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# TYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

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# PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

- Paranoid schizophrenia is among the most recognizable schizophrenia types and symptoms. It is marked by:
- Hallucinations: Hearing voices or seeing things that are not real.
- Delusions: Believing in scenarios that are not based in reality, such as feeling persecuted or being under threat.
- Paranoid Schizophrenia is characterized by intense paranoid delusions and hallucinations, primarily involving beliefs of persecution or conspiracy.
- Individuals with Paranoid Schizophrenia maintain relatively intact cognitive functions but experience severe distress due to their delusions and hallucinations.

# DISORGANIZED SCHIZOPHRENIA OR HEBEPHRENIC SCHIZOPHRENIA.

- Disorganized schizophrenia significantly impacts logical thinking and emotional expression. Key schizophrenia types and symptoms in this category include:
- Disorganized Speech: Difficulty forming logical sentences or conversations.
- Inappropriate Emotional Reactions: Expressing emotions that don't align with the context.
- Erratic Behavior: Performing actions that seem irrational or unpredictable.
- Disorganized Schizophrenia is marked by significant disorganization in thinking, speech, and behavior. Individuals with this subtype exhibit erratic emotional responses, incoherent speech, and difficulty in performing daily tasks.

# CATATONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA

- Catatonic schizophrenia is defined by movement disturbances. Common schizophrenia types and symptoms include:
- Catatonic Stupor: Periods of immobility or a lack of response to surroundings.
- Excessive Movement: Episodes of hyperactivity or repetitive motions.
- Echolalia and Echopraxia: Mimicking words or actions of others.
- This type of schizophrenia is also defined as a severe motor disturbances, including immobility, excessive movement, or unusual postures. This subtype involves behaviors such as resistance to movement, repetitive actions, or complete lack of movement.
- Catatonia significantly impairs an individual's ability to interact with their environment and may require specialized treatment approaches.

# TYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA



## Paranoid Schizophrenia

Paranoid schizophrenia involves delusions and hallucinations, particularly auditory hallucinations like hearing voices



## Disorganized (Hebephrenic) Schizophrenia

Disorganized schizophrenia is characterized by disorganized speech and behavior, flat or inappropriate affect, and impaired functioning.



## Catatonic Schizophrenia

Catatonic schizophrenia involves disturbances in motor behavior, which can include catatonic stupor (immobility), catatonic rigidity, mutism, and posturing.



## Undifferentiated Schizophrenia

Undifferentiated schizophrenia is diagnosed when an individual displays symptoms from multiple subtypes but does not meet the criteria for any single subtype.



## Residual Schizophrenia

Residual schizophrenia is diagnosed when an individual has a history of at least one episode of schizophrenia but currently has no prominent positive symptoms.



## Simple Schizophrenia

Simple schizophrenia is characterized by a gradual decline in functioning without prominent psychotic features such as hallucinations or delusions.

# RESIDUAL SCHIZOPHRENIA

- Residual schizophrenia refers to cases where the individual has experienced the active phases of schizophrenia in the past but currently exhibits mild symptoms. Common signs include:
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  - Mild Hallucinations or Delusions: These are less intense than during active phases.
  - Social Withdrawal: A tendency to avoid social interactions.
  - Lack of Motivation: Difficulty engaging in daily activities.

# UNDIFFERENTIATED SCHIZOPHRENIA

- When an individual's symptoms do not fit neatly into one specific category, they are diagnosed with undifferentiated schizophrenia. This type may involve:
- A combination of hallucinations, delusions, or disorganized behavior.
- Overlapping features of multiple schizophrenia types and symptoms.

# SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENIA

- Simple Schizophrenia primarily involves negative symptoms, such as social withdrawal, lack of motivation, and emotional flatness, without prominent psychotic symptoms like delusions or hallucinations.