

**Mental Health Nursing**  
**Class Preparation**  
**Schizophrenia**

1. What are positive symptoms of Schizophrenia? Describe at least three.

Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are symptoms that add to a person's existing personality. They are categorized into disturb content of thought (delusions: persecutory, grandiose, somatic, and paranoid), form of thought (concrete thinking, echolalia, loose association, neologisms, clang association, word salad, circumstantiality, tangentiality, mutism, magical thinking, and thought blocking), and alterations in perception (hallucinations: auditory, visual, tactile, gustatory, and olfactory; illusions).

2. What are negative symptoms of Schizophrenia? Describe at least three.

Negative symptoms take away from a person's existing personality. They are categorized as absence of essential human qualities (anhedonia, avolition, affective blunting, apathy, and alogia), affect (flat, blunted, inappropriate, and bizarre), impaired interpersonal function and relationships (impaired social interaction and social isolation), and deterioration in appearance.

3. List three Conventional Antipsychotics and their main side effects.

Trifluoperazine, Loxapine, and Chlorpromazine

Main SE: EPS (tardive dyskinesia, pseudoparkinsonisms, dystonia, and akathisia)

4. List three Atypical Antipsychotics and their main side effects.

Olanzapine, Clozapine, and Risperidone

Main SE: minimal EPS, metabolic syndrome (weight gain, insulin resistance, DM, increase triglycerides, dyslipidemia), agranulocytosis (clozapine)

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

The difference between conventional and atypical antipsychotics is conventional only targets positive symptoms and has a main SE of EPS while atypical target both positive and negative symptoms and have a main SE of metabolic syndrome.