AFFECT – cross sectional emotional state which is observed in face

MOOD – longitudinal emotional state which is felt inside for prolonged period of time

Both describe EMOTION

Emotion can be studied under
- Quality
- Fluctuation
- Congruency and appropriateness
PERCEPTION

• ILLUSION – false perception of real object or stimulus

• HALLUCINATION – false perception in absence of any object or stimulus

Criteria

– as clear as real
- No voluntary control
- Outer and objective space
THOUGHT OR COGNITION

• Stream or flow
  - Continuity of thinking

FLIGHT OF IDEAS

Increased speed of thinking and thoughts are connected to each other by chance factors such as rhyming.

On asking if she wanted to come for a movie “I love movies. I am going to watch with mom. Mom loves me. We didn’t go together in a while.................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................

Prolixity is milder variety

INHIBITED THINKING

“huh... Movie... No
i’m ..... Not ..... coming”
- Describes connected or not

DERAILMENT – successive thoughts not connected

- “today, wind is so pleasant. My scale broke. Chicken is tasty. I drank it”

INCOHERENCE – complete organization is lost

- “scale tasty today wind drank chicken “

CIRCUMSTANTABILITY - answer starts and completes after a series of irrelevant

“your name?"

“my name is in register. talk

Nurse wrote it. She is good to me................ Poola”
EXERCISE - 4
CAN YOU GUESS DELUSIONS IN COMING SLIDE
HIGHER MENTAL FUNCTIONS

• Attention
  - Ability to attend to a stimulus without distraction
  - Assess by digit span test or digit repetition test
  - 2 7 3 8 5 (5 digits in forward manner)

• Concentration
  - Ability to sustain attention
  - Serial 7 subtraction test
**GAF SCORE**

- **91 – 100** No symptoms. Superior functioning, many positive qualities, life problems are never out of hand.
- **81 – 90** Absent or minimal symptoms (e.g., mild anxiety before an exam), good functioning, no more than everyday problems or concerns.
- **71 – 80** Transient and expectable reactions to psychosocial stressors (e.g., difficulty concentrating after family argument); slight impairment in social, occupational, or school functioning (e.g., temporarily falling behind in schoolwork).
- **61 – 70** Mild symptoms (e.g., depressed mood and mild insomnia) or difficulty in social, occupational, or school functioning (e.g. theft within the household).
- **51 – 60** Moderate symptoms (e.g., flat affect, occasional panic attacks) or moderate difficulty in social, occupational, or school functioning (e.g., few friends, conflicts with peers or co-workers).
- **41 – 50** Serious symptoms (e.g., suicidal ideation, severe obsessions) or any serious impairment in social, occupational, or school functioning (e.g., no friends, unable to keep a job, cannot work).
# Classification of Psychiatric Disorders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Psychosis</th>
<th>Neurosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insight</td>
<td>nope</td>
<td>yup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reality</td>
<td>impaired</td>
<td>intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive symptoms (delusion and hallucinations)</td>
<td>yup</td>
<td>nope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Functional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Functional</th>
<th>Organic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abnormalities of mind</td>
<td>Abnormalities of brain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kurt Schneider**

Healthy thinking qualities
- Constancy
- Organization
- Continuity