



PSYCHIATRY

medpgnotes

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KEY TO THIS DOCUMENT

Text in normal font – Must read point.
Asked in any previous medical entrance
examinations

Text in bold font – Point from Harrison's
text book of internal medicine 18th
edition

Text in italic font – Can be read if
you are thorough with above two.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS IN PSYCHIATRY

GENERAL FEATURES OF PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS

Word psychiatry is coined by	Reil
<i>Psychosis is coined by</i>	<i>Ernst von</i>
<i>Neurosis is coined by</i>	<i>Cullen</i>
<i>Father of modern psychiatry</i>	<i>Johann Weyer</i>
Gene associated with autistic spectral disorders and schizophrenia	Neurexin I gene (Synaptic function)
Emotion is controlled by	Frontal lobe
Neurosis and Psychosis differ by	Presence of Insight
Basic difference between Neurosis and Psychosis	Insight
<i>Alternating psychosis is also known as</i>	<i>Interictal psychosis</i>
MC Emotional disorder of Children	Neurosis
Psychiatric disorders common in first born male child	OCD, Tourette syndrome
Most specific of psychosis	Neologism
Psychosis may be caused by	Steroids, Chloroquine, INH
Psychosis	Delusion and hallucination
False belief unexplained by reality shared by a number of people	Superstition
<i>Giving long answers with great deal of tedious and unnecessary details</i>	<i>Circumstantiality</i>
<i>A 42 year old man comes to emergency department with the chief complaint that 'the men are following me'. He also complains of hearing of voice telling him to hurt others. He tells the examiner that the news anchorman gives him special messages at the state of the world every night through the TV. Psychiatry findings best describing the last belief of the patient</i>	<i>Idea of reference</i>
Cross sectional manifestation of emotion having both subjective and objective component	Affect
Laughs one minute and cries next minute without any clear stimulus	Labile affect
Inability to enjoy previous pleasurable activities	Anhedonia
Alexithymia	Inability to recognise and describe feelings
<i>Catatonia means</i>	<i>Increased muscle tone</i>
<i>Anglepoise lamp sign</i>	<i>Sign of catatonia</i>
<i>Cataplexy</i>	<i>Abrupt loss of muscle tone</i>
<i>Catalepsy</i>	<i>Waxy flexibility (used to describe the tonus in catatonia - psychological pillow)</i>
<i>Mannerism</i>	<i>Old, repetitive goal directed movements</i>
Palilalia	Repetition of terminal words of own speech
Echolalia	Childhood autism, Catatonic Schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease

Coprolalia	Tourette syndrome
<i>Lyme disease can lead to</i>	<i>Tourette syndrome</i>
<i>Treatment of Tourette syndrome</i>	<i>Supportive therapy</i>
Treatment of Tourette syndrome	Guanfacine
<i>Coprophaxia</i>	<i>Obscene acts</i>
Out of context repetition	Perseveration
Persistent and inappropriate repetition of same thoughts	Perseveration
Senseless repetition	Verbigeration
<i>Thoughts in mind with rhyming rather than with meaning of thought</i>	<i>Clang association (seen in schizophrenia)</i>
Making stories to fill in gaps caused by memory	Confabulation
Confabulation is a disorder of	Memory
Confabulation is synonymous with	False memory syndrome
Processing of short term to long term memory help in	Hippocampus
Deja vu is seen in	Normal person, temporal lobe epilepsy, psychosis
Unfamiliarity of familial things	Jamais vu
People he meets are lifeless card board figures. detached emotionless, highly unpleasant morbid experiences	Depersonalisation
Depersonalisation is a disorder of	Perception
Mutism is a recognized feature of	Conversion hysteria, catatonic schizophrenia
Mutism, akinesia, awake and alert	Stupor
Abulia	Milder form of akinetic mutism
Inability to perform Purposeful activity in absence of Sensory deficit	Apraxia
Apraxia is a disorder of	Initiating and planning movement
Synesthesia	Cannabis
Reflex hallucination is a morbid variety of	Synesthesia
Ganser syndrome	Approximate answers, Prisoners
<i>Gjessing syndrome</i>	<i>Catatonic symptoms recur in phases, changes in nitrogen balance, change in thyroid dysfunction</i>
<i>Treatment of Gjessing syndrome</i>	<i>Thyroid hormone</i>
Bruxism if untreated	Dental malocclusion, Temporomandibular joint pain
NOT true about bruxism	Deworming will help
Sociopathological factor associated with mental illness	Emotional stress, Frustration, Anxiety
Cognition is	Thought
Loosening of association is an example of	Formal thought disorder
<i>Formal thought disorder is also associated with</i>	<i>Bipolar disorder</i>
NOT a disorder of form of thought	Thought block
Healthy thinking	Continuity, constancy, organization
Pseudocommunity is associated with	Paranoid disorders
Associated with Paranoid state	L-dopa, Amphetamine, Cocaine
Detection & Treatment of Psychiatric disorders in Medically Ill	Consultation Liaison Psychiatry

DELUSION

Delusion involve	Disturbance of thought content
Delusion is disorder of	Thought
Perceptual misconception of a real object	Delusion
False belief that meets specific psychological needs	Delusion
Known insane person committing murder is not punished if it is due to act of	Delusion
Delusion is	NOT comprehensible, NOT reasonable
MC cause of mood congruent delusion	Mania
<i>MC cause for delusion in elderly</i>	<i>Multiple medication use</i>
MC Type of delusion	Delusion of Persecution, 2 nd Delusion of Jealousy
<i>Minimum duration for delusional disorder</i>	<i>3 months</i>
Delusion seen in Severe Depression & Cotard's Syndrome	Nihilistic Delusion
Delusion of negation	Colard syndrome
Delusion in Neurosyphilis	Delusion of Grandiosity
Delusion of grandiosity	Schizoaffective mania, Paranoid schizophrenia
Delusion of Infidelity	Othello Syndrome
Delusion of jealousy	Othello syndrome
Infidelity and jealousy involving spouse is the thought content of	Othello syndrome
Sharing of Delusions (Folie a deux)	Induced Delusional Disorder
Folie a deux is seen in	Paranoid
Police is after him and would arrest him	Delusion of persecution
Controlled by radiowaves by his neighbor	Delusion of persecution
Delusion of persecution	Schizophrenia, paranoid psychosis, maniac episode, melancholia
Delusion that someone from high socioeconomic status in loving you	De Clarambault syndrome
Delusion of doubles	Capgras syndrome
<i>Capgras syndrome is more common in</i>	<i>Paranoid schizophrenia</i>
<i>Visual hallucination of a transparent phantom of his own body</i>	<i>Autoscopic psychosis</i>
Persistent delusional disorder	One month, absence of hallucination, disorganised speech and behavior
Content of thought in delusional paranoia	Foul odor
NOT associated with delusion	Alcoholic hallucinations
Delusion is NOT seen in	Anxiety, OCD
Delusion is NOT present In	Compulsive disorder
Treatment for delusion with suicidal ideas	ECT
Characteristic symptom of organic psychosis	Transient delusion
Characteristic symptom of induced psychotic disorder	Accepting delusions of other persons
Delusion, hallucination, disturbed cognitive function	Organic brain syndrome

ILLUSION

<i>Misinterpretation with stimulus</i>	<i>Illusion</i>
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