

Mental Health Nursing
Class Preparation
Schizophrenia

1. What are positive symptoms of Schizophrenia? Describe at least three.
 1. Hallucinations: may experience seeing, hearing, smelling things that others don't. Auditory hallucinations are the most common. These hallucinations seem very real to whoever is experiencing it. It can be scary and isolating for them.
 2. Delusions: These are beliefs that seem strange to most people and are easy to prove wrong. The person affected might think someone is trying to control them through technology that is around them. They may believe that they have superhero like powers.
 3. Confused thoughts and disorganized speech: It may be hard for someone to listen to you when you are speaking because they can't get their thoughts in an organized manner. This causes them to sometimes have disorganized speech as well because they are not able to understand the other person talking.

2. What are negative symptoms of Schizophrenia? Describe at least three.
 1. Lack of pleasure: They may not be able to enjoy anything in their life as a person without schizophrenia would.
 2. Flattening: When they talk they have no enthusiasm at all. They seem very "blah" as one would describe. They talk with no emotion.
 3. Struggling with basics of life: they may begin to not take care of themselves and their basic needs.

3. List three Conventional Antipsychotics and their main side effects.
 1. Haldol: dizziness, difficulty urinating, sleep disturbances, headache, anxiety
 2. Loxitane: blurred vision, weight gain, drowsiness, constipation
 3. Prolixin: lethargy, dry mouth, blurred vision, headache, constipation

4. List three Atypical Antipsychotics and their main side effects.
 1. Clozapine:
 2. Aripiprazole:
 3. Olanzapine:
Weight gain, hyperlipidemia, DM, EPS side effects, myocarditis, agranulocytosis

5. What is the difference between Conventional antipsychotics and atypical antipsychotics?

Typical antipsychotic drugs act on the dopaminergic system, blocking the dopamine receptors. Atypical antipsychotics have lower affinity and occupancy for the dopaminergic receptors. Therefore, they cause different effects on the body.