UPS Education
A Psychology Institute

UTSAAH PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
HEALTH – EDUCATION – RESEARCH

18 YEARS ANNIVERSARY



PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

Understanding Delusions, Hallucinations & Clinical Features

Imp for psychology entrance exams

UPS Education
A Psychology Institute

UTSAAH PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
HEALTH – EDUCATION – RESEARCH

What is Paranoid Schizophrenia?

Paranoid schizophrenia is a subtype (historical classification) of schizophrenia mainly characterized by:

- Delusions (especially persecutory or grandiose)
- Auditory hallucinations



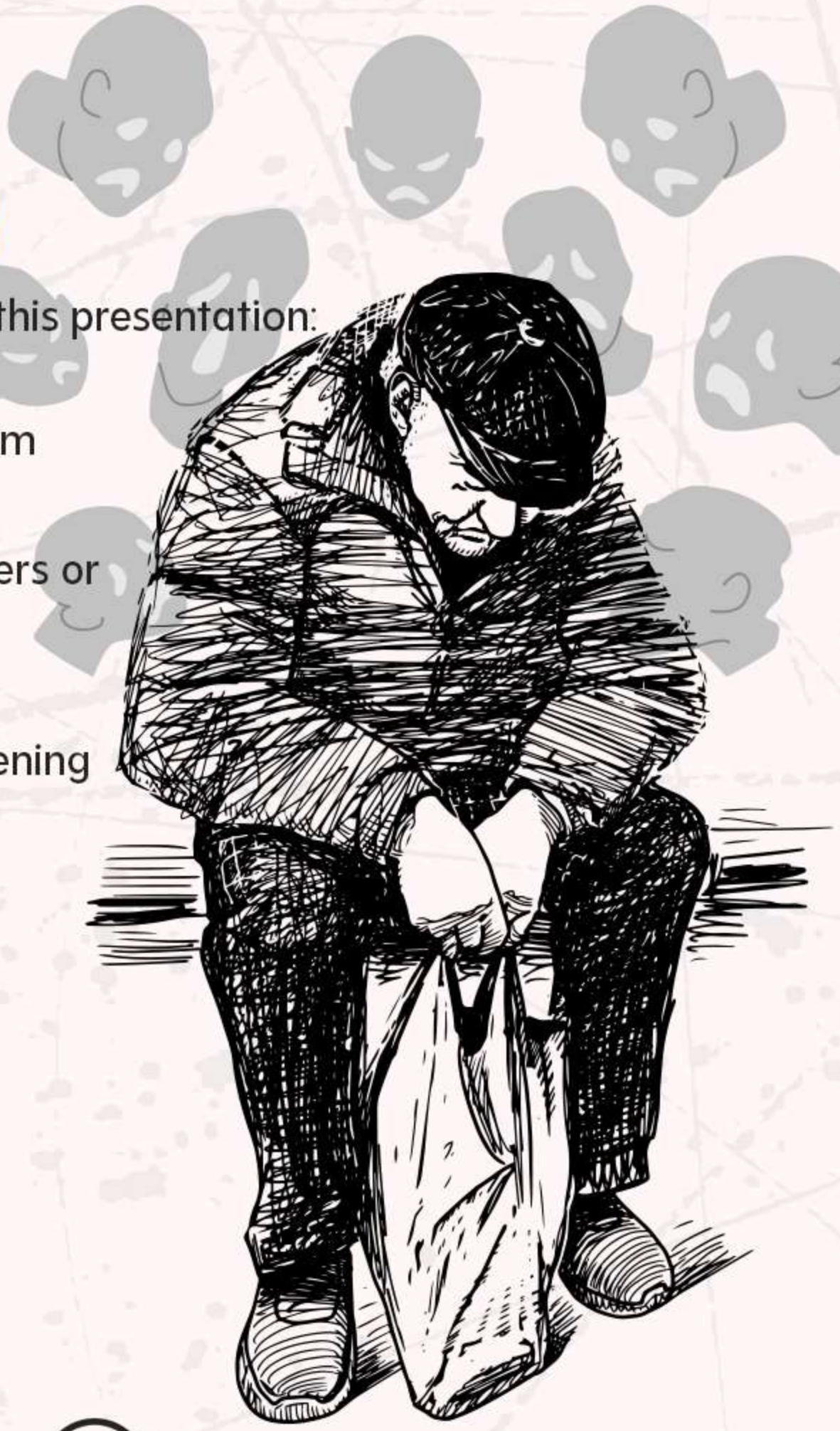
Compared to other subtypes, disorganized speech and emotional blunting are less prominent.

The person may appear relatively "intact" in speech and behavior but holds strong false beliefs.

Core Symptoms

Positive symptoms dominate this presentation:

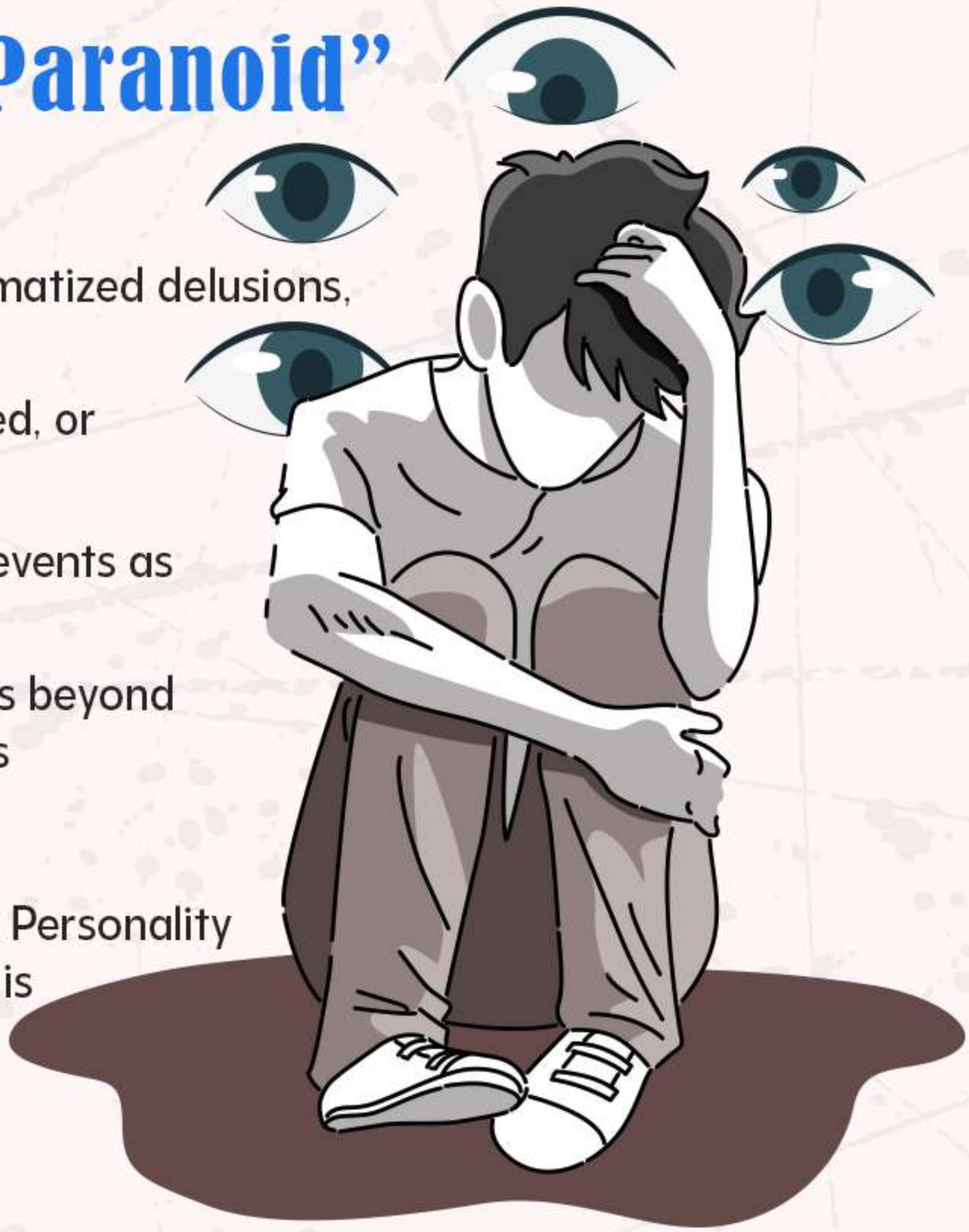
- **Persecutory delusions** – belief that others intend harm
- **Grandiose delusions** – belief of having special powers or importance
- **Auditory hallucinations** – hearing voices (often threatening or commenting)



UPS Education
A Psychology Institute

UTSAAH PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
HEALTH – EDUCATION – RESEARCH

What Does "Paranoid" Mean Here?



"Paranoid" refers to systematized delusions, especially:

- Feeling watched, followed, or conspired against
- Misinterpreting neutral events as threatening
- Persistent suspiciousness beyond normal personality traits

Important distinction:

Not the same as Paranoid Personality Disorder - here, psychosis is present

UPS Education
A Psychology Institute

UTSAAH PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
HEALTH – EDUCATION – RESEARCH

Preserved Functions

Compared to other subtypes, individuals often show:

- Relatively organized speech
- Better cognitive functioning
- Less flat or inappropriate affect



Remember:

"Which subtype shows the least disorganization?"
- Paranoid type

UPS Education
A Psychology Institute

UTSAAH PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
HEALTH – EDUCATION – RESEARCH

Course & Prognosis

Paranoid schizophrenia is often associated with:

- Relatively later onset (compared to the disorganized type)
- Better prognosis due to preserved functioning
- Greater responsiveness to treatment

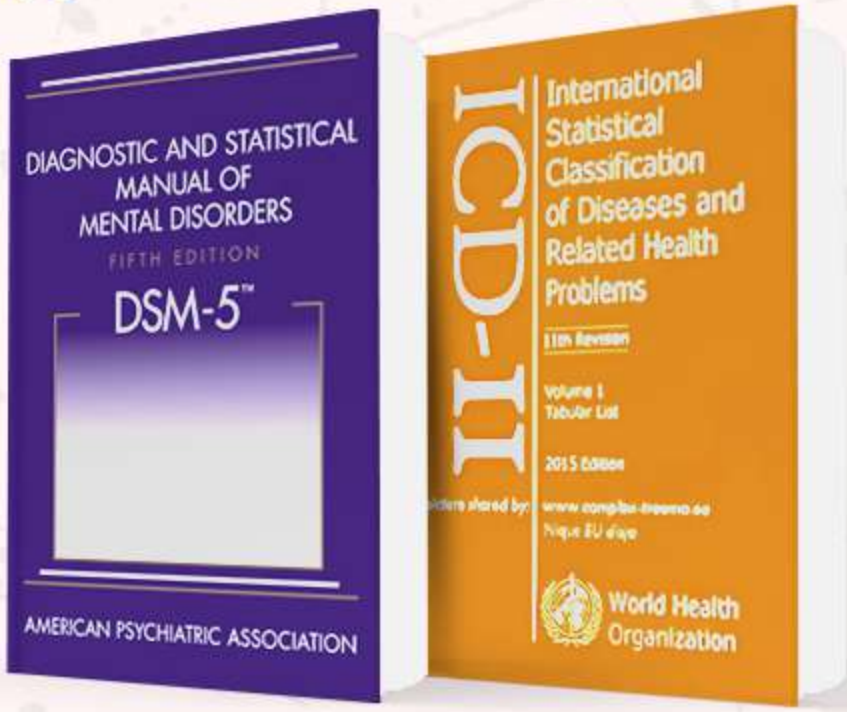


UPS Education
A Psychology Institute

UTSAAH PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
HEALTH – EDUCATION – RESEARCH

Classification Update

- In **DSM-5** - Subtypes (including paranoid) were removed
- **Reason**: Low diagnostic stability and limited clinical utility
- In **ICD-10** - Paranoid subtype was included
- In **ICD-11** - Subtypes removed; focus shifted to symptom dimensions



UPS Education
A Psychology Institute

UTSAAH PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
HEALTH – EDUCATION – RESEARCH

Follow for more exam-focused psychology content and stay ahead in your preparation!

Follow us on :

@upseducation