

CLASSIFICATION AND DIAGNOSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

DSM IV identifies different types of schizophrenia.

1. *Paranoid schizophrenia* - suffers from delusions of persecution or grandeur. Sufferers are not incoherent and do not display inappropriate emotion, but they are extremely formal and quite intense.
2. *Disorganised schizophrenia* - marked indifference insensitivity to social surroundings. Characterised by silliness, incoherence, often disregard of bathing and grooming.
3. *Catatonic schizophrenia* - salient feature is that motor behaviour is either (i) enormously excited – the individual is very energetic, quite agitated and repeating movements, or (ii) frozen – individual becomes immobile, adopting very uncomfortable positions for hours.
4. *Undifferentiated schizophrenia* (simple) - dustbin category, no consistent pattern of behaviour, not classified by the other categories.
5. *Residual schizophrenia* - absence of the prominent symptoms, but the individual displays odd behaviour e.g. odd, magical, bizarre thinking, marked social isolation or withdrawal. This category is saying schizophrenia cannot be identified now, but it is there and will return. This is a very condemning label (see Rosenhan's study).

DSM IV also defines Type 1 and Type 2 schizophrenia.

Type 1 schizophrenia 'positive symptoms' including delusions, hallucinations, thought disorder, called 'positive symptoms' since they reflect marked deviations from normal cognitions.

Type 2 schizophrenia 'negative symptoms' more difficult to define as they represent the absence of everyday functions characterised by flat affect, poverty of speech. This type seems the most difficult to reverse.