- disturbances in executive functioning
- goal- completion difficulties
- poor concentration/attention
- difficulty following instructions
- memory impairment

schizoaffective disorder
- affects approx 1 in 200 people
- onset usually early adulthood
- characterised by symptoms of schizophrenia and major mood disorder
- can be more complicated to diagnose

DSM 5 classification
A. uninterrupted period of illness during which there is major mood episode (mania or depression) concurrent with criteria A of schizophrenia
B. delusions or hallucinations for 2 or more weeks in the absence of a major mood episode during the lifetime duration of the illness
C. symptoms that meet criteria for a major mood episode are present for the majority of the total duration of the active and residual portions of the illness
D. the disturbance is not attributable to the effects of a substance or other illness

treatment
- antipsychotic medication
  - work by decreasing dopamine in the brain
- CBT
- ACT (acceptance and commitment therapy)
- ECT
- strengths recovery perspective

metabolic syndrome
- caused by second-generation antipsychotic agents

serious side effects of meds
NMS
- potentially lethal
symptoms
- hyperthermia >42o
- rigidity
- impaired ventilation
- tremor
- altered consciousness
- tachycardia
- death

oculogyric crisis
- contracted positioning of the eyes upward
- initially restlessness
- agitation
- fixed state

tardive dyskinesia
- late occurring movement disorder
- can be irreversible
  - tongue writhing
  - teeth grinding
  - lip smacking