

Factors Causing Schizophrenia and its Various Types

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DESCRIPTION

Schizophrenia and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are regarded as different disorders. Both have symptoms that really can vary significantly, but both have an impact on how the brain develops. Although the symptoms of the two disorders may be similar, there are some significant differences that must be understood in order to make the right diagnosis.

Schizophrenia is a severe mental illness in which reality is perceived by sufferers strangely. Schizophrenia may include hallucinations, delusions, and severely irrational thinking and behavior, which can make it difficult to go about daily activities and be incapacitating. Schizophrenia patients require ongoing care.

A class of severe mental illnesses known as psychotic disorders affects the mind. They impair a person's capacity for rational thought, sound judgment, emotional response, effective communication, comprehension of reality, and acceptable behavior. People with psychotic disorders frequently struggle to function in daily life and struggle to maintain their sense of reality when their symptoms are severe. However, even severe psychotic conditions are typically treatable.

Types of schizophrenia

Schizophrenia: Those who suffer from this condition experience behavioral abnormalities as well as additional symptoms like delusions and hallucinations that persist longer than six months. Their relationships and performance at work or school are typically impacted. Understand the early indications of schizophrenia.

Schizoaffective disorder: It is a condition in which a person exhibits signs of both schizophrenia and a mood disorder, such as bipolar disorder or depression. Find out more about schizoaffective disorder's signs and symptoms.

Schizophreniform disorder: This involves schizophrenia-like symptoms, although they last for only one to six months. Learn more about the signs of schizophreniform disease.

Brief psychotic disorder: A rapid, brief phase of psychotic activity is a symptom of brief psychotic disorder, which is frequently triggered by a traumatic event like a death in the family. Recovery occurs rapidly, usually in less than a month.

Delusional illness: The main sign is having a delusion (a false, fixed belief) about a scenario in real life that might be genuine but isn't, including being watched, being targeted, or being ill. At least one month passes throughout the hallucination. Learn more about the various delusions.

Schizophrenia is not a split or multiple personality, unlike what the general public thinks. Psychosis, a sort of mental disorder when a person cannot distinguish between the real world and their imagination, is a component of schizophrenia. People with psychotic conditions occasionally become detached from reality. The world may appear to be a tangle of perplexing ideas, pictures, and noises. They may act in a very peculiar and even startling manner. A psychotic episode occurs when a person experiencing it loses touch with reality and has an abrupt shift in personality and conduct. Schizophrenia varies in severity from individual to person. Some people only experience one psychotic episode, whilst others experience multiple episodes over the course of their lifetimes with largely regular lives in between.

There are many misconceptions concerning schizophrenia, which may be partially explained by the intricacy of the condition. Split personality or multiple personalities are not characteristics of schizophrenia. The majority of those who have schizophrenia are no more dangerous or violent than the average populace. It is a myth that persons with schizophrenia end up homeless or living in hospitals, even while a lack of community resources for mental health may cause recurrent hospitalizations and homelessness.

The majority of those who have schizophrenia live with their families, in group homes, or alone. According to study, schizophrenia affects both sexes about equally, albeit it may manifest earlier in men. All throughout the world, rates are comparable. Schizophrenia patients are more likely than the general population to die young, mostly due of high rates of co-occurring medical conditions, such as heart disease and diabetes.

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