

CHAPTER XIII
PSYCHIATRY

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VOCABULARY

Psychiatry

(psycho = mind; iatro = treatment)

Adolescence: (adj: adolescent)	A period of physical and psychological development from the onset of puberty to the cessation of somatic growth (11 – 19 years of age).
Amnesia:	Loss of memory
Anxiety:	A state of apprehension, uncertainty and inappropriate fear accompanied by various psychological and physiological changes.
Apathy: (adj: apathetic)	Indifference: Lack of feeling or emotion
Association:	A connection between ideas or feelings, especially between conscious thoughts and elements of the unconscious.
Autism: (adj: autistic)	Severe lack of responsiveness to others; preoccupation with inner thoughts or non-human objects.
Behavior: (adj: behavioral)	Conduct; any or all of a person's total activity, especially that which can be externally observed.
Compulsion: (adj: compulsive)	An overwhelming urge to perform an irrational or apparently useless act.
Conversion:	Mechanism by which anxiety becomes a bodily symptom, such as blindness, deafness or paralysis, that does not have an organic basis.
Convulsion: (Seizure) (adj: convulsive)	A violent involuntary contraction or series of contractions of voluntary muscles.
Delusion: (adj: delusional)	A fixed, false belief which is out of keeping with the subject's cultural and educational background, and it cannot be changed by obvious proof or evidence to the contrary.
Depression: (adj: depressive)	A morbid lowering of mood characterized by feelings of sadness, pessimism or dejection.

Dissociation: (adj: dissociative)	An unconscious defence mechanism in which one or more groups of mental processes become separated from normal consciousness.
Dominant: (n: dominance)	Exerting a ruling or controlling influence
Dysphoria: (adj: dysphoric)	An abnormal and unpleasant mood state characterized by sadness, dejection and dissatisfaction.
Electroconvulsive:	Inducing convulsions by means of electric shock.
Faculty:	Any normal power or function, especially a mental one.
Forensic:	Pertaining to or applied in legal proceedings.
Grandiosity: (adj: grandiose)	An exaggerated belief of one's importance or identity
Illusion: (adj: illusional)	A misidentification of an existing sensory stimulus.
Labile: (as of a Mood)	Unstable; undergoing rapid emotional change.
Mania: (adj: manic) (maniacal)	A state of elated, irritable or angry mood accompanied by grandiosity, hyperactivity, disinhibition and distractability Maniac: one who is affected by mania.
Memory:	The mental faculty by which sensations, impressions and ideas are registered, retained and recalled.
Mental:	Pertaining to the mind; psychic
Mentality:	Mental power or capacity
Mute:	Unable to speak
Mutism:	The absence of verbalized speech
Obsession: (adj: obsessive)	An involuntary persistent idea, emotion or urge that is unwanted and distressing and comes involuntary to mind despite attempts to ignore or suppress it.
Paranoia: (adj: paranoiac; paranoid)	Delusion of persecution or grandeur or combination of the two.

Personality:	The observable and enduring pattern of traits characterizing the behavior and responses of a person in several psychosocial and environmental settings.
Projection : (adj: projective)	An unconscious defense mechanism in which a person attributes to someone else unacknowledged ideas, thoughts, feelings and impulses that he finds undesirable or unacceptable in himself.
Psychiatrist:	A physician who specializes in psychiatry.
Psychiatry: (adj: psychiatric)	The medical specialty concerned with the study, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental disorders.
Psychologist:	A qualified specialist in psychology.
Psychology: (adj: psychologic; psychological)	Branch of science which deals with the mind and mental processes, especially in relation to human behavior.

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Agora__	Market place	__phobia	Irrational fear	Agoraphobia	Irrational fear of open, crowded places
Anxio__	Anxiety	__lytic	Destroying	Anxiolytic (antianxiety)	An agent that reduces anxiety
Claustro__	Closed-in places (e.g. lift; tunnel)	__phobia	Irrational fear	Claustrophobia	Irrational fear of closed-in places
Psycho__ (adj: psychic)	Mind	__osis	Disease process	Psychosis (adj: psychotic) (pl.: psychoses)	A mental disorder evidenced by delusions, hallucinations, incoherent speech, or disorganized behavior
Psycho__	Mind	somatic	Pertaining to the body	Psychosomatic	Having bodily symptoms of psychic, emotional and mental origin
Psycho__	Mind	__pathy	Disease	Psychopathy (adj: psychopathic)	Antisocial personality disorder The person with such a disorder is known as a psychopath
Psycho__	Mind	sexual	Pertaining to sex	Psychosexual	Pertaining to the mental or emotional aspects of sex or sexuality
Psycho__	Mind	__therapy	Treatment	Psychotherapy	Treatment of mental and behavioral disorders
Schizo__	Division, split	__phrenia	State of mind	Schizophrenia (adj: Schizophrenic)	Withdrawal from reality into an inner world of disorganized thinking and conflict.
Thermo__	Heat	esthesia	Sensation	Thermoesthesia	Temperature sense
Thermo__	Heat	anesthesia	Loss of sensation	Thermoanesthesia (thermanesthesia; thermoanalgesia)	Inability to recognize sensations of heat and cold
Topo__	Place	esthesia	Sensation	Topesthesia (Topognosis)	The power of localizing a tactile sensation
Topo__	Place	anesthesia	Loss of sensation	Topoanesthesia (Topagnosia; topagnosis; atopagnosia)	Loss of ability to recognize familiar surroundings
Tremo__	Tremor	__graph	Recording	Tremograph	Instrument for recording tremors

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Vaso__	Blood vessel	neuropathy	Pathological change in the peripheral nervous system	Vasoneuropathy (Angioneuropathy)	A lesion caused by action of both vascular and nervous systems
Vaso__	Blood vessel	__paresis	Partial paralysis	Vasoparesis (Angioparesis)	Partial vasomotor paralysis
Ventriculo__	Ventricle of the brain	__megaly	Enlargement	Ventriculomegaly	Gross enlargement of a ventricle of the brain
Visuo__	Vision	gnosis	Knowledge	Visuognosis	The recognition and interpretation of visual impressions
Xantho__	Yellow	chromic	Color	Xanthochromic (Xanthochromatic; xanchromatic)	Having a yellow discoloration (n: xanthochromia)
Zoo__	Animal	__phobia	Irrational fear	Zoophobia	Irrational fear of animals

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
A__	Not	__pathy	Feeling	Apathy	Lack of feeling or emotion
An__	Not	__orexia	Appetite	Anorexia (adj: anorectic; anorexiant; anorexic)	Loss of appetite
Anti__	Against	convulsant	Causing convulsions	Anticonvulsant	Preventing or relieving convulsions
Anti__	Against	psychotic	Pertaining to psychosis	Antipsychotic	An agent effective in the treatment of psychosis
Anti__	Against	social	Pertaining to society	Antisocial	Has no loyalty or concern for others, and no moral standards
Anti__	Against	depressant	Diminishing functional activity	Antidepressant	Preventing or releasing depression
Anti__	Against	epileptic	Pertaining to epilepsy	Antiepileptic	An agent that combats epilepsy
Bi__	Two	polar	Pertaining to polo (extreme)	Bipolar	Relate to mood disorders in which both depressive episodes and manic or hypomanic episodes occur
Dys__	Abnormal	thymia	Condition of mind	Dysthymia (adj: dysthymic)	Depressive disorder
Dys__	Difficult	__kinesia	Movement	Dyskinesia (adj: dyskinetic)	Distortion or impairment of voluntary movement
Hypo__	Beneath	__mania	Hyperactivity and agitation; state of excessive excitability	Hypomania (adj: hypomanic)	Mental disorder of a moderate type
Inter__	Between; among	action	Performance of function	Interaction	The quality, state or process of two or more things acting on each other
Intra__	Within	__psychic	Pertaining to mind	Intrapsychic	Arising or situated within the mind
Para__	Abnormal	__philia	Attraction to	Paraphilia	A psychosexual disorder
Post__	After	traumatic	Pertaining to trauma	Post-traumatic	Follows exposure to a traumatic event

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Sub__	Partial	conscious	Aware of one's self, acts and surroundings	Subconscious (n: subconsciousness)	Partially conscious
Un__	Not	irritable	Capable of reacting to a stimulus	Unirritable	Not irritable; not capable of being stimulated

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__genesis	Production	Psycho__	Mind	Psychogenesis (Adj: psychogenic)	Production of a symptom or illness by psychic factors
__genic	Producing	Hypno__	Sleep	Hypnogenic (hypnogenetic; hypnogenous)	Inducing sleep (n: hypnogenesis)
__mania	Obsessive preoccupation	Klepto__	Theft or stealing	Kleptomania (adj: kleptomaniac)	Uncontrollable impulse to steal
__mania	Obsessive preoccupation	Pyro__	Fire; heat	Pyromania	The compulsion to set or watch fires in the absence of monetary or other gain
__phobia	Irrational fear	Xeno__	Strange	Xenophobia	Irrational fear of strangers
__thymia	Mind	Cyco__	Recurring	Cyclothymia	Alternating periods of hypomania and depression

ASSIGNMENT # 19

- a. Give the meaning for each of the following terms; and where possible write the adjective pertaining to the term:

TERM	MEANING	ADJECTIVE
1. Delirium: (pl: deliria)		
2. Affect:		
3. Diplegia:		
4. id:		
5. Ego:		
6. Superego:		
7. Mutism:		
8. Tantrum:		
9. Histrionic:		
10. Narcissism:		
11. Empathy:		
12. Schizoid:		
13. Introversion:		
14. Prepubescence:		
15. Voyeurism:		
16. Fantasy:		

DICTATION

Psychiatric disorders include **anxiety** disorders, **delirium** and **dementia**, **dissociative** disorders, eating disorders, mood disorders, **personality** disorders, **schizophrenia**, sexual and gender identity disorders and **somatoform** disorders.

Anxiety disorders include **phobic**, **obsessive-compulsive** and **post-traumatic** stress disorders. The patient experiences unpleasant tension, distress, troubled feelings, and **avoidance behavior**. A sudden attack may be marked by intense fear and symptoms such as **palpitations**, sweating, trembling, and **dizziness**.

Delirium is characterized by **irrelevant** or **incoherent** speech, and **disorientation** with regard to time, place or person and by memory **impairment**.

Dementia is a general loss of **intellectual** abilities that involves impairment of **judgment**, memory and abstract thinking as well as changes in personality. The most common cause is **Alzheimer** disease. This disorder develops gradually; one of its earliest signs is loss of memory for recent events, persons and places, followed by impairment of judgment, **comprehension**, and **intellect**. Anxiety, **depression**, and **emotional** disturbances can also occur.

Eating disorders include **anorexia nervosa**, and **bulimia** nervosa. In anorexia nervosa the **afflicted individual** is unduly afraid of gaining weight and therefore indulges in **relentless** attempt to diet while also engaged in compulsive **physical** exercises.

Bulimia nervosa on the other hand, is **characterized** by uncontrolled eating followed by **self-induced** vomiting and **misuse** of **laxatives** or **enemas**.

Symptoms of schizophrenia include **delusions**, **hallucinations**, flat **affect**, **emotional** detachment, **social withdrawal** and **autism**.

Sexual disorders are divided into **paraphilias** and sexual **dysfunctions**. Paraphilias include **exhibitionism**, **fetishism**, **pedophilia**, sexual **masochism**, and sexual **sadism**.

QUIZ # 29

Inattentive	Antidepressant	Electroconvulsive therapy
Antipsychotic	Alcohol	Cannabis
Intoxicated	Bipolar Affective Disorder	Depressive episodes
Dysphoria	Insomnia	Anxiety
Incoordinated	Slurred	Circumstantial
Obsessive-compulsive	Hashish	Paranoia
Alternating manic	Confused	

Fill the spaces in the passage below with the appropriate term from the above list

An _____ young man was brought to the ER by a friend who reported that the patient was drinking _____ and smoking _____ all night.

The physician who examined him noted that the patient was calm, but _____ and appeared _____. His thoughts were wandering and _____. His speech was _____ and _____. He exhibited marked _____ and complained that his elder brother had threatened to kill him. Hence he intended to drown his _____ by alcohol and _____.

His medical record revealed past history of _____, _____, _____. He has also been diagnosed with _____ disorder. He had _____ and _____. The latter were associated with _____, _____ and recurrent thoughts of death.

The patient was admitted to hospital. He responded well to _____ and _____ drugs. _____ was not necessary.

Answers to Assignment 19

TERM	MEANING	ADJECTIVE
1. Delirium: (pl: deliria)	An acute, transient disturbance of consciousness accompanied by a change in cognition	Delirious
2. Affect:	The external expression of emotion attached to ideas or mental representations of objects	Affective
3. Diplegia:	Paralysis affecting like parts on both sides of the body	Diplegic
4. id:	Unconscious instinct (adj: instinctual) of the personality dominated by pleasure drives that seek immediate personal gratification or satisfaction	
5. Ego:	Is the central coordinating segment of the personality that mediates between the id and outside world	
6. Superego:	The aspect of the personality that acts as a monitor and evaluator of ego functioning	
7. Mutism:	Nonreactive state, inattentiveness to the environment and inaction	Mute
8. Tantrum:	A violent display of bad temper	
9. Histrionic:	Excessive emotionality and attention seeking behavior; having general dissatisfaction with one's self and angry feelings about others	
10. Narcissism:	Dominant interest in one's self; self-love with lack of empathy for others	Narcissistic
11. Empathy:	Intellectual and emotional awareness and understanding of another person's thoughts, feeling and behavior	Empathic
12. Schizoid:	Emotionally cold and aloof; excessive shyness, sensitivity, social withdrawal and introversion	
13. Introversion:	The turning inward to the self of one's interest, with lack of interest in the external world	Introvert
14. Prepubescence:	Prepuberty (adj: prepubertal)	Prepubescent
15. Voyeurism:	Sexual arousal achieved by observing unsuspecting people who are naked, disrobing or engaging in sexual activity	Voyeur
16. Fantasy:	A consciously or unconsciously imagined situation or sequence of events, such as daydream	

Answer to Quiz 29

An **intoxicated** young man was brought to the ER by a friend who reported that the patient was drinking **alcohol** and smoking **cannabis** all night.

The physician who examined him noted that the patient was calm, but **inattentive** and appeared **confused**. His thoughts were wandering and **circumstantial**. His speech was **slurred** and **incoordinated**. He exhibited marked **paranoia** and complained that his elder brother had threatened to kill him. Hence he intended to drown his **anxiety** by alcohol and **hashish**.

His medical record revealed past history of **bipolar affective disorder**. He has also been diagnosed with **obsessive-compulsive** disorder. He had **alternating manic** and **depressive episodes**. The latter were associated with **dysphoria**, **insomnia** and recurrent thoughts of death.

The patient was admitted to hospital. He responded well to **antipsychotic** and **antidepressant** drugs. **Electroconvulsive therapy** was not necessary.