
Symptom (ask patient)	Observed by others (sign) (Current emotional state)

4. Abnormalities of thought

A. THOUGHT Forms (process)

B. THOUGHT contents

A. THOUGHT Forms (process)	B. THOUGHT contents
<p>the way in which a person puts together ideas and associations.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> goal-directed thinking Loosening of associations or derailment Flight of ideas Tangentiality Circumstantiality Word salad or incoherence Neologisms Clang associations (rhyming) Punning(double meaning) Thought blocking 	<p>what a person is actually thinking about.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delusions Preoccupations Obsessions and compulsions Phobias Suicidal or homicidal ideas Ideas of reference and influence Poverty of content



A. Thought forms (process)



The way in which a person puts together ideas and associations;

Positive Formal Thought Disorders, Examples:

- Goal-directed thinking: normal, answers clearly and logically
- Loosening of associations or derailment: Flow of thought in which ideas from one subject to another in a completely unrelated way, Lack of cohesion between sentences
Derailment (mild form off looseness of associations, in the textbook they are synonymous): Gradual or sudden deviation in train of thought without blocking
- Flight of ideas
Rapid, continuous verbalizations or plays on words produce constant shifting from one idea to another
Subjective feeling of accelerated thinking: "My thoughts are ahead of speech."
- Tangentiality: is a disturbance in which the patient loses the thread of the conversation and pursues tangential thoughts stimulated by various external or internal irrelevant stimuli and never returns to the original point
- Circumstantiality: indicates the loss of capacity for goal-directed thinking; in the process of explaining an idea, the patient brings in many irrelevant details and parenthetical comments but eventually does get back to the original point
- Word salad or incoherence: Communication that is disconnected, disorganized, or incomprehensible
- Neologisms: new words created by the patient through the combination or condensation of other words
- Clang associations (rhyming): Speech that's signified by its rhythm rather than meaning
- Punning (double meaning): Irrational playing upon words, by using a word of more than one meaning
- Thought blocking: is an interruption of the train of thought before an idea has been completed
- Illogicality
- Pressure of speech: Increase in the amount of spontaneous speech
- Distractible speech: Patient stops talking in the middle of a sentence and changes the subject in response to nearby stimulus
- Perseveration: Repetition of words or phrase.

Negative Formal Thought Disorders (Alogia)

- Impoverished thinking and cognition
- Often occurs in patients with schizophrenia
- Because thinking cannot be observed directly, it is inferred from the patient's speech.
 - Poverty of speech: Restricted amount of spontaneous speech. Replies tend to be brief, unelaborated
 - Poverty of content of speech: Adequate in amount yet it conveys little information
 - Vagueness, repetition and over abstraction.
 - Circumstantiality → excessive speech and details.
 - Poverty of content of speech → excessive speech with few details

B. Thought content

What a person is actually thinking about.

Examples :

- Poverty of content
- Delusion: Fixed false belief, based on incorrect inference about external reality
- Phobias
- Ideas of reference and influence
- Preoccupation: Centering of thought content on a particular idea
- Obsession: Persistent and recurrent idea, image, or impulse that cannot be eliminated from consciousness by logic or reasoning.
- Compulsion: Pathological need to act on an impulse that
- Suicidal and Homicidal ideations.

5. Abnormalities of perception

Illusion

There is an actual stimuli that he sees (unlike hallucination) but he perceive it differently

Pseudo-hallucination.

He knows it is not real (not clinically significant) (زي الجاثوم)

Hallucination

second-person

sees someone talking to him

Third-person

sees to people talking about him

Types of hallucinations

1. **Auditory:** most common in schizophrenics
2. **Visual:** less common in schizophrenics. Drug and EtOH withdrawal and intoxication and delirium
3. **Olfactory:** Usually in epileptic auras
4. **Gustatory:** Often accompanied by olfactory hallucinations
5. **Tactile:** Drug or EtOH withdrawal

Types of delusion

1. **Nonbizarre:** Beliefs that are possible yet false (e.g., government is spying on me, a spouse is committing infidelity)
2. **Bizarre:** Beliefs that are impossible and false (e.g., being possessed by an alien)

	Delusion	Description	Example
1	Delusion of control or passivity - Delusion of broadcasting: Delusion that one's thoughts are being broadcast or projected into the environment Subjective belief that other people can hear their thoughts out loud - Thought insertion: Delusion that thoughts are being implanted in one's mind by other people or forces - Thought withdrawal: Delusion that one's thoughts are being removed from one's mind by other people or forces	Subjective belief that thoughts or actions are controlled by some external force	Being controlled by aliens
2	Delusion of grandeur	Subjective belief of special powers or abilities or of being famous	A belief of having special powers or unprecedented intelligence
3	Delusion of infidelity (Pathological jealousy, Othello syndrome)	Thought preoccupation of a spouse being unfaithful	
4	Delusion of persecution	Subjective belief of being conspired against	Feeling that one is followed or that the house is bugged or of being hunted by the government
5	Delusion of reference	Subjective belief that remarks have some special meaning for the person	Seeing a group of people laughing would be processed in reference to oneself. Believing that the news or newspapers carry a special message to the person
6	Somatic delusions	Subjective belief that the body is diseased or altered in some way	Feeling that an organ is missing after a surgery. Feeling that brain or the stomach is rotting
7	Nihilistic delusions (Cotard syndrome)	Subjective belief of the nonexistence of self or certain body parts • Relatively sepecific to severe depression, might lead to suicide	
8	Delusions of mind reading	Subjective belief that other people can read their thoughts, but does NOT think that they are heard out loud (differentiates it from broadcasting)	
9	Delusion of religiosity	Subjective belief of false religious concepts	Beliefs about the Second Coming, the Antichrist, or possession by the Devil or a new religion
10	Delusions of sin or guilt	Subjective belief that one has committed some unforgivable sin	Feeling responsible for a natural disaster or thinking of or personal actions that carry large-scale consequences
11	Mixed	E.g., Religious + Grandiosity = believing that they are the antichrist	
12	Erotomantic	Involves believing that an individual, a celebrity or otherwise, is in love with the delusional person. (e.g., believing Jake Gyllenhaal to be in love with you, his movies containing secret love letters deciphered only by you)	

Examples of ideas of reference include a person's belief that the television or radio is speaking to or about him or her. Examples of ideas of influence are beliefs about another person or force controlling some aspect of a person's behavior.

6. Abnormalities of judgment

- Diminished ability to assess and correctly understand a situation and to act appropriately (can't assess current situation).

Example:

لو شب حريق وش بتسوي؟ يقول هذا امر الله
ونكمل معه في القصة ونحط عقبات مثلا لو كان الباب مقفل او اذا محد سمعك؟

7. Abnormalities of insight (استبصار)

- Degree of awareness of being mentally ill and in need of psychiatric treatment.

4 Qs to assess:

- تحس فيك مشكلة؟
- وش تحس السبب؟
- بتجي مواعيدك؟
- بتاخذ علاجك؟



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Good luck!!



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Special thanks to 439 & 438 psychiatry teams