

1. GENERAL Psychiatry:

↑ serotonin, NE, Dop → Limbic system stimulated → Psychotic

↓ serotonin, " , " → " " depressed → Depression

Functions of Dopamine :- Kick, reward, pleasure, addiction.

Functions of Serotonin : Good food, good sleep, good mood. [SSRI DOC for depression].

Function of Nor-epinephrine : Alertness, Drowsiness. [if pt not improved, start SNRIs for depression].

Q: When you should start SNRI in patient? Ans: When pt faces Lack of driven force, lack of energy, lack of mood.

Function of Acetylcholine : good attention, memory power, judgment power, learning ability
[attention neurotransmitter], enables muscle action.

* Alzheimer disease : degeneration of acetylcholine releasing neurons

Nicotine acts on dopamine & acetylcholine receptors

Organic mental disorders

1. Road traffic accident → IOC → NCCT scan

will see changes in brain parenchyma.

Alzheimer disease = shrinkage of cerebral [atrophy]

2. Age

Old age

3. Cause

Medical causes sure

4. Consciousness

Clouding of consciousness + disorientation [sudden → delirium]

Time Place Person. [mental confusion]

5. Neurological deficit

Yes

No.

6. Hallucination

Visual

Auditory:

Acute

Never acute [chronic, slow progression]

*: Disorder of Brain.

Disorder of Mind.

E.g.

Delirium,
Dementia.

Schizophrenia, Depression

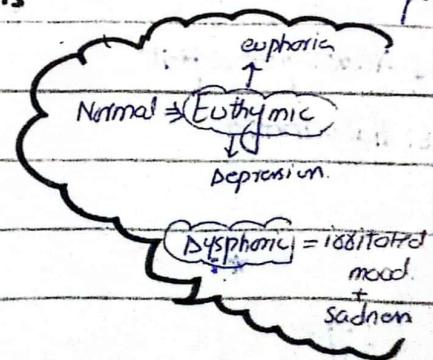
psychotic

Neurotic

	Psychosis	Neurosis
Insight (awareness about disorder)	-	+
Reality testing	abnormal	normal
Judgment	abnormal	normal
Delusion (disorder of thought)	+	-
Hallucination (disorder of perception)	+	-
Personality [shirt, pants etc]	disturbed	preserved
	ADG, Schz, Mania.	OCD, Depression
Ego syntonic [agreeable to self]	↓	Ego dystonic [disagreeable to self]
[I'm fine, you're patient] eg schz.	Personality disorders	I'm not fine, I'm patient e.g OCD.
• MMSE [minimum mental state examination] ⇒ for organic mental disorder [RMA, Alzheimer etc]		
• MSE [mental states examination]		1. orientation
1- General appearance		2- write 3 words (registration)
2- Speech (rate or tone) ⇒ a lot [Mania], not at all [depression].		3- attention, concentration
⇒ prosody of speech [emotion of words].		4- recall [what u have written on paper]
3- mood and affect ⇒ emotion of patient		5. Language
4- Perception ⇒ M/c auditory hallucination.		Total Score = 30/30 [$\leq 24 \Rightarrow$ amdg]
Magnan's psychosis / formication / Tactile hallucination ⇒ cocaine abuse, alcohol withdrawal symptom		
Gustatory / olfactory ⇒ temporal lobe hallucination.		
5- Thought - disorder of thought [Delusion], Cognition ⇒ broader term		
	↓	process by which we learn something like speech, memory, action, behaviour, orientation.
	↓	
	First line. TOC = CBT	
6- Higher mental function = attention, concentration, judgment and memory power, abstract thinking		

Disturbance of Emotions

- 1- Quality : Euphoric and Depressed
- 2- Fluctuation : Labile [emotionally unstable] ↳ see 4]
 - ↳ Bipolar disorder
 - ↳ Borderline personality disorder
 - ↳ Schizophrenia
- 3- and affective flattening [no change in emotion]
- 4- Inappropriateness ⇒ as per social gathering ⇒ meeting everyone in graveyard ⇒ inappropriate
- 5- Congruency ⇒ when thought and speech is matching. if opposite ⇒ incongruent.



brain for emotion generation \Rightarrow Limbic system [Components: M, A, I, C, L] Hipp., amygdala, mamillary body, septal nucleus, thalamus
brain for emotional control \Rightarrow frontal lobe [not laughing, crying, etc.]

- ANHEDONIA = inability to experience pleasure e.g. depression, schiz.
- ALEXThymia = inability to express and understand emotions

Involvement in any of component of Limbic system \Rightarrow emotional disorder like after accident

• Illusion : false perception \Rightarrow in presence of anything.

• Hallucination: false perception \Rightarrow nothing present

Delirium Tremens \Rightarrow occurs after 48 hrs of alcohol cessation.

Real Hallucination:

- (1) absence of stimulus
- (2) As vivid as real
- (3) coming from outer objective space
- (4) Involuntary
- (5) insight absent

Pseudo Hallucination:

- comes from within Objective space
- have insight

Special Type of Hallucination:

- (1) Hypnopompic : hallucination before getting up from sleep.
- (2) Hypnagogic : hallucination before going to sleep.
- (3) synesthesia / reflex : stimulus in (1) modality producing hallucination in other modality (2). [when I look at light \rightarrow I get voices of heard]
 $\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$ e.g. after taking cannabis < I can hear light
I can watch music
- (4) Functional hallucination : e.g. when I hear your voice, I heard Amitabh Bachan
 $\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$ i.e., stimulus in one modality, hallucination in same.
- (5) Extra sensory hallucination : seeing beyond the sensory range
e.g. person standing in room, saying that I can see across the wall, person having gun and about to shoot me.

DISTURBANCE OF THOUGHT

- (1) Flow of stream of thoughts - flight of ideas e.g. mania, circumstantiality
multiple ideas [e.g. 12/14/15] giving unnecessary details
tripping words [e.g. 12/14/15] before the final answer
- (2) Form of thought : formal thought disorder.
- (3) Content of thought : delusion.
- (4) Function of thought : my thoughts are under someone else's control e.g. OCD.
Thought alignment [uncontrolled thought], thought
invasion, withdrawal, broadcast.

* FORM OF THOUGHT DISORDER :

- 1- Derailed : loss of association between 2 thoughts [e.g. Nehru was first prime minister, DR was first president]
- 2- Loosening of association : sudden change of topic e.g. I am hungry, It will rain today. ^{↑ thought problem}
- 3- Incoherence : Total lack of organization in thoughts e.g. Amrikah. Instagram fourth
- 4- Tangentiality : Answering in distant related manner [e.g. what is your first actress? pt. Bollywood and Hollywood is working girl]
- 5- Neologism : coining new words e.g. in schizophrenia " " " pen - Paper Pen
- 6- Metonymy : word approximation \Rightarrow old words in diff fashions e.g. I want my eye covers [spectacles]. give me hand socks [gloves]
- 7- Clanging : Rhyming but incomprehensible. [fragrance, adherence etc]
- 8- Perseveration : categorize as flow of thought disorder \Rightarrow unnecessary repetition of the same word [e.g. what is yr name = akash, father name? akash, where u live? akash]. ^{had}

* Content of thought disorder : (delusion).

- 1- Delusion of persecution : if someone want to kill or harm me
- 2- Delusion of reference : refer himself for whatever happening surrounds eg they are talking about me ^{atm ex}
- 3- Delusion of lover [Erotomania, fantasy lover syndrome, de-Claramabault syndrome] ^{ion}
- 4- Delusion of grandiosity : I am most powerful person on earth. ^{prop}

Delusion of Negation : claiming of non-existence of something
Nihilistic / Cotard's syndrome : e.g. my friend stole my pancreas.

6. Delusion of infidelity / : Cheating on spouse \Rightarrow m/c among males, calculates
morbidity or pathological jealousy / Othello syndrome / Boboif syndrome (female partner amputates
his partner male genital) *

7. Delusion of enormity : any of my action gives big disaster e.g. if I pass urine,
flood a garage etc.

8. Delusion of guilt : no one is going to forgive me.

Higher Mental Function

① Digit span test : ask pt to count no. at interval e.g. 2 \Rightarrow 2, 4, 6, 8, ...

Digit repeat test \hookrightarrow to check attention level of pt - forward - better one
- backward

② Serial Seven Subtraction test (100-7) \Rightarrow 93, 86, ... have u seen last match? \Rightarrow sudden loss
of concentration

\hookrightarrow to check concentration level of pt.

③ Proverb test : asking about meaning of proverb.

\hookrightarrow to check abstract thinking.

④ Similarities Testing : tell similarities b/w chair and table.

\hookrightarrow to check abstract thinking.

⑤ Test Judgment : what will you do after seeing house on fire?

pt ons : I will take selfie \Rightarrow poor judgment

SCHIZOPHRENIA

Pt having more than one disorder i.e., delusion, hallucination, formal thought disorder, disorganized behaviour, motor symptoms and -ve symptoms

(Criteria) \Rightarrow ≥ 2 symptoms persist for ≥ 6 months \Rightarrow old.

≥ 2 symptoms persist for ≥ 1 month \Rightarrow new.

Same symptoms but duration \leq 1 month \Rightarrow Acute Psychotic illness
shock, loss, failure etc

Etiology

1. m/c in monozygotic > monozygotic.
2. chromosome 22 deletion [DyGeorge syndrome].
3. Biochemical factors = ↑ Dopamine and serotonin [NE, GABA, GAD]
4. Obstetric complications: delivery, winter season, infection [influenza virus!],
late paternal age, immigration
cannabis, cocaine, LSD, alcohol, amphetamine.

Symptom 4A's

1. Autism: socially isolated/withdrawn.
2. Ambivalence: inability to take decision. e.g. if you shake hand, he will think whether he should take his hand out of pocket or not.
3. Affect disturbances: mood and affect. e.g. Anhedonia, Alexithymia, Mania, Effective flattening etc.
 \downarrow
long term short term
(e.g. I am sad from last 1 month) (e.g. I am sad now)
4. Association disturbance = formal thought disorder.

SCHNEIDERIAN FIRST RANK SYMPTOMS

- ① 3 Thought Phenomenon:

Thought insertion	} e.g. someone is
Thought withdrawal	
Thought broadcast	
- ② 3 Made Phenomenon:

Made volition - against will	U	U
made affect - against will	U	U
made impulse - against will	U	U

(urge to perform action)
- ③ 3 Auditory Hallucination:

Voice arguing.	} e.g. he is
Voices commenting on patients action.	
Audible thoughts (thought echo)	

saying that
You is bad and fat

↳ 3rd person hallucination
- ④ Somatic Parasympathetic - Visceral hallucination [command type]

e.g. why u pressed	} ground floor, press the
being imposed by some external agent	
pain.	

50th floor?

visual perception A delusion with normal perception (when he will see omniscient, he says oh they come to kidnap me)

Symptoms In Schizophrenia-

(1) Positive: → add on symptoms - symptoms that were not present before e.g

delusion / hallucination / psychotic symptoms

(2) Negative: Loss of normal function e.g he used to laugh but not now

→ Avolition [lack of goal driven activity], Apathy [loss of interest in activity]

Asociality [no more social], Anhedonia, Alogia [loss of verbal communication]

Affective flattening.

(3) Disorganization: formal thought disorder, disorganized behaviour, inappropriate affect

(4) Catatonia: motor symptoms.

waxy flexibility

cataplexy

cataplexy

grimacing

echolalia [mimicing speech]

echopraxia [mimicing action]

stupor

posturing



(5) Violence, Homicide and suicide.

Pathophysiology of SCHZ

Mesolimbic Tract

↑ dopamine

(cause +ve symptoms)

• respond well to medication

Mesocortical tract

↓ Dopamine

(cause -ve symptoms)

• not well response

Nigrostriatal Path

↓ Dop → Parkinson

Parkinsonism

Tuberoinfundibulum tract

Prolactin ↑

Dopamine ↓

good prognosis

poor prognosis

Normal ps

N dopamin

N dop

N dop

N dop

Schz

↑ dop

↓ dop

N a

N a

1st gen

↓ dop [Dardt]

↓ worsen.

↓ EPS

↓ Galactorrhea etc

Treatment:

1st generation anti-psychotic \rightarrow D₂ antagonist [e.g. haloperidol, fluphenazine, Chlorpromazine]

2nd generation anti-psychotic \rightarrow D₂ and 5HT₂ antagonist [e.g. Clozapine, Aripiprazole, Quetiapine, Risperidone, Olanzapine]

Bcz of 1st Gen side effects \rightarrow 2nd gen were made.

Clozapine lethal s/E \Rightarrow agranulocytosis, seizure, myocarditis.

Carbamazepine x Clozapine \Rightarrow more agranulocytosis (Hence not given sat/sat)

Q: protocol for schz pt, if not responding to clozapine?

A: (a) Clozapine + haloperidol.

(b) Aripiprazole + fluphenazine.

(c) Continue with clozapine for more 6 weeks.

~~W/o~~ ECT

Treatment Protocol:

- 1- Start with atypical antipsychotic drug except Olanzapine and ~~Clozapine~~ Clozapine
- 2- Follow up after 6 weeks \Rightarrow if still not responding then change
- 3- Other atypical Antipsy except O and C.
- 4- Follow up after 6 weeks \Rightarrow if still not responding then change.
- 5- Start Typical Antipsy
- 6- Follow up after 6 weeks \Rightarrow if still not \Rightarrow Treatment Resistant Sch.
- 7- Now Clozapine \Rightarrow follow up after 6 weeks \Rightarrow if still not \Rightarrow ECT

Types:

1- Paranoid \Rightarrow late onset, good prognosis \Rightarrow most common.

2- Catatonic \Rightarrow best prognosis

3- Schizoaffective / disorganized \Rightarrow early onset, bad prognosis, worst personality
 \Rightarrow max self-harm attempts eg naked pyrs,

4- Undifferentiated. 5- Simple (rarest + worst prognosis) only -ve symptoms

6- Residual [started at +ve symp but left with few residual -ve symptoms]

7- Post-schizophrenic depression \Rightarrow max suicidal.

Types

1st episode → if single/ 1st attack

Multiple episodes → if second attack, have previous Hx of attack.

Continuous Schz → many relapse for 1 yr

Tx resistant Schz: if pt not responding to ≥ 2 drugs

Extrapyramidal Symptoms:

Acute:- Dystonia - sudden muscle contraction. ⇒ DDC: anticholinergic inj - Benztropine, Diphenhydramine

Akathesia = restlessness. ⇒ DDC: β-block ⇒ propantheline

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome ⇒ Hyperthermia, Sweating, Body spasm, seizure,
serum CPK ↑ ⇒ DDC ⇒ Donepezil.

Chronic =

Tardive dystonia.

Tardive dyskinesia. ⇒ rabbit-like symptoms (protrusion of tongue).

Chronic Akathesia

Drug induced Parkinsonism.

New Drugs:

① Schz + Depression ⇒ Brexpiprazole

② Schz + Bipolar D ⇒ Ciprasazine

③ Schz + Parkinson ⇒ Pimavanserin

Delusional misidentification syndrome:

① Capgras syndrome: one person is replaced by another (familiar) ⇒ A \rightsquigarrow B (impostor) ⇒ dementia & long body having max visual

"Football ground grass change by artificial grass"

② Fregoli syndrome: one person have multiple faces. ⇒ A₁, A₂ { hallucination
eg pt saw beggar and say my brother is following me in disguise of beggar

Other Types of Schz: ☹

- ① Propt schz : schz + mental retardation
- ② Van gogh schz : schz + self mutilation
- ③ Oneroid schz : schz + disorientation

TJ crow classification

I - good prognosis

II - bad prognosis.

EATING DISORDERS:

1- Anorexia Nervosa:

- She is fine but feels herself overweight \Rightarrow reduce food intake

2- Binging:

- Overeating \Rightarrow going to vomit out \Rightarrow compensatory behaviour [Purging]

Patient A (Anorexia)

Max restriction.
 \downarrow
 Nutritional Deficiency
 \downarrow
 Starvation
 \downarrow
 only diagnosis [weight loss]
 character. Hormonal Imbalance = LH, FSH \downarrow

Amenorrhea, libido \downarrow

Edema (loss of albumin (protein))

Dec Heart rate, BP

Hypothermia.

Lanugo (hairs).

Patient B. (Bulimia)

More binging.
 \downarrow

More purging.

No starvation.

weight normal

normal sexual life

erosion over knuckles \Rightarrow Russell sign.

dental caries.

salivary gland inflammation

metabolic alkalosis

(Imp) BMI < 18.5.

Rx Hospitalization.

CBT

SSRI

TCA

Caproheptadine } S/E \Rightarrow wt gain

Antipsychotic.

OPD basis

CBT

SSRI

TCA

Binge Eating Disorder

Avoidant Restrictive food intake or Functional Dysphagia

m/c

Ass → obesity

food loves

(Rx)

CBT → if not responding
SSRIs

Don't eat due to smell of food

wt loss.

no image conscious

POINTS

1- wt loss, image consciousness = Anorexia Nervosa

2- wt normal, image consciousness = Bulimia Nervosa

3- wt gain, no image conc - = Binge eating disorder

4- wt loss, no image conc - = Avoidant Rest —

Pica: appetite for non-nutrient things → e.g. chalk.

PERSONALITY DISORDERS

- Way of responding to particular matter ⇒ personality
- Disorder starts at young age ⇒ and ego syntonic
- pt don't want to take medications.

CLASSIFICATION:

④ Cluster A → appears to be odd.

- Paranoid: always suspicious of other ppl., qt on loyalty of frnds.
 - believe in conspiracy and always in revenge mood, keep grudges
 - m/c among males.

- Schizoid: socially isolated, detached, emotionally cold, lack of sexual actions

- Schizotypal: very much odd speech, delusion & thinking and believe in magical thinking and other world.

(2) Cluster B)

- full of drama and m/c among
- Histrionic : attention seeking, drama, suicidal gesture (not actually do)
- Narcissistic : self love e.g I am boss, I am this, anticipate admiration. emotionally fragile, selfish.,, slip in depression.
- Antisocial : sociopath \Rightarrow involve in robbery, stealing etc not guilty for others, conduct disorder (aggressive child)
- Borderline : frequent mood swings, emotionally unstable. frequent fight / breakups. self destructive disorder hence suicide can be scene- Rx \Rightarrow DBT [dilectical behaviour Therapy]

(3) Cluster C)

- Avoidant : anxious, fear of rejection, lack of confidence
- Dependent : seeking advices for small small matter
- OCD : perfectionism, late in delivery of task.

New Classification:

mild. : harm

moderate : robbery

severe : murder

Newer Classification:

A: full of competition, ambitious, time urgency

B: easy going, entertainment

C: stressed, weak immune system risk of cancer

D: -ve thoughts \Rightarrow risk of myocardial infarct

E: wants to control others.

SLEEPING DISORDERS

REM / NREM.

- Dysomnia : sleep is problem \leq ^{insomnia} - sleep induction problem + sleep maintenance.
earlier wakening, non restorative sleep
 $Rx: BZD$,
z-com pounds

Ekbom syndrome: feeling of insects & restlessness of legs.

(Rx) - Ropinirole (D_2 agonist)

BZD - Diazepam
- clorazepam

Z-azapicline
- zopiclone
- zolpidem.

Parasomnia = abnormal sleep.

During NREM: [delta waves, pt not remember anything]

- Pavor nocturnus [night terrors]
- Somnambulisms [sleep walking]
- Sleep related enuresis. [bed wetting] Rx. DOC: bed alarm, desmopressin
- Bruxism [teeth grinding].
- Somnilogy [self talking].

(Rx) improve by age

During REM:

- Nightmare

(Symptoms)

NARCOLEPSY

- ① Cataplexy - sudden loss of muscle tone, due to which pt can even fall

4 Stages of NREM

1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow REM

Takes 90-100 min.

if ≤ 60 min.

That's why have

hallucinations

- ② Sleep attacks - irresistible urge to sleep at anytime of day.

- ③ Hypnagogic and Hypnopompic hallucinations

- ④ Sleep paralysis : pt wake up but unable to move

(Rx) Modafinil and forceful naps (polysomnography)

DOC

MOOD DISORDERS

Major depression. ≥ 14 days, only depression → daily max life effected.

Bipolar disorder ≥ 7 day, depression + mania

Hypomania ≥ 4 days, mild mania e.g. no psychotic symptoms, life activity don't effected

Cyclothymia } ≥ 2 yrs mild bipolar

Bysthymia } ≥ 2 yrs mild major depression e.g. Engineers say I never enjoy since my 1st year but no suicidal thought

BDNF (brain derived neurotrophic factor) → ↑ in mania ↓ in depression.

Types of Depression:

Typical

lack of mood → anhedonia

lack of food

lack of sleep

lack of energy

lack of attention/conc.

→ ve thoughts

Guilt → suicidal thoughts

wt loss.

Key feature: How mood/sadness

Rx

NOC: SSRI

Atypical

eating more

sleeping more

wt gain

anything good happens

↓ mood reactivation

interpersonal sensitivity

heaviness of limbs
↳ Laden paraparesis

Rx

MAO \ominus

Melancholic

old age depression

isolation

severe guilt

Dismal feeling → icy

early morning awakening

Physical Signs of depression:

① Omega sign (above root of nose due to frowning)

② Veraguth fold (triangular fold near nasal corner)

Depression + insomnia = TCA, mirtazapin, Trazadone (S/E priapism)

Depression + Hyperosomnic = SSRI / SNRI.

Weight gain \Rightarrow TCA, Mirtazapin, SSRI / SNRI except Fluoxetine and

Imp Any drug that is going to inc Serotonin level will cause sexual dysfunction.

Drugs having less sexual dysfunction

- Bupropion.

- Trazadone.

- Mirtazapine

- Agomelatine

- Venlafaxine

Postpartum blues

with 3-5 days.

Tearfulness \oplus

Anhedonia \ominus

Sleep disturbance \oplus

Thought of harming baby No.

Suicidal thoughts No.

Hx of mood disorder Not associated

Family Hx NOT associated

Guilt rarely

Future episodes risk No

Rx Support to mother

Postpartum psychosis

within 3 week.

post partum depression +

delusions + hallucination

Sometimes

Sometimes

Usually

Usually

common

Yes

Rx Pharma + Psycho Therapy

ECT indication

① Depression + suicide thought.

② Depression + stupor

③ Depression + delusions / hallucination

TMS

Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

S/E Headache only and no need of sedation

Mania \Rightarrow can't be alone

- over talkative, donations, activity, sexuality, shopping.
- abolish business investment.
- dec sleep need.

\hookrightarrow Bc of dopamine \uparrow

Rx

Lithium - can be given in pregnancy (S)

Acute: mood stabilizers. $\begin{cases} \downarrow \\ \text{Valproate - can cause spina bifida.} \end{cases}$

- 1st line [antipsychotic] + Lithium + BRD
Lamotrigine - safest

Acute if only depression \Rightarrow Antidepressant + mood stabilizers.

- Euphoric mania \Rightarrow DDC \rightarrow Lithium

Dysphoric mania \Rightarrow DDC \rightarrow Valproate

New drugs.

(Rx) resistant depression \Rightarrow esketamine nasal spray

Brexanolone, Zolazurane \Rightarrow postpartum depression.

Kismaphilia: after using cinema.

Sexual Response Cycle:

1- Desire

2- Excitement $\begin{cases} \text{male - erection} \\ \text{female - lubrication} \end{cases} \rightarrow$ TBP, RP, PR \Rightarrow min - hrs.

3- Plateau Phase

4- Orgasm $\begin{cases} \text{male - ejaculation} \\ \text{female - involuntary contraction of vagina} \end{cases} - 3-15s$

5- Resolution.

- 10-15 min.

Premature Ejaculation: Rx Squeeze technique, stop start technique +

SSRI (S/E delayed ejaculation), Dual role

Sex therapy

Erectile Dysfunction

Rx PDE-5 inhibitors e.g. Sildenafil, Tadalafil, Vardenafil.

Injectable drug \Rightarrow in urethra or corpora cavernosa [alprostadil].

Drugs for hypoactive sexual desire in female:

- flibanserin
- bremelanotide

CULTURE BOUND SYNDROMES-

- ① Koro syndrome : believing that penis will retract back to abdomen.
 - ② Dhat syndrome : " " blood is coming out with semen / \downarrow in urine
 - ③ Latah syndrome = respond to minimal stimulus with exaggerated startle
-

ANXIETY DISORDERS

① Panic disorder:

[Restlessness + Nervousness + inc Heart rate + inc sweating + diarrhoea] + Headache like symptoms.

+ fear of dying
+ fear of losing control

(dog fear)

② Specific phobia:-

Aranophobia (spider fear), Acrophobia (height fear),

③ Agoraphobia:

fear of places from where escape is not possible

④ Social phobia:-

fear of being watched / judged.

⑤ Generalized anxiety disorder :-

so many thoughts coming out in your mind.

⑥ Selective mutism :

mute at selective places

⑦ Separation anxiety disorder:

fear to get separation from loved ones

Phobia or drug Rx protocol:

(1) Systemic desensitization

Exposure to stimulus + muscle relaxants

(2) Therapeutic graded exposure:-

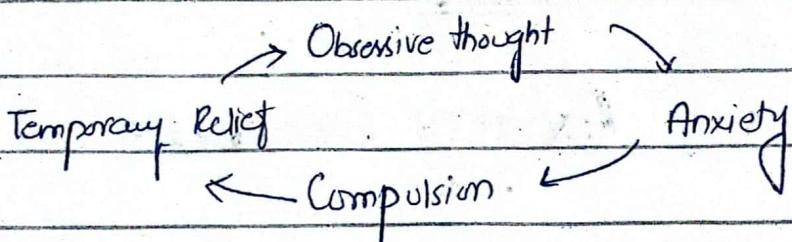
Pt get habituated to anxiety.

(3) Flooding:

sever form of exposure to stimuli.

(4) Modeling:

therapist himself gives demonstration



- OCD of contamination

- OCD of symmetry

- OCD of pathological doubt

- OCD of intrusive thoughts.

- Hoarding disorder \Rightarrow keep accumulating things e.g garments from 15 yrs.
fear of losing imp thing.

- Body dysmorphic disorder \Rightarrow obsession of misshaped of any body part

- Olfactory reference syndrome \Rightarrow " emitting foul smell.

- Body focused repetitive behavior disorder

- \Rightarrow skin excoriation disorder

- \Rightarrow Trichotillomania \Rightarrow hair pulling

- Trichophagia \Rightarrow eating of hair

- Trichobezoar \Rightarrow hair ball in GIT.

~~Phytobezor~~ \Rightarrow vegetable obstruction in CPIT.
~~Lactobezor~~ \Rightarrow milk " " "
Pharmacobezor \Rightarrow drugs / tablets " " "

(Rx of Bezoar) \Rightarrow surgical removal.

- Hypochondriasis : illness anxiety disorder e.g. in medical students after studying disease \Rightarrow I have this.

Impulsive Control disorder

'sudden urge to do something that can harm others'

- Pyromania : burn something.
- Kleptomania : stealing the object (irrespective of worth)
- Intermittent explosive disorder : destructive activity e.g. break the windows
- Compulsive sexual behaviour disorder: excessive sexual desire $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{male - satyriasis} \\ \text{female - nymphomania} \end{array} \right.$
- Oniomania : desire to shopping
- Bipomania : " " alcohol
- Mutilomania : " " mutilating animals
- Pathological gambling : " " gamble.

Post-traumatic Stress disorder

3 Flashback and Nightmare, Anhedonia, Startled response, Avoidance from
4 traumatic place, Insomnia.

- 5 • Acute stress disorder \leq 1 month.
- 6 • Delayed onset PTSD. $>$ 6 months.
- Acute stress reaction within 2 days.

Somatic symptoms disorder / somatoform disorder

Somatoform pain disorder

Hypochondriacs

→ Pains at multiple sites

→ only pain

→ no/ minimal sx

GIT symptoms

only ideas of having disease.

CNS symptoms

Sexual "

Bruguet syndrome

• Factitious illness / Hospital addiction: pt desires to get attention of hospital staff and nurses [with no diagnosed disease]

↳ Munchausen syndrome: pt faking to get attention

↳ " " by proxy: caregiver " " " "

• Dissociative Disorder: psychological disorder → into physical symptoms
Conversion Disorder so patient can get love, attention and care.

La Bella indifference: pt of dissociative disorder doesn't care about loss e.g. if one eye blind, ok! I will have other eye

Psychoanalysis

- Abreaction: process by which forgotten memory is remembered back.
- Transference: pt develop emotions for doctor during therapy
- Countertransference: dr develop " " " pt " "

3 components of mind:

- ① Id - unconscious mind [pleasure principle] e.g. I want to enjoy.
- ② Ego - both conscious & unconscious mind [reality principle] e.g. study for 4 hrs
watch movie for 1 hr
- ③ Superego - mostly conscious [moral principle] e.g. No! you have to study

oral desire even in children
psychosocial development

Age	Fixation	Features
Oral 0-1.5 yrs	Schizophrenia Depression	biting, chewing, sucking
anal 1.5 - 3 yrs	Anal after 9 yrs can develop	toilet trained time
Phallic 3-5 yrs	Dystopia if fixation occurs.	son have sexual feeling for mother ↳ oedipus complex (castration anxiety) daughter have sexual feeling for father
Latent 5-12 yrs → sexually inactive		↳ electra complex (penis envy)
Genital > 12 yrs → genital orgasm		↳ fixation can occur Neurotic illness

Acute delirium: Sudden onset of symptoms, after that insomnia, acute sensation, Irritation, Agitation, Hallucination (visual).

(Causes) → Long term Hospitalization, major surgeries, alcohol abuse

(Rx) Treat the root cause.

Dementia: old age decline in cognition, progressively without any problem in consciousness

slowly, no clouding of consciousness, no fluctuation of symptoms

Delirium + Dementia = focussed dementia.

Cortical Subcortical

e.g. Alzheimer, Parkinson, Huntington

- **Autism:** problem in social behaviour, learning, language, IQ
- Autism + Microcephaly + loss of acquired skills + breath holding spells = **Rett's syndrome**
- Autism + regression of learned skills + loss of bowel/bladder control ⇒ **Heller syndrome**
- Social interaction abnormal + IQ & Language normal. = **Asperger syndrome**
- SI, IQ, L → all normal, but learning disability ⇒ **dystrophia**
- Inability to write ⇒ **dysgraphia**

ADHD = Attention deficit, Hyperactive, Impulsivity \Rightarrow emergency
will develop antisocial or depression if untreated.

(Rx) \Rightarrow CNS stimulant - methylphenidate \Rightarrow C/I in seizure + drug dependent
non-stimulant - Atomoxetine

SUBSTANCE Abuse

m/c Nicotine, Cannabis, coffee, Alcohol, BZD

Methoch.

- Vaping
- Smoking
- snorting/sniffing
- chasing the dragon
- bagging
- huffing
- main lining \Rightarrow skin popping

Alcohol usage

- antidote of methanol \rightarrow ethanol + fomepizole

Cessation of Alcohol

>6 hrs

Tremors + GIT + CNS

>12 hrs

Hallucinosis (auditory) - noise of small insects

>48 hrs

Seizures, GTCS, Rum fits

>48 hrs

Delirium Tremens + visual Hallucinations

(Rx) Inj BZD + Vit B1
&
(thymine)

(Rx)

1- Detoxify [Inj BZD + vit B1]

If LFT normal - diazepam

If LFT abnormal - lorazepam/ oxazepam

FA GE Questionnaire

- 1- Have you ever felt you have to cut down your habit
- 2- Have you ever get annoyed of this habit
- 3- A " " " guilt " "
- 4- Eye opener -

depressive J

Weinicki
acute
global confusion
ophthalmoplegia
ataxia

Korsakoff
chronic

confabulation [neurological problem]

Heroin Abuse:

Diacetylmorphine (opioid)

C - coma

P - pinpoint pupil

R - respiratory depression

Antidote → naloxone

withdrawl \leftrightarrow methadone. Withdrawl symptoms \rightarrow flu-like syndrome.

Cannabis Abuse:

• Flashback phenomena \Rightarrow even if you don't abuse, you will enjoy effect.

• Running amok

• Amotivational syndrome

(Rx) BZD + Psychotherapy

Red eyes, ↑ appetite, bad trip.

Cocaine abuse:

1. • vasoconstrictor (local anaesthetic)

2. • basal septum perforation

3. • gangrene of tongue

4. • myocardial infarction

5. • seizure • Suicidal tendency

Tobacco Abuse:

• gives kick by ↑ dopamine and choline

(Rx) — Bupropion

— Varenicline $\alpha_4 \beta_2$

Operant Conditioning

Positive reinforcement : e.g child studies more with chocolate.

Negative reinforcement : e.g child cleans room in fear / avoid mother scolding

Punishment : e.g child stops foul language after getting slap.

Extinction : e.g a hardworking intern becomes inefficient because he was never appreciated.