

# Signs and symptoms of psychiatric illness

## 精神疾病的徵象及症狀

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# 學習目標

- ◆ 學習精神症狀之特性
- ◆ 學習各種精神症狀之定義
- ◆ 學習辨別病人之精神症狀

# Signs and Symptoms in Psychiatry

Signs: 是客觀的，他人觀察到的，例如激動  
不安、怪異動作

Symptoms: 是自己主觀的經驗，例如覺傷心  
、憂鬱

在精神醫學signs與symptoms常有重疊分不清楚，  
與一般醫學不同。臨床觀察到的signs或病人經  
驗到的symptoms各人表達方式差異大，需要  
多加澄清確認。

# Psychosis

**Grossly loss of reality testing and impairment of mental functioning manifested by delusions, hallucinations, confusion and impaired memory. With severe impairment of social withdrawal and an inability to perform the usual household and occupational roles.**

This term does not apply to minor distortions of reality that involve matters of relative judgment. ( for example, depressed persons who underestimate their achievements are not described as psychotic.)

**REALITY TESTING: the objective evaluation and judgment of the world outside the self**

# 精神症狀的特性

1. Signs and Symptoms 常是重疊,未能區別清楚
2. 精神醫學診斷多以syndromes方式描述命名,症狀的收集直接影響診斷分類。
3. 有的現象日常生活中也會出現,達到症狀的界線不很清楚,如焦慮。
4. 有些症狀個案或他人沒經驗過,很難瞭解、描述。如幻聽。
5. 相同的症狀名詞,內容各不相同。
6. 雖然症狀內容相同,各人處置不一,需進一步瞭解個人的反應及可能處置方式。

# I .COGNITION~A

## A. *Disturbances of consciousness*

***consciousness: state of awareness of the self and the environment***

意識是指對自己與周圍環境的瞭解狀態。能綜合自己以往的經驗，配合目前的環境需要加以處理，為意識清楚。

**1. Disorientation (Confusion)(定向力障礙):  
disturbance of orientation to time, place, or person**

失去辨識個人與空間、時間或與其他人的關係的能力  
(此現象在Organic mental disorder常見。)

# I .COGNITION~A (continued)

## **A. *Disturbances of consciousness***

**2. Confusion: manifested by a disordered orientation in relation to time, place, or person**

**3. Clouding of consciousness(意識模糊):**

**the person is not fully awake, alert, and oriented.**

**Occurs in delirium, dementia, and cognitive disorder**

意識不很清楚，對外界刺激的反應遲鈍、不清楚、注意力差，對大聲或某特定人物較有反應。

**4. Stupor (靜呆狀態): decreased reactivity to stimuli and less than full awareness of one's surroundings**

對周圍環境不能注意、沒有反應。

# I .COGNITION~A (continued)

## A. *Disturbances of consciousness*

**5.Delirium(譫妄): bewildered, restless, confused, disoriented reaction associated with fear and hallucinations** 一種以混淆和改變了的(可能是浮動不定的)意識為特點的精神狀態。不知所措，激動不安，處於混亂狀態。通常可見有妄想、錯覺、幻覺和情緒不安，尤其是焦慮和害怕等。

### **6.Coma**

**semi-coma: response from pain**

**deep coma: no response can be elicited from pain**

**7.Dreamy state(夢樣狀態): often used as synonym for complex-partial or psychomotorepilepsy**



# I .COGNITION~B

## ***B.Disturbances of attention***

***attention (concentration): amount of effort exerted in focusing on certain portions of an experience; ability to sustain a focus on one activity***

檢視四週環境選擇有用有關的資料持續一段時間

# I .COGNITION~B (continued)

## ***B.Disturbances of attention***

**1.Distractibility(注意力分散): inability to concentrate attention; attention drawn to unimportant or irrelevant external stimuli**

無法專心注意該注意的地方一段時間，注意的重點很快改變。

**2.Selective inattention(選擇性注意): blocking out only those things that generate anxiety**

專注於某些引起焦慮的事務上。

# I .COGNITION~C

## **C. Disturbances of memory**

***memory: function by which information stored in the brain is later recalled to consciousness***

- 1. Amnesia(記憶缺失): partial or total inability to recall past experiences, may be organic or emotional in origin**

病態性的失去記憶，忘記；全部或部分過往的經驗被遺忘而不能自記憶中追憶起來的現象。其原因可能是器質性的、情緒的、或混合之原因；其特點為侷限於某段時間中。

# I .COGNITION~C (continued)

## **C. *Disturbances of memory***

### **1. Amnesia(記憶缺失):**

- a. Anterograde(前行性): amnesia for events occurring after a point in time.**
- b. Retrograde(逆行性): amnesia for events occurring before a point in time.**

### **2. Confabulation(虛語症): unconscious filling of gaps in memory by imagined experiences or events that have no basis in fact**

# I .COGNITION~C (continued)

## **C. *Disturbances of memory***

### **3. Deja vu(似曾相似感):**

**illusion of visual recognition in which a new situation is incorrectly regarded as a repetition of a previous event**

### **4. Jamais vu(陌生感):**

**false feeling of unfamiliarity with a real situation one has experienced**

### **5. Hypermnesia(高記憶):**

**exaggerated degree of retention and recall**

## II .EMOTION

- ❖ **a complex feeling state --- with psychic, somatic, and behavioral components--- that is related to *Affect and Mood***

## II. EMOTION~A

**A. Affect(情感): the subjective and immediate experience of emotion attached to ideas or mental representations of objects. Affect has outward manifestations that can be observed. Affect is variable over time, in response to changing emotional states**

某人主觀所感覺的情緒。情感與情緒通常可交替使用。

隨周圍情境改變，較是短時間的情緒變化，別人可觀察到的。

## II .EMOTION~A (continued)

### A. *Affect*(情感)

#### 1. Inappropriate affect(不適當的):

**disharmony between the emotional feeling tone and the idea, thought, or speech accompanying it**

情感的表現與思考、意念、語言不配合。

#### 2. Blunted affect(遲鈍的): a disturbance in affect

**manifested by a severe reduction in the intensity of externalized feeling tone**

情感表現的程度減少，較慢。



## II .EMOTION~A (continued)

### A. *Affect*(情感)

#### 3. Restricted or constricted affect(限制的):

reduction in intensity of feeling tone less severe than blunted affect but clearly reduced

#### 4. Flat affect(平淡的): absence or near absence of any signs of affective expression; voice monotonous, face immobile

幾乎沒有情感表現，無表情，聲音單調。

#### 5. Labile affect(不穩的): rapid and abrupt change in emotional feeling tone, unrelated to external stimuli

精神醫學上表示有關情緒迅速轉變的情況，不穩定的。  
情緒的表現變化很快、很突然與外在刺激無明顯關係。

## II .EMOTION~B

### **B. Mood(情感):**

***a pervasive and sustained feeling tone that is experienced internally***

持續性的，廣的，一段時間內在的情緒表現。

#### **1. Unpleasurable mood**

**a. Dysphoric mood(不適的): an unpleasant or discomfort mood**

覺悲傷、失去勇氣、不愉快、沒精神。

## II .EMOTION~B (continued)

### **B. Mood(情感)**

#### **1. Unpleasurable mood**

**b. Depression(憂鬱): psychopathological feeling of sadness, loneliness, despair, low self – esteem, and self reproach**

精神醫學上指的是一種病態的悲哀、沮喪或鬱病。悲傷、失去興趣、沒有快樂的感覺、無望、無助。須與傷心區別，後者是一種合乎現實且與所失落之物成比例的情緒反應。憂鬱可為任何精神疾患的一種症狀或主要症狀。

## II .EMOTION~B (continued)

### **B. Mood(情感)**

#### **1. Unpleasurable mood**

**c. Grief or mourning(悲傷): sadness appropriate to a real loss**

對外界的、意識上可認知之損失所致之正常而適當的情緒反應，它通常是有限的、且在一段時間內逐漸消失，須與憂鬱區分。因失落引起的悲傷、傷痛。

**d. Anhedonia(失去快感):loss of interest in and withdrawal from all regular and pleasurable activities, often associated with depression**

**e. Melancholia : severe depressive state.**

## II .EMOTION~B (continued)

### **B. Mood(情感)**

#### **2. Pleasurable mood**

- a. Elevated mood: air of confidence and enjoyment; a mood more cheerful than usual.**
- b. Euphoria(欣樂狀態): intense elation with feelings of grandeur.**

與外界刺激或生活事件無直接關係之身體或情緒的過分誇張的愉快感，大都是心理上的，但在器質性腦部疾患或中毒及服藥之狀態下亦可發生。

很誇張的愉快感，此愉快感與界事務無關。

## II .EMOTION~B (continued)

### **B. Mood(情感)**

#### **2. Pleasurable mood**

**c. Expansive mood(誇張):expression of one feelings without restraint, frequently with an overestimation of one's significance or importance.**

**d. Elation(興奮得意): air of confidence and enjoyment associated with increased motor activity**

充滿自信、情緒高昂、興奮快樂、動作多、快。

**e. Exaltation(興奮誇大): intense elation with feelings of grandeur**

## II .EMOTION~B (continued)

### ***B. Mood(情感)***

#### **3. Mood swings(情緒起伏): oscillations between periods of euphoria and depression or anxiety**

情緒起伏變化大，在情緒高昂與低落之間起落，一陣子高興，過一陣憂鬱焦慮。

## II. EMOTION~C

### **C. Other emotions**

- 1. Anxiety(焦慮): feeling of apprehension caused by anticipation of danger, which may be internal or external**

由於預期會有來源不明的危險而覺得憂慮、緊張或不安。其來源根本上是屬於精神內境的。在與害怕區分時，後者為對意識上所認識到的及通常是屬於外界的威脅或危險的情緒反應。焦慮與害怕均會有類似的生理變化產生。當其影響到生活的效率、渴望的目標或滿足之達成，或合理的情緒的安寧時，可視為病態的。



## II .EMOTION~C (continued)

### ***C. Other emotions***

#### **2. Fear(懼怕):**

**anxiety due to consciously reco-gnized and realistic threat or danger**

對於已知來源的危險的情緒反應，須與焦慮區別。

#### **3. Panic(恐慌):**

**sudden onset of intense apprehension, extreme insecurity with personality disorganization and feeling of impending doom.**

猝然發作強烈而如排山倒海般的焦慮，並伴有相當程度的人格解組,覺面臨死亡。

## II .EMOTION~C (continued)

### ***C. Other emotions***

**4. Agitation(激動): anxiety associated with severe motor restlessness**

極度不安，如情緒緊張時之主要精神運動表現。

**5. Irritable mood : a state in which a person is easily annoyed and provoked to anger.**

**6. Tension(緊張): increased motor and psychological activity that is unpleasant**

**7. Apathy(冷漠): dulled emotional tone associated with detachment or indifference**

## II .EMOTION~C (continued)

### ***C. Other emotions***

**8. Ambivalence(矛盾情感): coexistence of two opposing impulses toward the same thing in the same person at the same time**

對同一個人、物或目的同時有二種相反的驅策力、慾念、感覺或感情，此種意念可能完全屬於意識或部分  
是意識的，或兩者之一為潛意識的。

**9. Guilt : emotion secondary to doing what is perceived as wrong**

## II .EMOTION~C (continued)

### ***C. Other emotions***

**10. Depersonalization(自我感消失): a subjective sense of being unreal, strange, or unfamiliar to oneself**

對自我有一種陌生而不真實的感覺。

**11. Derealization(現實感消失): a subjective sense that the environment is strange or unreal; a feeling of changed reality**

對周圍環境覺陌生不真實，有改變。

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR

- ❖ **the aspect of the psyche that includes impulses, motivations, wishes, drives, instincts, and cravings, as expressed by a person's behavior or motor activity**

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

1. **Echolalia(語言模仿現象): psychopathological repeating of words or phrases of one person by another; tend to be repetitive and persistent**

對別人言語的病態重複模仿。有時可見於緊張型精神分裂病。

2. **Echopraxia(動作模仿現象): pathological imitation of movements of one person by another**

對別人動作的病態重複模仿，有時可見於緊張型精神分裂病。

3. **Verbigeration(重複言語): meaningless repetitions of specific words or phrases**

對單字或句子做無意義的重複敘述。

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

#### 4. Catatonia(緊張狀態): motor anomalies in nonorganic disorders

一種狀態，以伴有肌肉僵硬或不可彎性的不動狀態及有時會有興奮性為其特徵。常常是精神分裂病的一種症狀。

##### a. Catalepsy(僵直現象): general term for an immobile position that is constantly maintained

一種全身性的反應減少，通常呈現迷睡狀。器質性或心理上的疾患或催眠狀態下都可發生此情形。

##### b. Catatonic excited (興奮): agitated, purposeless motor activity, uninfluenced by external stimuli

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

#### 4. Catatonia(緊張狀態):

c. **Catatonic stupor (靜呆狀態):** markedly slowed motor activity, often to a point of immobility and seeming unawareness of surroundings

精神醫學上，指對周圍的情形不能反應亦不能注意及之狀態。

d. **Catatonic rigidity (僵硬):** assumption of a rigid posture, against all efforts to be moved

僵硬的姿勢，且抗拒外加的移動。



### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

#### 4. Catatonia(緊張狀態):

e. Catatonic posturing(作姿勢): voluntary assumption of an inappropriate or bizarre posture, generally maintained for long periods of time

f. Waxy flexibility (cerea flexibilitas)(蠟樣現象): the person can be "molded" into a position, which is then maintained; when the examiner moves the person's limb, the limb feels as if it were made of wax

常出現於緊張型精神分裂病，此種病人的手或腳被動地停留在被放置的位置上。

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

**5. Negativism(拒絕現象): verbal or nonverbal opposition or resistance to outside suggestions and advice**

對於指示或勸告乖僻地對立並阻抗。

**6. Cataplexy(猝倒現象): temporary loss of muscle tone and weakness precipitated by a variety of emotional states**

短暫的失去骨骼肌的緊張力而造成無力。

**7. Stereotype(常同現象): repetitive fixed pattern of physical action or speech**

言語或動作連續機械化的重覆，譬如見於精神分裂病。

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

**8. Mannerisms: stereotyped involuntary movements**

**9. Automatism(自動現象): automatic performance of acts representative of unconscious symbolic activity**

自動但明顯地無目的的行為，此行為非出自意識上之控制。

**10. Command automatism: automatic following of suggestions (also called automatic obedience)**

**11. Mutism(不言現象): voicelessness without structural abnormalities**

在精神醫學裡，意謂因意識或潛意識原因而拒絕說話。常見於精神病。

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

**12. Hyperactivity (hyperkinesis)(過動現象): restless, aggressive, destructive activity**

增加或過量的運動，可見於某些神經系統疾患，但更常見於精神障礙，尤其是小孩為多。

**13. Hypoactivity (hypokinesis): decreased activity or retardation, as in psychomotor retardation; visible slowing of thought, speech, movements**

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

**14. Aggression(攻擊性): forceful goal-directed action that may be verbal or physical; the motor counterpart of the affect of rage, anger, or hostility**

在精神醫學上，本詞之意義為一種有力的、實質的、言語的、或象徵性的攻擊行為。可能是合適的、自衛的，包括健全的自我維護，亦可能是不合適的。亦可能是專向外攻擊環境，如暴躁性人格違常，或專向內攻擊自己。

**15. Acting out(發飆): direct expression of an unconscious wish or impulse in action; living out unconscious fantasy impulsively in behavior.**

### III. MOTOR BEHAVIOR (continued)

16. **Anergia: lack of energy (anergy)**

17. **Coprophagia: eating of filth or feces.**

18. **Compulsion(強制行為): uncontrollable impulse to perform an act repetitively**

一種持續、重複、強迫性及不想要的驅策力，使人去做和自己心意及標準相違背的事情。因為此種行為是更無法接受的潛意識中之意念、希望的一種心理自衛代替物，故如不做此強制行為時，會引起明顯的焦慮。  
強制行為是強迫思考之衝動

## IV. THINKING

- ❖ **Goal-directed flow of ideas, symbols, and associations initiated by a problem of tasks and leading toward a reality-oriented conclusion; when a logical sequence occurs, thinking is normal**

## IV. THINKING~A

***A. Disturbances in form or process of thinking: disturbance in the form of thought rather than the content of thought. Thought process is disordered***

- 1. Illogical thinking(不合邏輯): thinking containing erroneous conclusions or internal contradictions; psychopathological only when it is marked, and when not attributable to cultural values or to intellectual deficit**

矛盾的想法，錯誤的結論。



## IV. THINKING~A (continued)

### ***A. Disturbances in form or process of thinking***

- 2. Autistic thinking(自閉思考):thinking in which the thoughts are largely narcissistic and egocentric with emphasis on subjectivity rather than objectivity, and without regard for reality. used somewhat synonymously with dereism**

一種思考型式，其特徵為極度的關閉於自己的世界及自我中心，而將客觀的事實忽視、歪曲或摒除。

## IV. THINKING~A (continued)

### ***A. Disturbances in form or process of thinking***

- 3. Neologism(新語現象): new words created by the patient, often from combining syllables of other words, for idiosyncratic psychological reasons**

由某一人創製出之新字或由幾個字濃縮結合而成的字，用以表達與其內心衝突有關而極其複雜的理念，不易為他人所了解，常見於精神分裂病。

- 4. Word salad(沙拉語現象): incoherent mixture of words and phrases**

把令人不解或是不合邏輯的字及詞夾雜在話語中，多見於精神分裂病患者。

## IV. THINKING~A (continued)

### ***A. Disturbances in form or process of thinking***

- 5. Circumstantiality(環繞思考):** indirect speech that is delayed in reaching the point, but eventually gets from original point to desired goal
- 6. Tangentiality(離題):** inability to have goal-directed associations of thought; patient never gets from desired point to desired goal
- 7. Incoherence(語無倫次):** speech that, generally, is not understandable; running together of thoughts or words with no logical or grammatical connection, resulting in disorganization

## IV. THINKING~A (continued)

### ***A. Disturbances in form or process of thinking***

**8. Perseveration(持續現象): persisting response to a prior stimulus after a new stimulus has been presented, often associated with organic brain disease**

對於不同問題不自主地且病態地持續以單一之反應意念回答之現象。最常見於器質性腦病。

**9. Condensation(凝縮作用): fusion of various concepts into one**

心理學上的過程，常在夢中出現，而將兩種或兩種以上之觀念融合，以一個表像代表多種成份。

**10. Irrelevant answer(回答不切題): answer that is not in harmony with question asked**

## IV. THINKING~A (continued)

### ***A. Disturbances in form or process of thinking***

- 11. Loosening of associations(聯想鬆弛):** ideas shift from one subject to another that is unrelated or minimally related to the first, speech may shift suddenly from one frame of reference to another. The speaker is not aware of these problems
- 12. Flight of ideas(意念飛躍):** rapid, continuous speech with abrupt changes from topic to topic that are usually based on understandable associations, distracting stimuli, or plays on words

快速的言辭從一個意念跳進至另一個意念，這些言辭似乎是連續的，但表現得片斷不全，且由分散的注意力所左右。在躁症時常可見到。

## IV. THINKING~A (continued)

### A. *Disturbances in form or process of thinking*

13. **Clang associations(音韻聯想):** association of words similar in sound but not in meaning; words have no logical connection, may include rhyming and punning
14. **Blocking(截斷現象):** abrupt interruption in train of thinking before a thought or idea is finished; after brief pause, person indicates no recall of what was being said or was going to be said (also known as thought deprivation)

因潛意識的因素而發生突然的思考或說話中斷或阻塞，典型的例子是在一句話的中間發生。雖然正常人偶爾也可能發生此種現象，但更常見於各種精神疾患，尤其是精神分裂病最為常見。

## IV. THINKING~B

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

- 1. Poverty of content (內容貧乏): speech that gives little information due to vagueness, empty repetitions, or obscure phrases**
- 2. Delusion(妄想): false belief, based on incorrect inference about external reality, that is not consistent with patient's intelligence and cultural background and cannot be corrected by reasoning**

與一個人的知識水準和文化背景不合的錯誤推論。雖然不合邏輯且有明顯反證，卻仍然存在，對這些推論深信不疑。

## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

#### **2. Delusion(妄想)**

- a. Nihilistic delusion(虛無妄想): false feeling that self, others, or the world is nonexistent or ending
- b. Delusion of poverty(貧困妄想): false belief that one is bereft, or will be deprived of all material possessions
- c. Somatic delusion(身體妄想): false belief involving functioning of one's body(e.g., belief that one's brain is rotting or melting)
- d. Delusion of self-accusation(自責妄想): false feeling of remorse and guilt



## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

#### **2. Delusion(妄想)**

##### **e. Paranoid delusions**

- i. Delusion of persecution(被害妄想): false belief that one is being harassed, cheated, or persecuted**

認為自己被選為迫害對象的意念

- ii. Delusion of grandeur(誇大妄想): exaggerated conception of one's importance, power, or identity**

對個人的重要性或身份過分誇大的信念。

- iii. Delusion of reference(關係妄想): false belief that the behavior of others refers to oneself**

認為某些偶發的或不相干的事件或別人的行為與自己有關的錯誤假設。

## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

#### **2. Delusion(妄想)**

- f. Delusion of control(被控制妄想): false feeling that one's will, thoughts, or feelings are being controlled by external forces**
  - i. Thought withdrawal(思考被抽走): delusion that one's thoughts are being removed from one's mind by other people or forces**
  - ii. Thought insertion(思考被插入): delusion that thought are being implanted in one's mind by other people or forces**

## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

#### **2. Delusion(妄想)**

**f. Delusion of control(被控制妄想): false feeling that one's will, thoughts, or feelings are being controlled by external forces**

**iii. Thought broadcasting(思考被廣播): delusion that one's thoughts can be heard by others, as though they are being broadcast over the air  
(Thought being known)**

**iv. Thought control(思考被控制): delusion that one's thoughts are being controlled by other persons or forces**

## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

#### **2. Delusion(妄想)**

- g. Delusion of infidelity (delusional jealousy)(不貞思考)  
false belief derived from pathological jealousy that  
one's lover is unfaithful**
- h. Erotomania(色情狂) : delusional belief, more  
common in women than in men, that someone is  
deeply in love with them(also known as  
Clerambault-Kandinsky complex).**

## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

3. **Egomania(自我狂):** 病態的只注意自己。
4. **Hypochondria(慮病思考):** exaggerated concern over one's health that is not based on real organic pathology, but rather on unrealistic interpretation of physical signs or sensations as abnormal
5. **Obsession(強迫思考):** pathological persistence of an irresistible thought or feeling that cannot be eliminated from consciousness by logical effort, which is associated with anxiety  
一種持續性而揮之不去的意念或衝動，不能經由邏輯或推理加以消除。

## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

**6. Phobia(畏懼症): persistent, irrational, exaggerated, and invariably pathological fear of some specific type of stimulus or situation; results in a compelling desire to avoid dreaded stimulus**

對某物體或情況的一種強迫、持續而且不符合事實的極端害怕。一般認為此種害怕是由於將內在(潛意識)的衝突轉移到和此衝突有關連的外在象徵性對象上而造成的。

## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

#### **6. Phobia(畏懼症)**

**a. Simple phobia(簡單型畏懼症): circumscribed fear of a discrete object or situation (e.g., fear of heights or flying)**

對某特定物體或情況產生畏懼。

**b. Social phobia(社交畏懼症): fear of public humiliation, as in fear of public speaking, performing, or eating in public**

**c. Acrophobia(懼高症): fear of high places**

害怕高處。

**d. Agoraphobia(懼曠症): fear of open places**

害怕空曠。

## IV. THINKING~B (continued)

### ***B. Disturbances in content of thought***

#### **6. Phobia(畏懼症)**

**e. Algophobia(懼痛症): fear of pain**

怕痛。

**f. Claustrophobia(懼閉症): fear of closed places**

害怕幽閉的空間。

**g. Xenophobia(懼生症): fear of strangers**

害怕陌生人。

**h. Zoophobia(懼動物症): fear of animals**



## V. Disturbances in speech

1. **Pressure of speech(語言急迫): rapid speech that is increased in amount, accelerated, and difficult or impossible to interrupt**
2. **Hypertalkativeness (logorrhea, Volubility )(多語): copious, coherent, logical speech**
3. **Poverty of speech(語言貧乏): restriction in the amount of speech used; replies may be monosyllabic**
4. **Poverty of speech content (內容貧乏): speech that is adequate in amount but conveys little information because of vagueness, emptiness, or stereotyped phrases**
5. **Nonspontaneous speech  
no self initiation of speech**

## VI. PERCEPTION

❖ **process of transferring physical stimulation into psychological information; mental process by which sensory stimuli are brought to awareness**

## VI. PERCEPTION~A

***A. Hallucinations(幻覺): false sensory perceptions not associated with real external stimuli; there may or may not be a delusional interpretation of the hallucinatory experience; hallucinations indicate a psychotic disturbance only when associated with impairment in reality testing***

沒有真正的外界刺激而產生的感覺，可因情緒或其他因素如藥物、酒精和心理壓迫而發生，可以各種感覺形式出現。

## VI. PERCEPTION~A (continued)

### **A. Hallucinations(幻覺)**

**1. Hypnagogic hallucination(入眠期幻覺): false sensory perception occurring while falling asleep**

指在入眠期產生之各種幻覺，通常並非病態的。

**2. Hypnopompic hallucination(初醒期幻覺): false sensory perception occurring while awakening from sleep**

**3. Auditory hallucination(聽幻覺): false perception of sound, usually voices, but also various noises, such as music or rustling leaves**

**4. Visual hallucination(視幻覺): false perception involving sight, consisting of both formed images (e.g., people) and unformed images (e.g., flashes of light)**

## VI. PERCEPTION~A (continued)

### **A. Hallucinations(幻覺)**

- 5. Olfactory hallucination(嗅幻覺): false perception in smell**
- 6. Gustatory hallucination(味幻覺): false perception of taste**
- 7. Tactile (haptic) hallucination(觸幻覺): false perception of touch or surface sensation**
- 8. Somatic hallucination(身體幻覺): false perception of a physical experience localized within the body**

## VI. PERCEPTION~B

### B. Illusions(錯覺):

**perceptual misinterpretations of real  
external sensory stimulus**

有真正的外界刺激，但產生的感覺是錯誤的。

## VII. Insight(病識感)

- ❖ **Conscious recognition of one's own condition, ability of the patient to understand the true cause and meaning of a situation**

## Positive and Negative symptoms ( of Schizophrenia )

### ❖ Positive symptoms

***Positive symptoms*** are abnormal thoughts and perceptions. Most people, who do not suffer from schizophrenia, never experiences anything like **this**. (Such as *disordered thinking, delusions and hallucinations.*)

平常沒有此現象,患病後才出現的症狀.



## Positive and Negative symptoms ( of Schizophrenia )

### ❖ Negative symptoms

***Negative symptoms* are loss, or decrease, of normal functions. As a result of these symptoms, persons with schizophrenia often withdraw from society and everyday life. (Such as *blunted affect, impaired attention, avolition and anhedonia.*)**

平常有的功能,生病後減少或消失

# Summary

- ◆ 精神疾病的複雜性無法從單一角度來解釋，必須從生物-心理-社會文化三個角度，進一步分析精神疾病發病的原因。
- ◆ 身為第一線護理人員都有機會早期觀察到個案的症狀，以早期進行適當治療，免得影響其職業與社會功能。