

Undifferentiated Type- is like a wastebasket category of Schizophrenia wherein the patient meets the usual criteria for the disorder (delusions, hallucinations, distorted thoughts, bizarre behaviour) in varying degrees. But doesn't fit it any other type due to mixed symptoms. Its common in early, acute phases of schizophrenia.

Residual Type- is a category reserved for patients who have suffered at least one episode of schizophrenia but do not show any prominent symptoms like hallucinations, delusions, disorganized speech or behaviour. They largely display negative symptoms (flat emotions) and positive symptoms, if present, are mild.

(D) Causes:

The Genain Quadruplets – A Case Study - Synthesis of Genes & Environment

(E) Treatment and Clinical Outcome

Pharmacological Approach - The Pharmacological Approach to treating Schizophrenia mainly involves treating the patients with the help of First Generation and Second Generation Antipsychotics. First Generation Antipsychotics like Thorazine and Haldol also referred to as Neuroleptics work by blocking the action of neurotransmitter Dopamine and helping reduce the Positive Symptoms of the disease. Common side effects are – drowsiness, dry mouth, weight gain and Extrapyrimal side effects (muscle spasms, rigidity, shaking). A common drug from Second Generation of Antipsychotics, used widely now, with lesser EPS than as prominent with Thorazine and Haldol, is Clozaril. Effective in treating both positive and negative symptoms, second generation of Antipsychotics work by blocking a broader range of neuro receptors. However side effects of drowsiness and weight gain are still attached.

Psychosocial Approach – are used in conjunction to Antipsychotic medication. Family Therapy helps reduce schizophrenia relapse by altering aspects of patient-relative relationship regarded as leading to high level of expressed emotions (EE). Involves educating the family on schizophrenia, help improve their coping, problem solving skills, enhance their communication skills in the context of the schizophrenic member. Case Management is done by case managers or people who help find patients find the services they need in order to function in community. They act as brokers who help find a house, treatment, employment etc for the patient, thus reducing the time the patients spend in the hospital/ institution. Social- Skills Training is designed to help patients acquire skills needed to function better on a day to day basis and they include- employment skills, relationship skills,