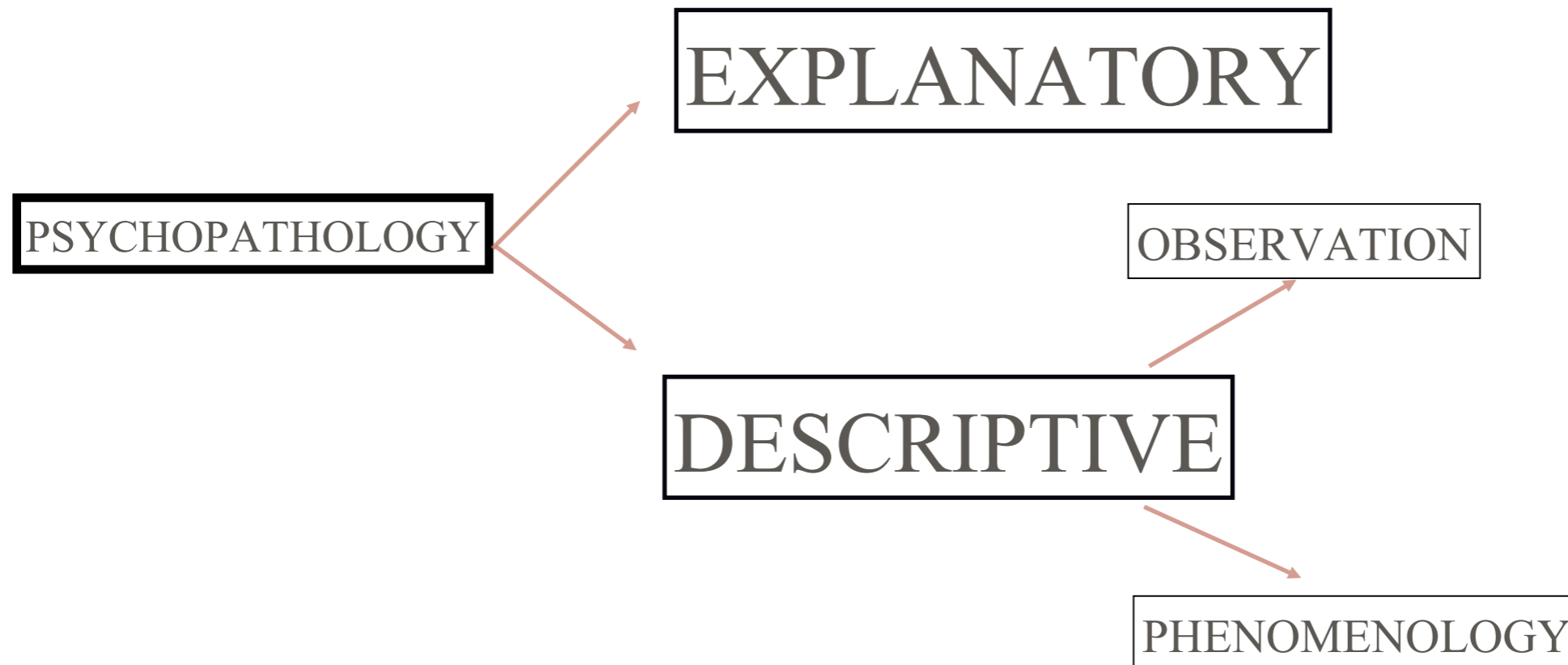


# PSYCHOPATHOLOGY



# INTRODUCTION

- PSYCHIATRY
- PSYCHOPATHOLOGY



- . Disorders of perception
- . Disorders of thought and speech
- . Disorders of emotion
- . Disorders of consciousness
- . Disorders of the experience of self

# DISORDERS OF PERCEPTION

# **sensory distortions and sensory deceptions**

Distortions-constant real perceptual object,  
which is perceived in a distorted way,

Deceptions a new perception occurs that may or  
may not be in response to an external stimulus.

## **SENSORY DISTORTIONS**

Changes in perception that are the result of a change in the intensity and quality of the stimulus or the spatial form of the perception.

### **Changes in intensity (hyper- or hypo-aesthesia)**

**HYPERAESTHESIA:** Increased intensity of sensations

**Hyperacusis-** Anxiety and depressive disorders, hangover from alcohol and migraine  
**Visual hyperaesthesia-** Hypomanic, epileptic aura, use of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), intense normal emotions.

**Hypoacusis** - occurs in delirium, disorders associated with attentional deficits such as depression and attention-defecit disorder.

• Visual and gustatory sensations may also be lowered in depression, for example, everything is black or all foods taste the same.

# **SENSORY DISTORTIONS**

## **Changes in quality :**

Visual perception – affected by this are brought about by toxic drugs.

Xanthopsia- Colouring of Yellow

Chloropsia - Colouring of green

Erythroopsia- Colouring of red

Metallic taste associated with the use of lithium.

Derealization- Everything looks unreal and strange

Mania- looks perfect and beautiful

# SENSORY DISTORTIONS

## **Changes in spatial form (dysmegalopsia)**

Change in the perceived shape of an object.

**Micropsia**-objects as smaller,experience of the retreat of objects into the distance without any change in size(porropsia).changes of size in dreams and hallucinations (Lilliputian hallucinations)

**Macropsia or Megalopsia.**

**Dysmegalopsia**- objects that are perceived to be larger (or smaller) on one side than the othe.

**Metamorphosia**- to describe objects that are irregular in shape.

Dysmegalopsia can result from retinal disease, disorders of accommodation and convergence, temporal and parietal lobe lesions. Rarely, it can be associated with schizophrenia.



# **SENSORY DISTORTIONS**

## **DISTORTIONS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF TIME**

Two varieties of time:

Physical- Determined by physical events

Personal- Personal judgement of passage of time

Mania- Time passes quickly

Depression- Time passes slowly

Acute organic states (temporal disorientation) disorders of time is seen in milder form there may be over estimation of time.

# SENSORY DECEPTIONS

## ILLUSIONS AND HALLUCINATIONS

**Illusions** - misinterpretations of stimuli arising from an external object,

- VISUAL- more common in delirium

Three types of illusion:

- **Completion illusions:** inattention such as misreading words in newspapers or missing misprints because we read the word as if it were complete. Alternatively, if we see faded letters we may misread the word on the basis of our previous experience, our interests etc.,

“book”

**Affect illusions:** these arise in the context of a particular mood state. For example, a bereaved person may momentarily believe they 'see' the deceased person,

- **Pareidolia:** in which vivid illusions occur without the patient making any effort.

result of excessive fantasy thinking and a vivid visual imagery.

seeing vivid pictures in fire or in clouds, without any conscious effort on his part and sometimes even against his will.

**Only smart people can read this.  
It doesn't matter in what order  
the letters in a word are, the  
important thing is that the first  
and last letter be in the  
right place. And I always  
thought spelling was important!**



# *Hallucinations*

- 1.A false perception that occurs without a stimuli
- 2.in a clear conscious state
- 3.heard in the outer objective space
- 4.through one of the sensory organs
- 5.which is out of will of control.

## **Hallucinations :causes**

Intense emotions

Suggestion

Disorders of sense organs

Sensory deprivation

Disorders of CNS

**Emotions-** Depressed patients with delusions of guilt; hallucination tends to be derogatory and punishing. religious offerings

**Disorders of sense organs -** Hallucinatory voices may be heard in ear disease. Visual hallucination is seen in eye diseases.

**Charles Bonnet syndrome (phantom visual images)** is a condition in which complex visual hallucinations occur in the absence of any psychopathology and in clear consciousness. It is associated in peripheral or central reduction in vision.

### **Sensory Deprivation**

If all incoming stimuli are related to minimum in a normal subject they will begin to hallucinate after few hours.

E.g. - protective patches, deafness.

### **Disorders of CNS**

Lesions of diencephalons and cortex can produce hallucination that are not only visual but can be auditory.





## HALLUCINATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL SENSES

Hearing (auditory)

Vision

Smell

Taste

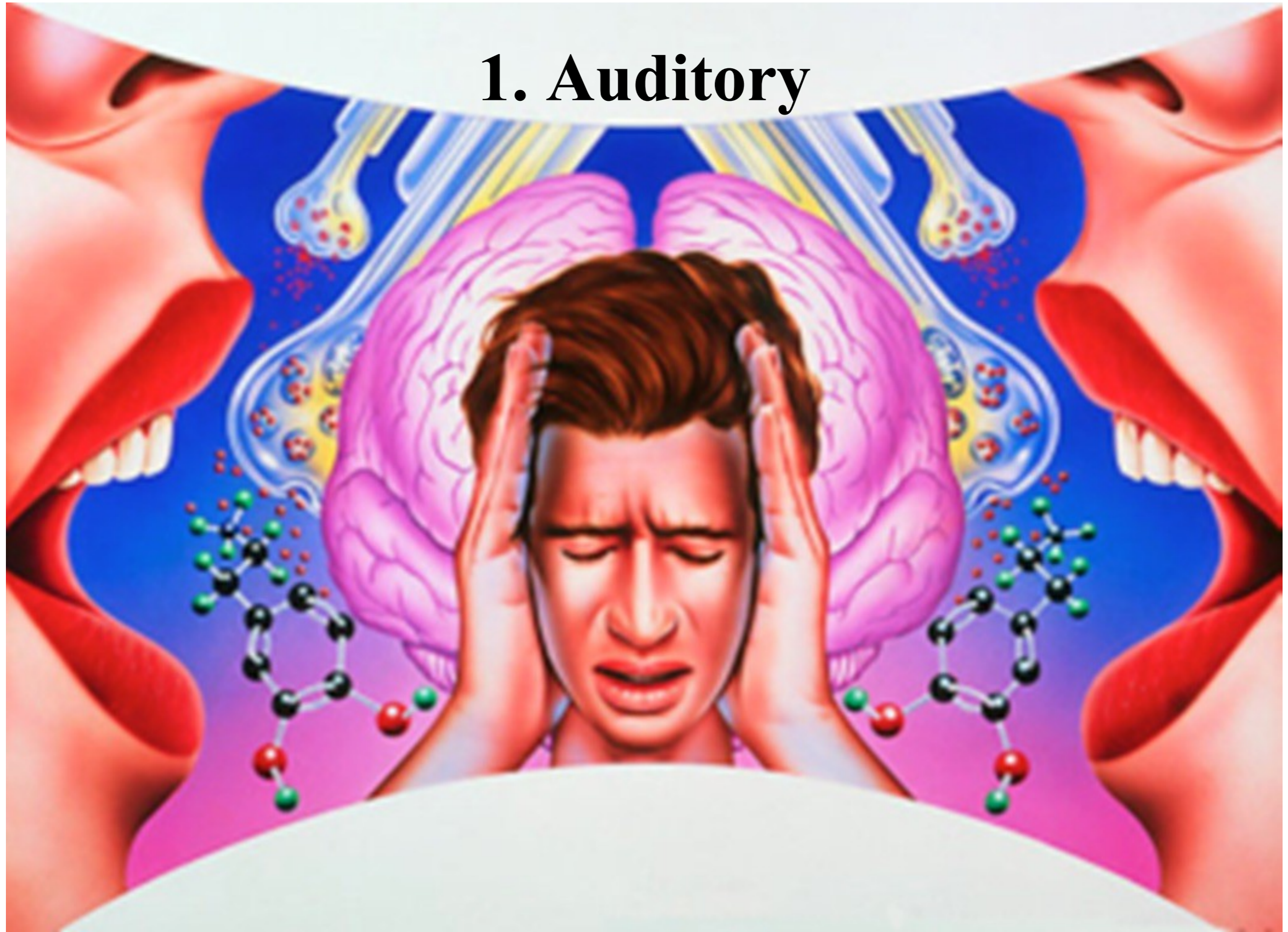
Touch



The sense of presence

Pain and deep sensation

# 1. Auditory



## Types

- Elementary= noises
- Partially organized= music
- completely organized= voices

# VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS

- Elementary\_ flashes of light
- Partially organised\_ patterns
- Completely organised\_ visions of people, objects, or animals.



- Simple visual hallucinations
- Complex hallucinations
- Normal persons under stress or who are fatigued (e.g. hypnogogic).
- Persons with lesions of the eye, visual pathways, and primary visual and association cortices.
- Scenic hallucinations- whole scenes are hallucinated like a cinema film
- More commonly seen in delirium
- Seen in psychiatric disorders associated with epilepsy.

**Smell Seen in Schizophrenia Organic states like temporal lobe epilepsy**

Depression (uncommon)

Seen in patients with migraine, epilepsy, temporal lobe hemorrhage, and brain tumors.

Olfactory hallucinations are also seen in patients with schizophrenia, depressive illness, and eating disorder.

**Taste Seen in Schizophrenia Organic states**

Depressed patient often describes loss of taste.

**Touch (Tactile) Formication-**

A feeling that animals are crawling over the body; not uncommon in organic states.

Cocaine bug - Formication bugs.



## **The sense of presence**

Most normal people - someone is present when they are alone, on a dark street or climbing a dimly lit staircase.

Normal people – probably the result of lack of sleep, hunger and religious enthusiasm.

Organic states

Schizophrenia

Hysteria

## **Pain and deep sensation**

Termed as Visceral hallucinations

Twisting and tearing pains

Seen in chronic schizophrenia

# SPECIAL HALLUCINATIONS

<b>Functional hallucinations</b>	- A stimulus causes the hallucination but it is experienced as well as the hallucination
<b>Reflex hallucination</b>	- A stimulus in one sensory field produces a hallucination in another
<b>Extracampine hallucination</b>	- Pt has hallucination which is outside the limits of the sensory field



## **Autoscopy (Phantom mirror image)**

- Patient sees himself and knows that it is he  
Parietal lobe lesions, delirious states, schizophrenia, in normal people when they are exhausted or emotionally disturbed

**Doppelganger-** if some one sees his double.

**Negative autoscopy-** Pt look in the mirror and sees no image

**Internal autoscopy-** person sees his internal organs.



# NEGATIVE AUTOSCOPY



Hallucinations	Mental images	Pseudo-hallucinations (Hagen)
substantial	incomplete	lack the substantiality
appear in objective space	exist in subjective space	subjective space
clearly delineated	not clearly delineated	clear and vivid
constant	Inconstant	-
sensory elements are full and fresh	sensory elements have to be recreated	-
Involuntary known to be real perceptions	dependent on the will	Involuntary and seen in <b>full consciousness</b> known to be not real perceptions ( <b>insight +</b> )

## **Hypnagogic Hallucination**

Occur when the subject is falling asleep during drowsiness.

Are discontinuous

Commonest is auditory. His name being called

May be geometrical designs , abstract shapes , faces , figures or scenes from nature

EEG shows alpha rhythm

## **Hypnopompic Hallucination**

Occurs when the subject is waking up

Hallucinations persisting from sleep when the eyes are open.

More in narcolepsy.

# DISORDERS OF THOUGHT AND SPEECH

# NORMAL THOUGHT PROCESS

stimulus

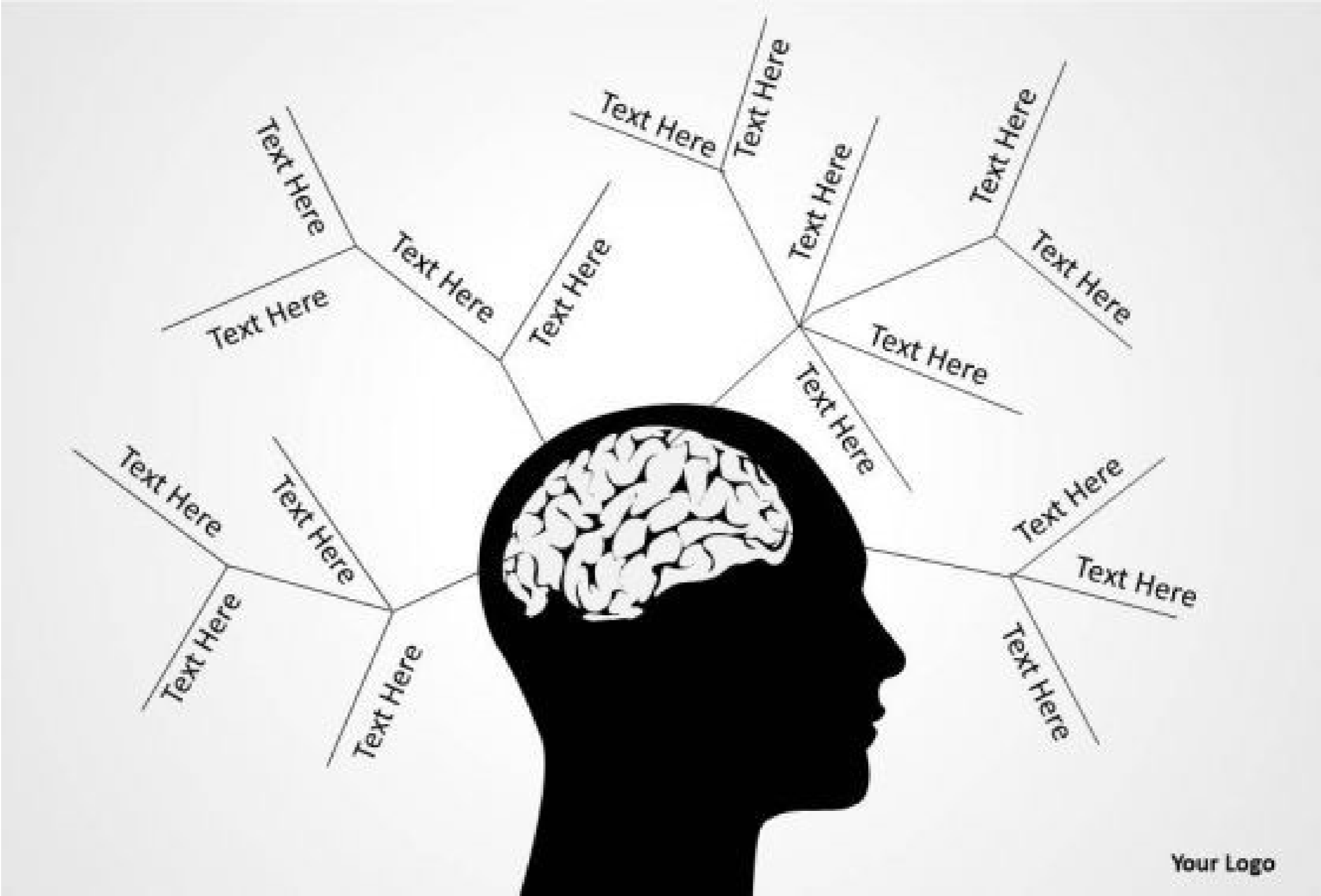


goal directed flow of ideas



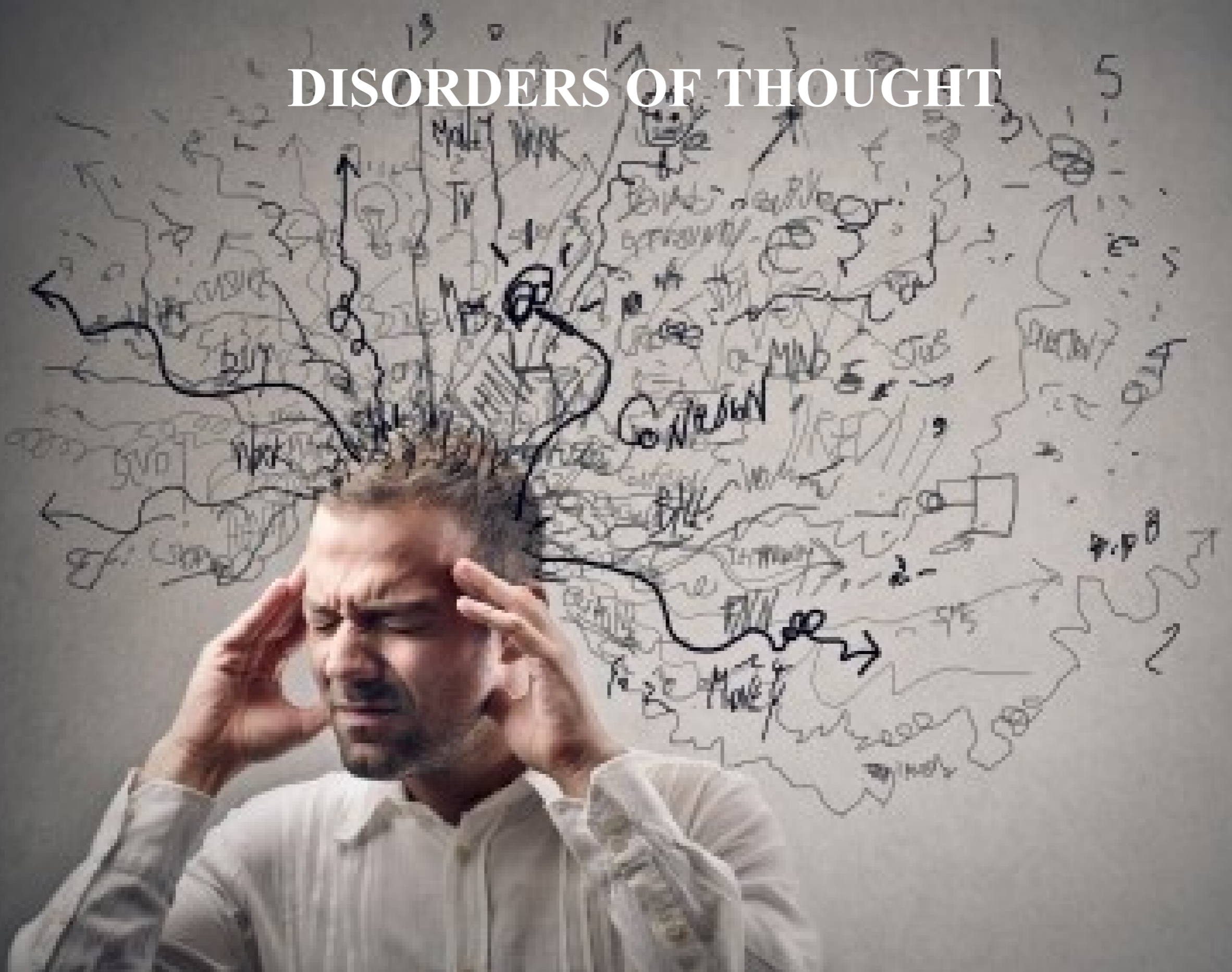
goal

# Graphical Representation Of Thought Process Mind Map





# DISORDERS OF THOUGHT



# Disorders of thought and speech

- disorders of intelligence
- stream of thought
- possession of thought,
- obsessions and compulsions and
- disorders of the content and form of thinking.

# **A. DISORDERS OF STREAM OF THOUGHT**

## **1. DISORDERS OF TEMPO**

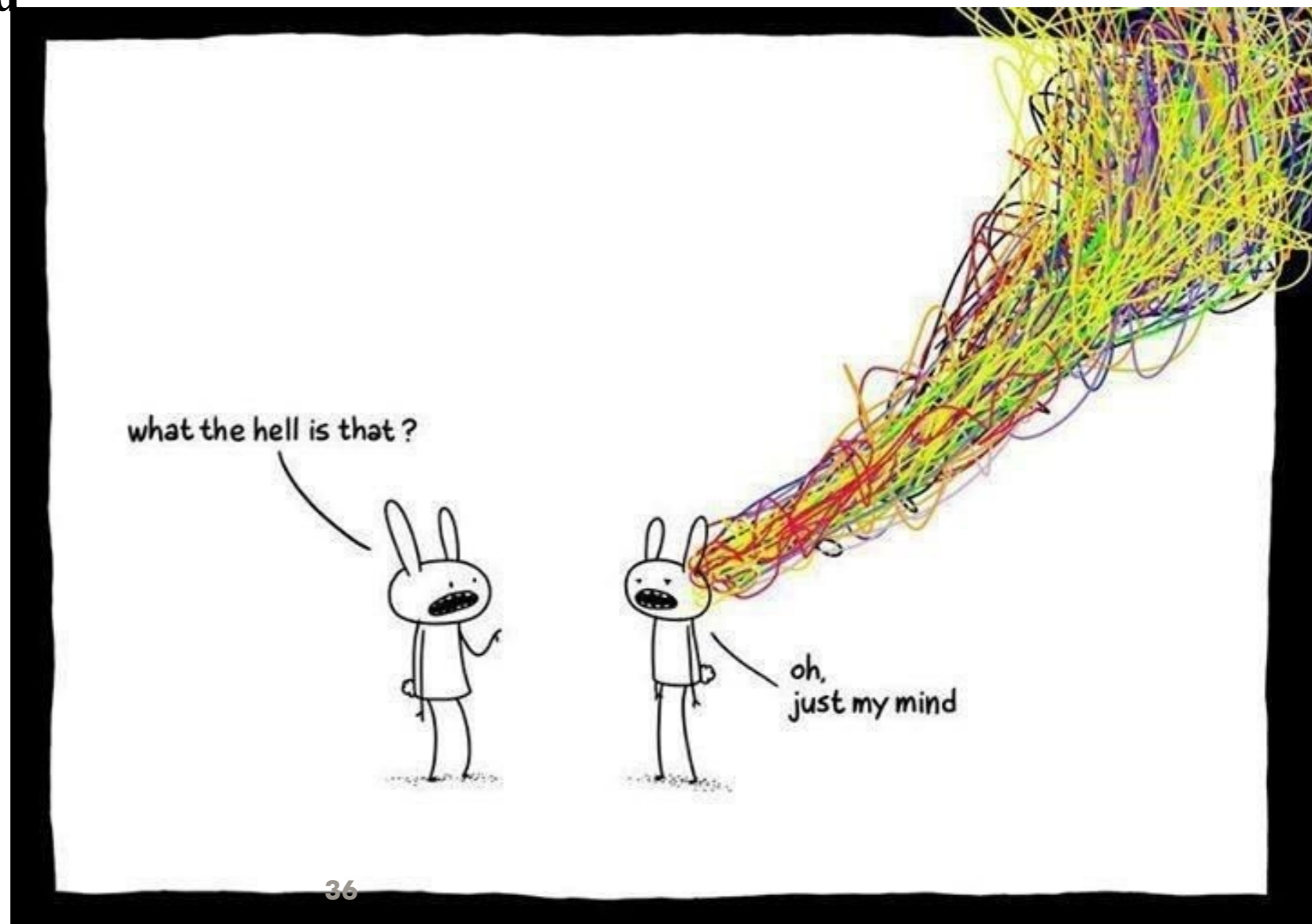
- FLIGHT OF IDEAS,
- CIRCUMSTANTIALITY
- TANGENTIALITY
- INHIBITION OF THOUGHT

## **2. DISORDERS OF CONTINUITY.**

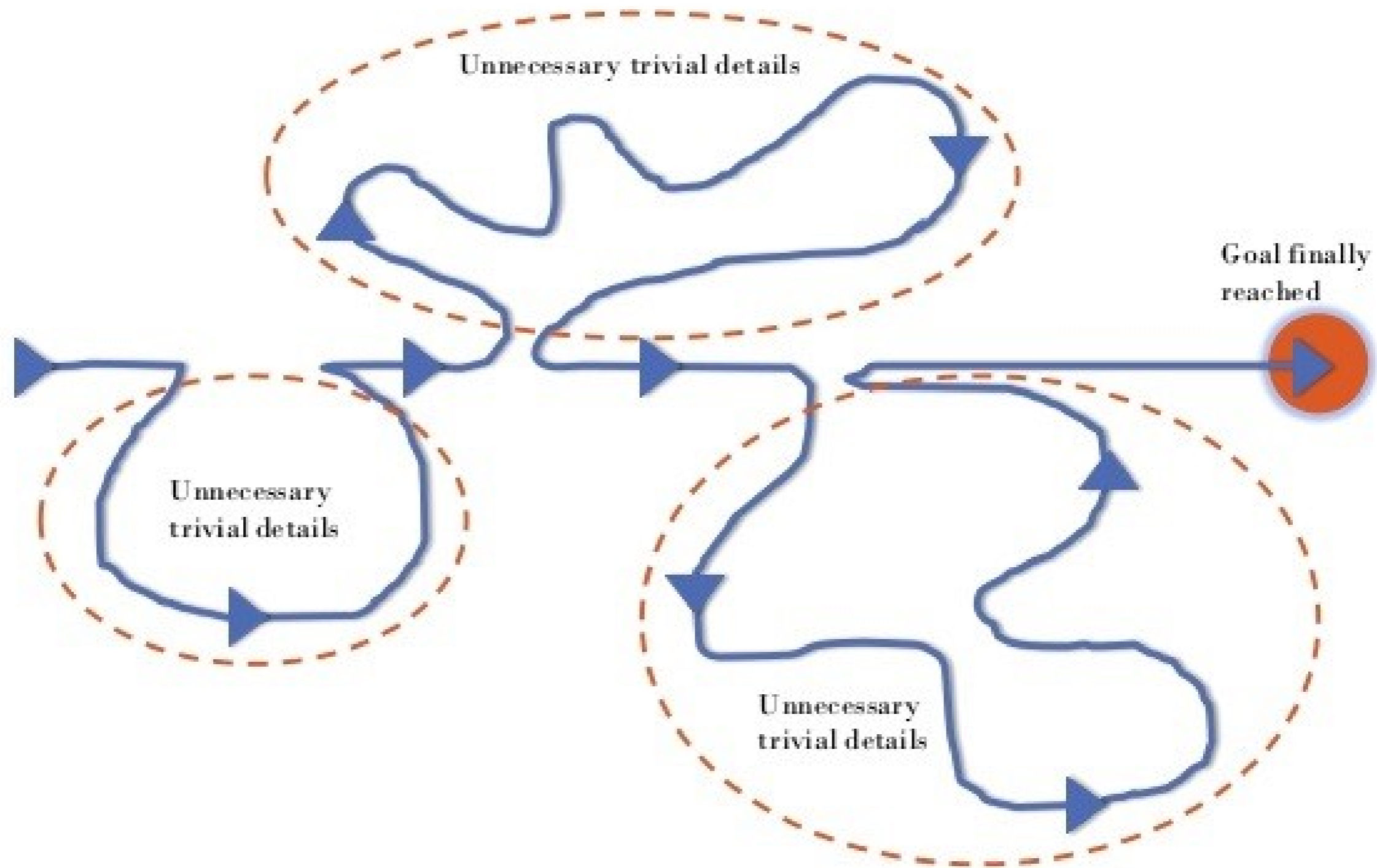
- PERSEVERATION
- THOUGHT BLOCKING

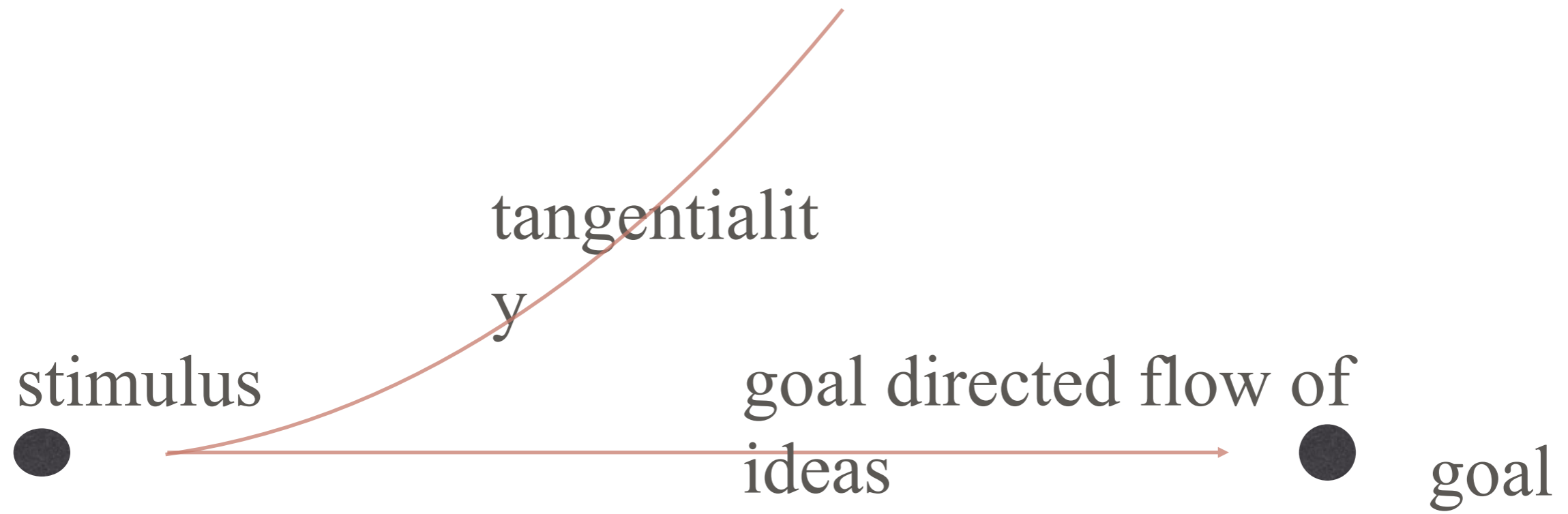
# FLIGHT OF IDEAS

thoughts follow each other **rapidly**, there is no general direction of thinking and the connections between successive thoughts appear to be due to **chance factors**, which can easily be understood”



# CIRCUMSTANTIALITY





# DISORDERS OF FORM OF THINKING

- Asyndesis, metonyms, Overinclusion, Neologisms.
- Loosening of association
- Derailment, omission, substitution, Fusion, Drivelling

அம்மா;

எனது அம்மா, அப்பா, அண்ணன், அக்கா, தம்பி,

சிங்கப்பேட்டை 5 நம்பர் உள்ளார்கள். ஆனால் அம்மா என்னை  
 சர்க்கார் வரவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் நான் ஒரு ஆசிரியர்  
 ஆனால் நம்பர் ஒரு நம்பர் கோயில் அருகில்  
 நம்பர் ஒரு ஆசிரியர் பண்ணுவேன். ஆனால் நம்பர்  
 ஒரு கோயில். சிங்கப்பேட்டை சர்க்கார் மாதிரி ஆனால் நம்பர்  
 அம்மா ஒரு அம்மா அருகில் அதில் நான் இருக்கிறேன்  
 சர்க்கார் நடுவர் ஆனால் நான் ஒரு டீசர், டீசர்  
 ஆனால் நான் மெரிஸ் school, உடனடியாக பார்த்து  
 கொண்டு இருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் நான் நல்ல படித்து  
 வேண்டும். இப்படி எல்லாம் வரக்கூடாது. ஆனால் நான்  
 ஒரு ஆசிரியர் நான் என்னையும் கிழிக்க மாட்டேன். ஆனால்

Med. I-45F-46,97,506(I)-2011-GB.P., PDKT.

இப்படி சர்க்கார் நம்பர் 2005/24, நடுநடு, வானகங்குளம் பட்டி



# **DISORDERS OF CONTENT OF THINKING**

- **DELUSIONS**

- **False unshakeable belief,**
- **held with strong degree conviction even after producing evidence on the contrary**
- **out of keeping of the patients educational and cultural background**
- **well systematised and encapsulated and non bizarre and illogical.**

# TYPES

- Primary - delusional mood, delusional perception and the sudden delusional idea.
- Secondary- arising from some other morbid experience.

secondary to depressive moods and hallucinations, and that psychogenic or stress reactions

# CONTENT

*tion*

of primary delusional experiences, auditory hallucinations, bodily hallucinations or ex



## DELUSION OF REFERENCE



## **Delusions of infidelity**

conjugal paranoia

Othello syndrome

## ***Delusions of love***

This condition has also been described as ‘the fantasy lover syndrome’ and ‘erotomania’

# GRANDIOSE DELUSIONS



Delusions of ill health

Hypochondriacal delusions

Delusions of guilt

Nihilistic delusions or delusions of negation

Delusions of poverty

# DISORDERS OF POSSESSION OF THOUGHT

## Obsessions and compulsions

### **OBSSESSIONS:**

Thoughts, images or impulses that are recurrent, repetitive, irresistible, irrational, involuntary and intrusive that are recognised as egodystonic and the patient has intense distress about it.

**NS:**

Standardized, recurrent behavior in response to an obsession to overcome



# Disorders of emotion

# **.Disorders of emotion**

## Definition

1. Normal
2. Abnormal
3. Morbid

# DISORDERS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

# DISORDERS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

## DEFINITION

### QUANTITATIVE LOWERING:

1. clouding
2. drowsiness
3. spoor
4. coma

### QUALITATIVE CHANGES

1. DELIRIUM
2. CONFUSION
3. TWILIGHT STATE
4. STUPOR

# **DISORDERS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF SELF**

# . **DISORDERS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF SELF**

Depersonalisation

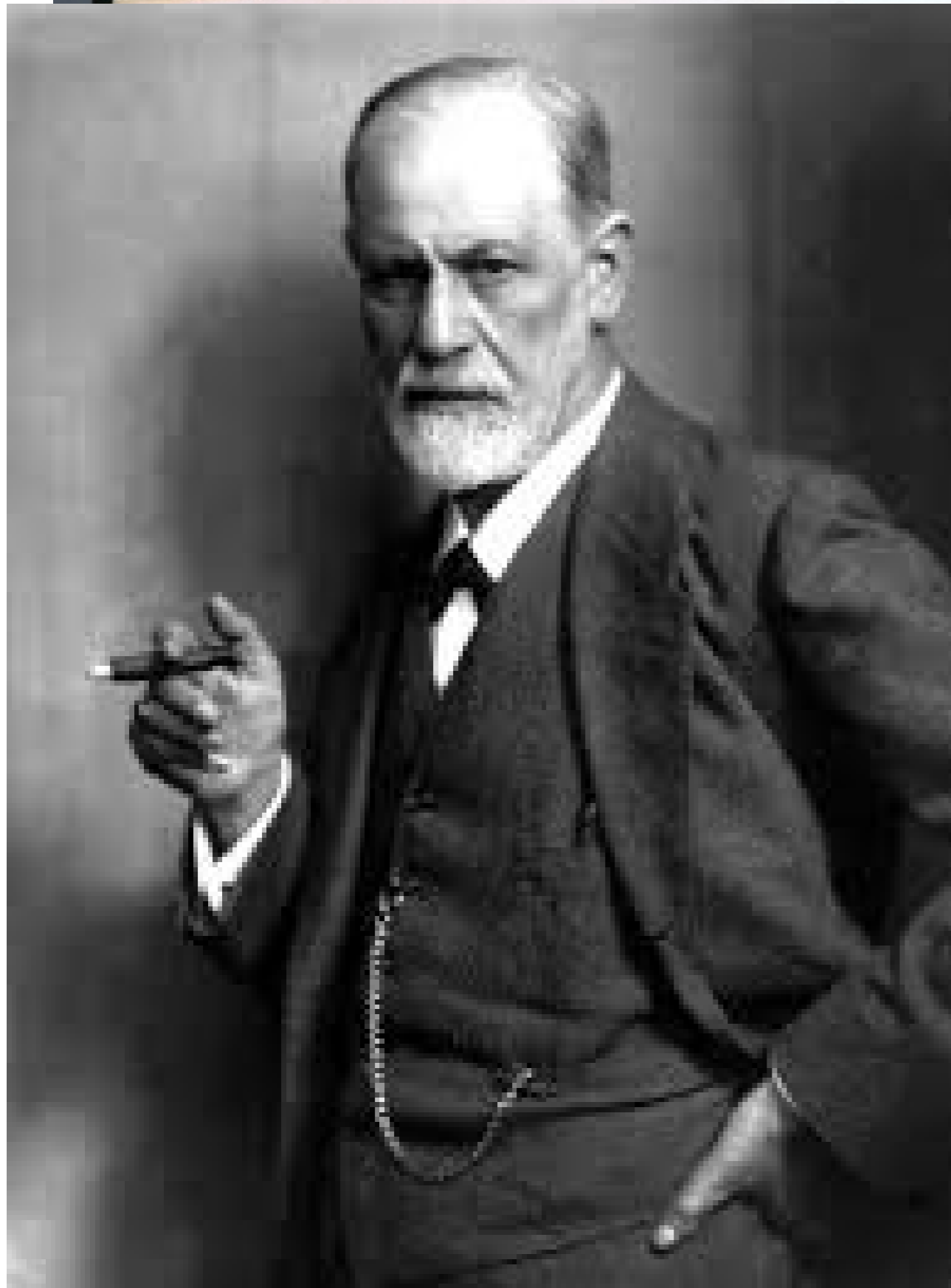
Dissociative Conversion disorders

multiple personality disorder

Phantom limb phenomena



# Depersonalisation



JOSEF BREUER  
and  
SIGMUND FREUD

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STUDIES  
ON  
HYSTERIA

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*Translated from the German and edited by*  
JAMES STRACHEY

*In collaboration with*  
ANNA FREUD

*Assisted by*  
ALIX STRACHEY and ALAN TYSON

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THANK YOU