

Psychopathology

Motor disorder

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Psychomotor retardation

Subjective feeling that all actions have become more difficult to initiate and carry out ex: Depression

Automatic obedience :

The patient carries out every instruction regardless of the consequences

Echopraxia

The patient imitates the actions of the person in front of him

Echolalia :

the patient imitates what is said to him (catatonia)

Logoclonia

Repetition of the last syllable of the last word .

Opposition

Pt oppose all passive movement with same degree

Cooperation

Pt can put in any position without any resistant

Negativism (accentuate of opposite)

It is motiveless resistant to all interference : M .R ,Dementia
, Catatonia

Passive – resists all action & order to him

Active –pt does the opposite what ask to him

Mannerism

Unusual repetition performance of goal direct moment

Motor ex : shaking his hand in greeting

-Verbal : strange use of word

-Postural

Normal ,schizo, organic

Perseveration of posture

Pt tend to maintain for long period posture, it is forced by examiner

Stereo type movement

Repeated non goal directed action which is carry out in a uniform way .

Although meaningless to observer but Meaningful to pt.

Schizophasia

It is gross thought disorder but pt can speak in normal way.

Waxy flexibility or flexibility cerea

In which can put the pt in to strange uncomfortable position and there is feeling of , a plastic resistance as the examiner move the body (an bending of soft wax rod) and when passive movement stop ,the final posture is, preserved .

Catalepsy

When there is ,no resistance to passive movement but as the examiner move the muscle then ,fix the body in abnormal position

Disorder of Emotion

Feeling : is subjective experience of emotion

Mood : sustained emotional state (Euphoria ,depression it is subjective (the pt say that)

Affect : current emotional state , it is the state that the examiner can see on the pt . (objective) . : blunt .

Flat affect : there is loss of emotion responsiveness(negative ,symptoms)

Blunt affect : reduce emotional responsiveness

Apathy :_State of under activity with reduced responsiveness to stimuli schiz ,Dep .

Ecstasy :

elevation of mood ,it is essentially private ,thought content usually religious.

Feeling of enjoyment

Disorder of ego boundaries

Disorder of perception in all race & culture.

Elation :

elevation of mood ,which in pathological .Mood is infectious. Mania, schizo.

Euphoria :

mild ,unwarranted cheerful &sensation of body well being .

Incongruity of affect

Emotional response which is inappropriate to the situation

Liability of affect

Rapid change of emotional responses

Frontal lobe lesion (dementia)

Schiz.

Perplexity

abnormal expression of emotional in which

There is a state of puzzled , occur in anxiety

,organic , schiz.

Anhidonia

Loss of interest in previously pleasure situate

Thank You

