

Types and symptoms of schizophrenia

Psychology



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The present study focuses on the schizophrenia disorder discussing its symptoms and the genetic basis of the disorder. Schizophrenia: The Symptoms: In men, the symptoms of schizophrenia may be observed in teenagers or at the age of the 20s. In women, the disorder may occur at the 20s or early 30s. The symptoms of this disorder have been classified into three categories that follow (Schizophrenia Symptoms, 2012): Positive Symptoms: The positive symptoms represent those activities that are in excess or distortion of the normal human functions. These include delusions where the individual misinterprets any situation or incident, hallucinations that result in the affected viewing or hearing things that in real do not exist, thought disorder that creates difficulty in organizing thoughts and putting them into proper words while speaking, and disorganized behaviour where the individual might behave like a child or behave in unpredictable manners (Schizophrenia Symptoms, 2012). Negative Symptoms: Negative symptoms reflect the lack of interest of the individual in normal daily activities, lack emotions, unable to plan or execute any activity effectively, neglect of personal hygiene, withdrawing oneself from the society, and lack of motivation. That is, the negative symptoms reflect on the reduction of the ability of an individual to perform the normal functions of life (Schizophrenia Symptoms, 2012). Cognitive Symptoms: These symptoms are observed when the individual is found having difficulties with the processes of his/her thoughts. Problems with making sense of information, difficulty in paying attention or concentrating, and memory problems are the observed symptoms in this category (Schizophrenia Symptoms, 2012).