

PATHOLOGY OF THINKING



THINKING

- is the higher form of reflection of the objective reality, a process of a generalized and mediated reflection of objects and events of the material world in their natural connections and relations .

ELEMENTS OF THINKING

CONCEPT

displayed in thinking
unity essential properties of connections and relationships
objects or phenomena;
thought or system of thought, which distinguishes
and generalizing a class of objects
by certain generic and collectively
specific grounds for their

JUDGEMENT

form of thinking in which anything is approved
or denied about the subject matter, its properties
or relationships between objects

CONCLUSION

reasoning process, during which a transition
from the initial propositions (premises) to the new judgment - conclusions

Thinking is determined by operations

analysis

synthesis

generalization

concentration

abstraction

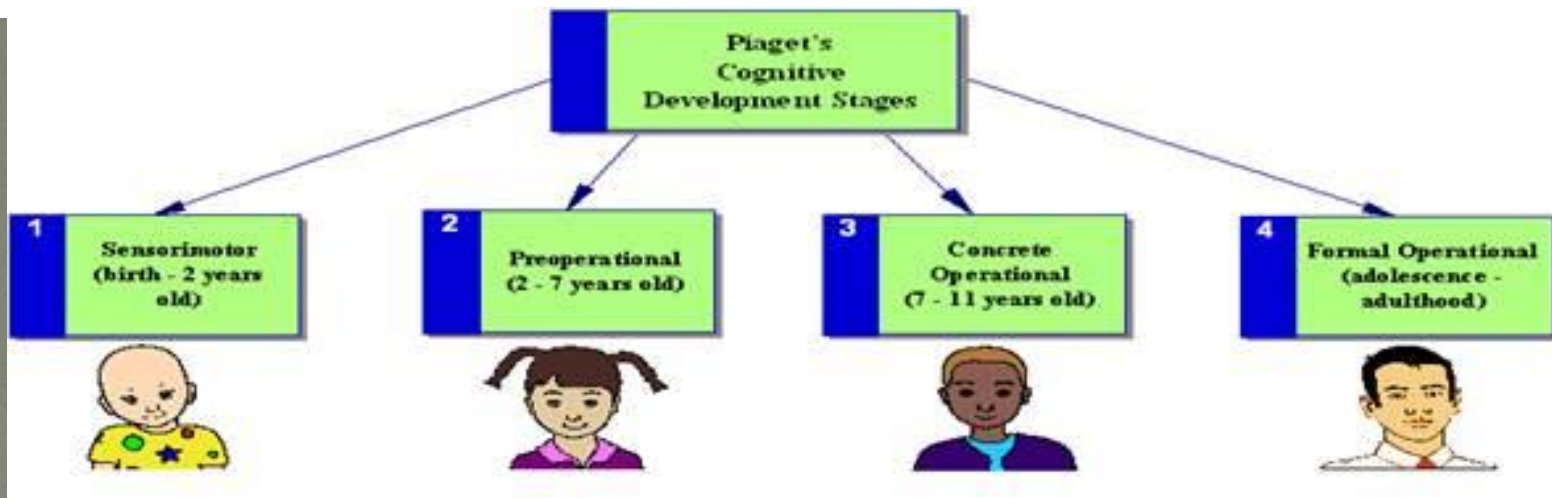
classification

inclusion

exclusion

conception thinking.

DEVELOPMENT OF THINKING IN ONTOGENESIS



Visual-thinking - the most elementary kind of thinking, based on direct perception of objects in the action with them.

Visual-creative thinking - the kind of thinking is characterized by reliance on perceptions and images. With visual-figurative thinking in terms of the situation transformed image or representation.

Figurative (verbal-logical) thinking - the kind of thinking, implemented using logic operations with concepts. When verbal and logical thinking, in terms of logical concepts, the subject can learn significant patterns and relationships unobservable reality studied.

Conceptual (abstract-logical) thinking - the kind of thinking, based on the allocation of essential properties and relations abstracted from the object and the other, irrelevant.

Classification of disturbances of thinking

1. A disturbance in the formation of concepts:
 - a) pseudoconcepts,
 - b) condensation of concepts,
 - c) neologisms.

2. A disturbance in the rate of thinking:
 - a) rapidity of thought, “galloping ideas”,
 - b) retarded thinking,
 - c) delay, arrest (Sperrung),
 - d) mentism.

3. A disturbance in the form of thinking:

- a) pathologically circumstantial thinking,
- b) philosophizing,
- c) non-continuous thinking – schizophasia,
- d) incoherent thinking,
- e) amorphous thinking,
- f) paralogic thinking,
- g) autistic thinking,
- h) symbolic thinking,
- i) verbigerations,
- j) perseverations,
- k) affective thinking.

4. A disturbance in the contents of thinking:

- a) Obsessive ideas,
- b) dominant ideas,
- c) supervaluable ideas
- e) delusion-like fantasies,
- f) delusions.

Disorder of semantic content and concept formation

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graph TD; A[Disorder of semantic content and concept formation] --> B[Pseudoconcept - based on random signs]; A --> C[condensation of concepts - "Gluing" two concepts into one]; B --> D[Neologisms - new and unusual concepts]; C --> D;
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Pseudoconcept
– based on random signs

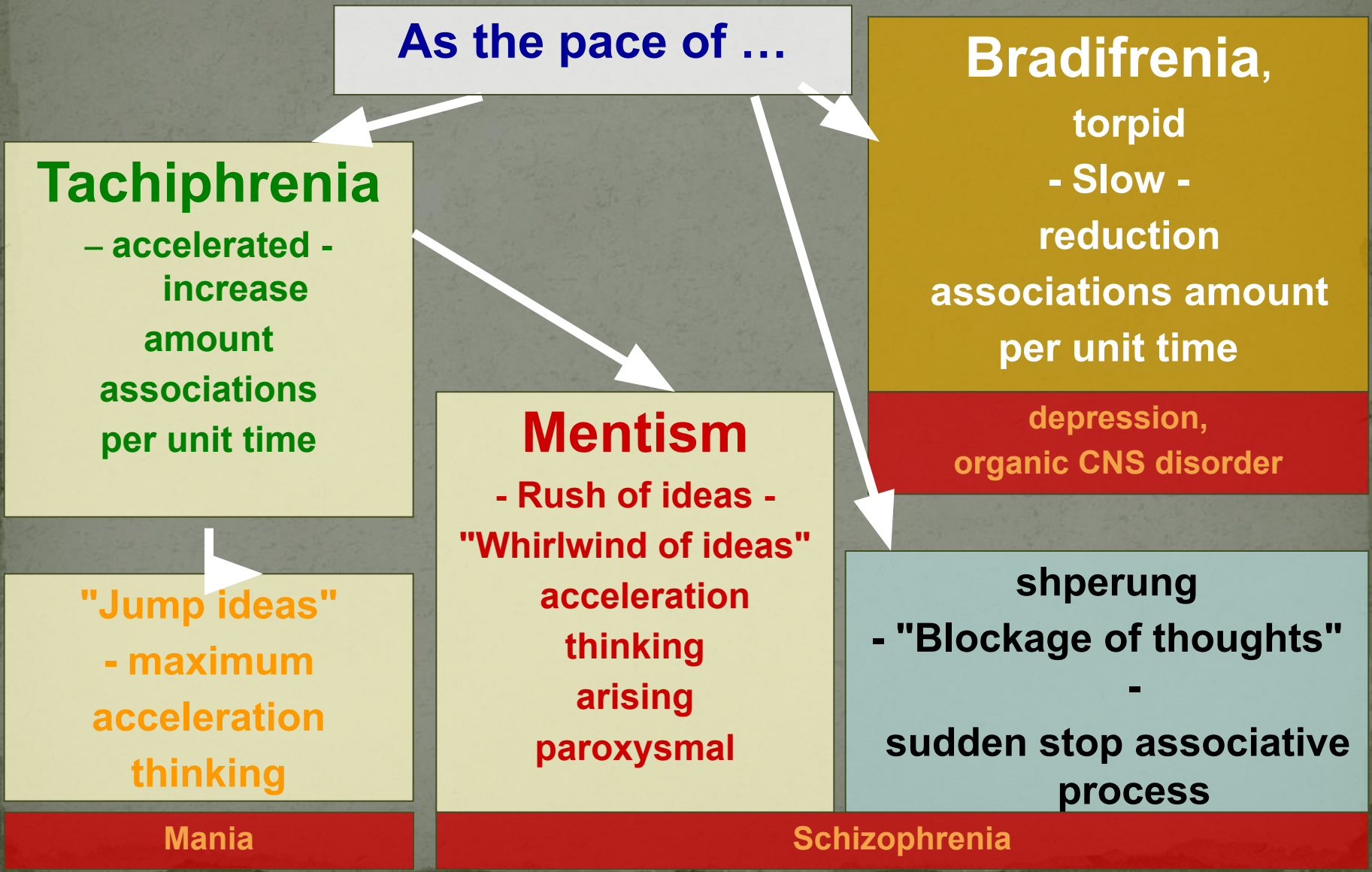
condensation of concepts –
"Gluing" two concepts
into one

Neologisms - new and
unusual concepts

- In schizophrenia

PATHOLOGY associative processes

PATHOLOGY OF THINKING (FORM)



- **Reasoner**

Using the technical tools of logic in an unhelpful and pedantic manner by focusing on trivial details instead of directly addressing the main issue in a dispute.



- **Symbolic thinking:** the patient supplies various concepts with some allegorical meaning which is absolutely unclear for other people, but for the patient himself has a certain sense.



- **Shperrung**

Delay of thinking (Shperrung) manifests itself by a sudden arrest in the flow of thoughts.



● Mentism

Flow of thoughts (mentism) is an automatic flow of thoughts which is painfully felt by the patient; the thoughts incoherently appear and continuously flow in the consciousness irrespective of the patient's will.



- **Autistic** – utterly introverted thinking.

Autistic thinking based upon the patient's inner feelings, his subjective aims, wishes, fantasies, rather than on real facts. The patient does not pay any attention to the fact that his thoughts contradict the reality.



- **Incoherent thinking** is characterized by inability to form associations; separate perceptions, images, concepts are not connected among themselves.



- **Perseveration** - is the uncontrollable repetition of a particular response, such as a word, usually caused by brain injury or other organic disorder.



- **Detailed** (pathologically circumstantial thinking) speech contains big amount of useless smallest details.
- **Verbigeration** is a senseless repetition of the same words or scraps of phrases. It is typical for schizophrenia.

- **Concrete** thinking characterized by actual things, events, and immediate experience, rather than by abstractions; seen in young children, in those who have lost or never developed the ability to generalize (as in cognitive mental disorders).

PATHOLOGY OF THINKING (BY CONTENT)

PATHOLOGY OF JUDGMENTS

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graph TD; A[PATHOLOGY OF JUDGMENTS] --> B[DOMINANT]; A --> C[PHANTASMS]; A --> D[OBSESSIONS]; A --> E[DELUSION]; A --> F[DELUSION-like];
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DOMINANT

PHANTASMS

OBSESSIONS

DELUSION

DELUSION-like

Obsessive ideas

Obsessive thinking - stereotype repeated ideas, representations, memories, rituals, which arise against the will (switched gas, iron, closed door - may result in phobias).

- **Stereotypically repeated ideas, representations, memories, rituals etc.**
- **Arises involuntary**
- **Cannot be stopped**
- **Patients have critics to state**

Obsessive phobias



- phobia Persistent, pathological, unrealistic, intense fear of an object or situation; the phobic person may realize that the fear is irrational but, cannot dispel it. For types of phobias, see the specific term.



Super valuable thinking (ideas)

- develop at special stenic persons, dominate in the mental life, superseding all other motives, criticism absent - ideas of revolution transformation, invention. (elixir of youth, perpetuum mobile), collecting - person subordinates all his life
- **Developing among the specific stenic persons**
- **Developing on a base of a real facts**
- **Dominate in the mental life, superseding all other motives**
- **Critics is absent**
- **May be partial and a short-term correction**

- **Delusion ideas** - false conclusion, arising on the painful basis (change of mood, perception, or formation of special logic), no ability to correct, critic is absent.

Delusion ideas

- false conclusions
- arising on the painful basis
(changes of mood, perception or development of specific logic)
- any ability for correction
- criticism is absent

Delusion ideas

Stages of formation of delusion ideas (acc. to K. Conrad)

- Delusional mood
- Delusional perception
- Delusional interpretation
- Delusion crystallization.

PATHOLOGY OF THINKING (content)

Types of delusions

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graph TD; A[Types of delusions] --> B[Katathymic]; A --> C[Holothymic]; A --> D[Primary \ Secondary]; A --> E[Induced]; A --> F[Katesthetic]; A --> G[Residual];
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Katathymic

Holothymic

Primary \ Secondary

Induced

Katesthetic

Residual

PATHOLOGY OF THINKING (content)

Delusions about structure

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graph TD; A[Delusions about structure] --> B[systematic]; A --> C[Non systematic];
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systematic

Non systematic

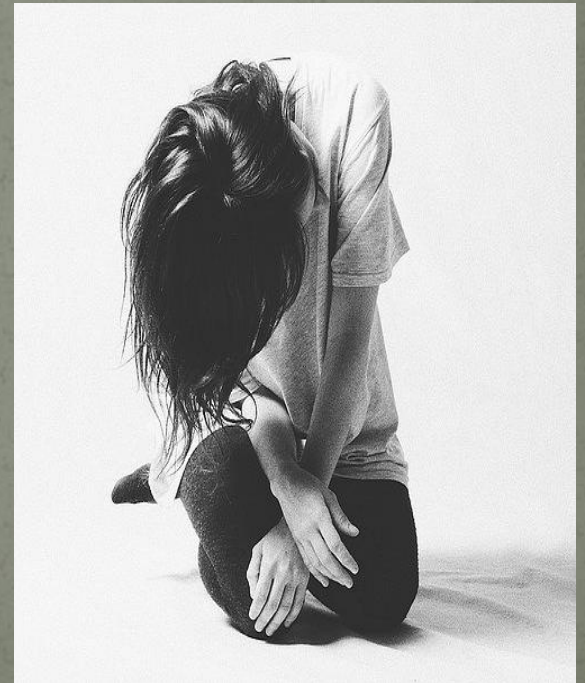
Delusion ideas

Mechanism of formation

- The paranoid syndrome - Systematized (primary) interpretation, constructing of stage-by-stage logic
- The paranoid syndrome - an Systematized (secondary) - influence of changed mood or perception, memory.
- Induced – recipient, healthy person, reproduced a Delusion ideas of

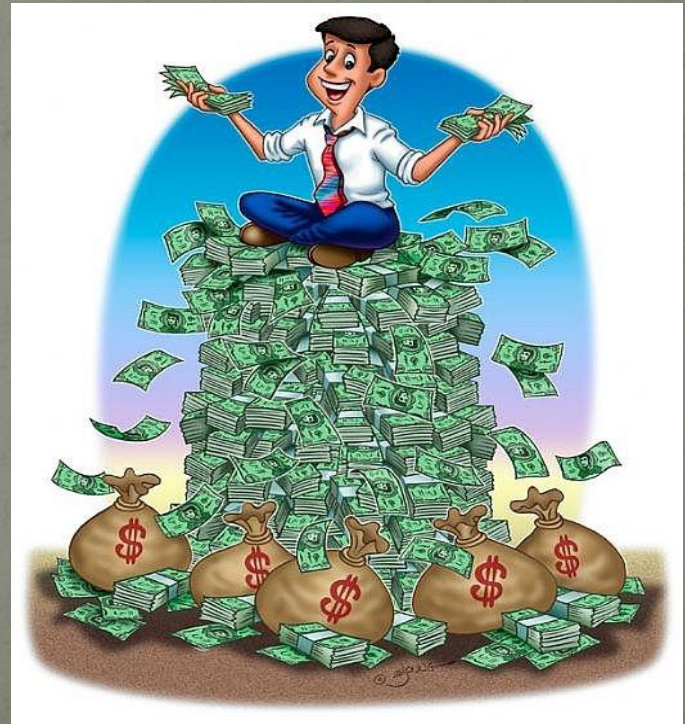
Delusion ideas (of depressive character)

I of guilt and self accusation,
hypochondria (incurable diseases),
nihilistic (internal organs are decayed,
similar process in occur world)



Delusion ideas (of manic character)

- richness, highbred of origin, powerfulness



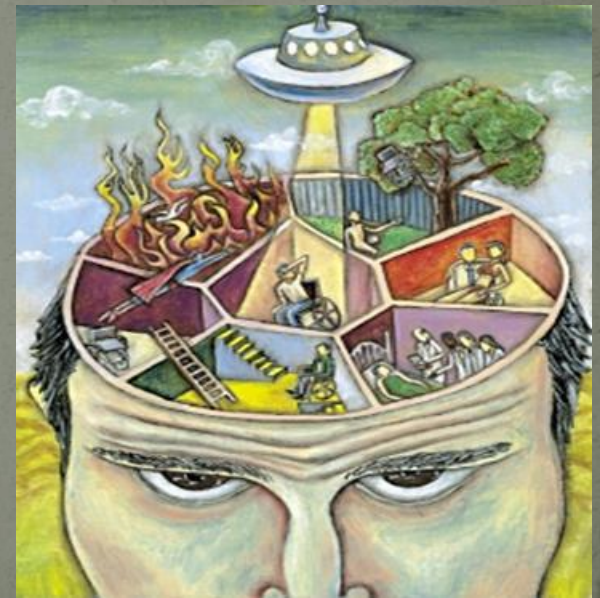
Delusion ideas (of persecution character)

- poisoning, damage, influence, relations, prejudice, harassment, jealousy



Syndrome of Kandinsky-Clérambaut

is a variety of the paranoid syndrome and characterized by phenomena of psychic automatism manifested in such forms as ideational (somebody guides the thoughts), motor (the patient's movements are directed by a strange force) and emotional ("they make the mood", "they excite joy, sorrow, fear, delight").



Syndrome of Kandinsky-Clérambaut

- Syndrome of mental automatism, alienation syndrome, - a kind of hallucinatory-paranoid syndrome

thought disorder

+

perception disorder

+

ideomotor automatism

Delusions exposure, harassment, mastering

+

Mentism

Pseudohallucinations (openness thoughts), Seggl's hallucinations

The sense of alienation, own thoughts, movements

- Schizophrenia, infectious, vascular, alcoholic psychosis, traumatic, hypoxic brain injury



Trying to protect against the imposition of other people's thoughts and their openness the syndrome of Kandinsky-Clérambaut

Cotar`s sdm

The patients develop delusions of damage, death, destruction of the world, self-condemnation for perpetration of grave crimes; typical are statements that their “intestines have rotten”, they “have no heart”, the patients may believe that they died long time ago and now are being decomposed.





Complaints of patients with delirium Cotards syndrome that imagine that they are without heart, that they are infected with syphilis or AIDS or poisoned. Sometimes patients say they were long dead, their bodies decomposed long ago.

Cotard's syndrome

- Nihilistic-depressive hypochondriac delusions combined with the enormity of ideas

thought disorder

emotional disorder

+

Delusion immensity

- hypochondriac
- death
- nihilistic
- charges and self-blame

depression

- Anxiety and melancholy
- With mental anesthesia
- With agitation, fear

- For large psychotic depression, schizoaffective disorder, depressive-paranoid schizophrenia, senile depression



Figure of Cotard's syndrome patient with delirium: "I have seen my heart, lungs, covered with pus, intestines, which moved herring heads and balls of wool, bones, getting out of a groin crocodile"



Ideas denial of the external world in delirium Cotards. Patients say that everything was lost, desolate earth, has no life

Fregoli`s sdm

Fregoli syndrome is the delusional belief that one or more familiar persons, usually persecutors following the patient, repeatedly change their appearance.



Capgra's sdm

Capgras' syndrome (named after J.M. Capgras) manifests itself by a disturbance in recognizing people. The following syndromes are distinguished: **the syndrome of a positive double**, when the patient regards unfamiliar people as his friends, and **the syndrome of a negative double**, when the patient does not recognize his relatives, considers them as dummies, twins, doubles of his relations.



