

Mental Health Nursing
Class Preparation
Schizophrenia

1. What are positive symptoms of Schizophrenia? Describe at least three.
 - Delusions**: false personal beliefs. Persecutory, grandiose, somatic, and paranoid.
 - **Hallucinations**: false sensory perceptions not associated with real external stimuli. Could be auditory, visual, tactile, gustatory, and olfactory.
 - **Form of thought**: concrete thinking, clang association, thought blocking and magical thinking

2. What are negative symptoms of Schizophrenia? Describe at least three.
 - The absence of essential human qualities**: anhedonia, avolition, affective blunting, apathy and alogia
 - **Affect**: outward expression of a person's internal emotional state. Flat, blunted, inappropriate, and bizarre.
 - **Impaired interpersonal functioning and relationship to the external world**. Impaired social interaction and social isolation.

3. List three Conventional Antipsychotics and their main side effects.
 - **Trifluoperazine**: EPS side effects, Parkinson-like symptoms, dystonia, akathisia
 - **Haloperidol**: lightheadedness, drowsiness, urinary retention, insomnia
 - **Chlorpromazine**: lightheadedness, dry mouth, blurred vision

4. List three Atypical Antipsychotics and their main side effects.
 - Clozapine**: Agranulocytosis
 - **paliperidone**: Metabolic syndrome
 - **Olanzapine**: weight gain, diabetes, dyslipidemia

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

Conventional antipsychotics are a first gen, they target the positive symptoms, and they are more likely to have the EPS side effects which are acute dystonia, parkinsonism, TD, akathisia, and agranulocytosis (from clozapine). Atypical antipsychotic medications are second gen, and target positive and negative symptoms, they have fewer side effects and produce minimal to no EPS symptoms. They have a higher risk for metabolic syndrome and come in long lasting injectables which are beneficial to those who are not med compliant.