Guarantee and Comparison of Cerebral Cortex Changes in the Schizophrenia 'Paranoia Type' at Chronic and Acute States; By Digital Magnetic Resonance Imagination/Dig. M.R.I. Analysis, in Related with Neuropsychological Performances

Abdolrasoul Aleezaadeh - Post-Doctorate / Post-Doc. in Clinical Cognitive Neuropsychology; the Brooklyn Central University – The U.S.A

Paranoid schizophrenia, also called schizophrenia, paranoid type – or, as its alternative name: Paranoid Schizophrenia - is a sub-type of schizophrenia as defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders/D.S.M-IV code 295.30. It is the most common type of schizophrenia. The clinical picture is dominated by relatively stable, often paranoid, delusions, usually accompanied by hallucinations, particularly of the auditory variety (hearing voices), and perceptual disturbances.

Disturbances of affect, volition, and speech, and catatonic symptoms, are not prominent. On the other hand, Paranoid type schizophrenia is a mental illness that involves false beliefs of being persecuted or plotted against. People with paranoid schizophrenia may have mistaken beliefs (delusions) that one or more people are plotting against them or their loved ones. It is difficult or impossible for others to convince them that they are not the target of a plot. People with this condition may spend a lot of time thinking about how to protect themselves from the person or people, they believe are trying to harm them.

Camel Key:

Certainty and Comparison of Cerebral Cortex Changes in the Schizophrenia 'Paranoia Type' at Chronic and Acute States; By Digital Magnetic Resonance Imagination/Dig. M.R.I Analysis, in Related with Neuropsychological Performances

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