

# **Delusional Disorders**

PRESENTED BY:  
LUJAIN AL-ADAILEH  
RUNEEM AL-SUNNA

# Delusions

- Definition : Delusions are fixed, false beliefs that
- persist despite evidence to the contrary and that do not make sense within the context of an individual's cultural background.
- more often in middle-aged or older patients (after age 40).
- Population prevalence of DD: approximately 0.2%



# Classification

## ✓ Bizarre

clearly not possible

### BIZARRE DELUSION

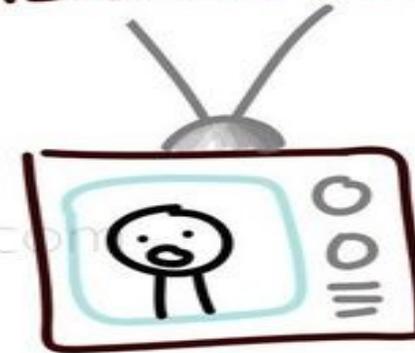


Ex: believing you were abducted by aliens

## ✓ Non-Bizarre

Possible but incorrect

### NON-BIZARRE DELUSION



Ex: the person on TV is talking about you

sketchymedicine.com

# Delusional types

## Types of Delusions



**Erotomaniac**



**Grandiose**



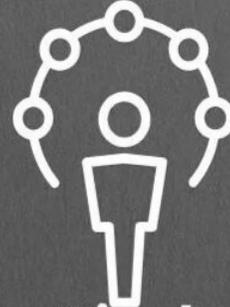
**Jealous**



**Persecutory**



**Somatic**



**Mixed**

- Patients are further categorised based on the type of delusions they experience:

1. Persecutory delusion
2. Grandiose delusions
3. Erotomaniac delusions
4. Somatic delusions
5. Delusions of guilt
6. Delusion of reference
7. Delusions of control
8. Jealous type
9. Nihilistic delusion
10. Capgras delusions
11. Mixed type



## **Delusion of persecution/paranoid delusion**

IRRATIONAL BELIEF THAT ONE IS  
BEING PERSECUTED.

EXAMPLE: "THE CIA IS AFTER ME  
AND TAPPED MY PHONE."

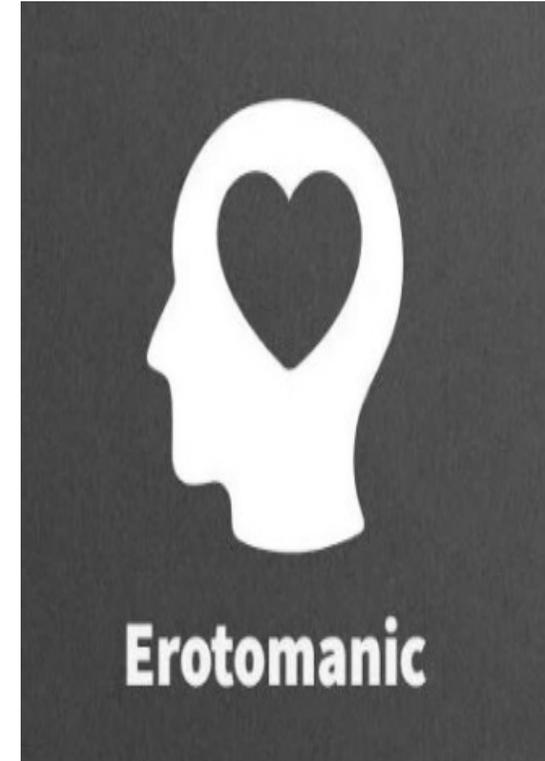
# Grandiose delusions

- Delusions of having a great talent and has special powers beyond those of a normal person.
- They believe they have a special powers beyond those of a normal person
- •Example: "I am a millionaire!"



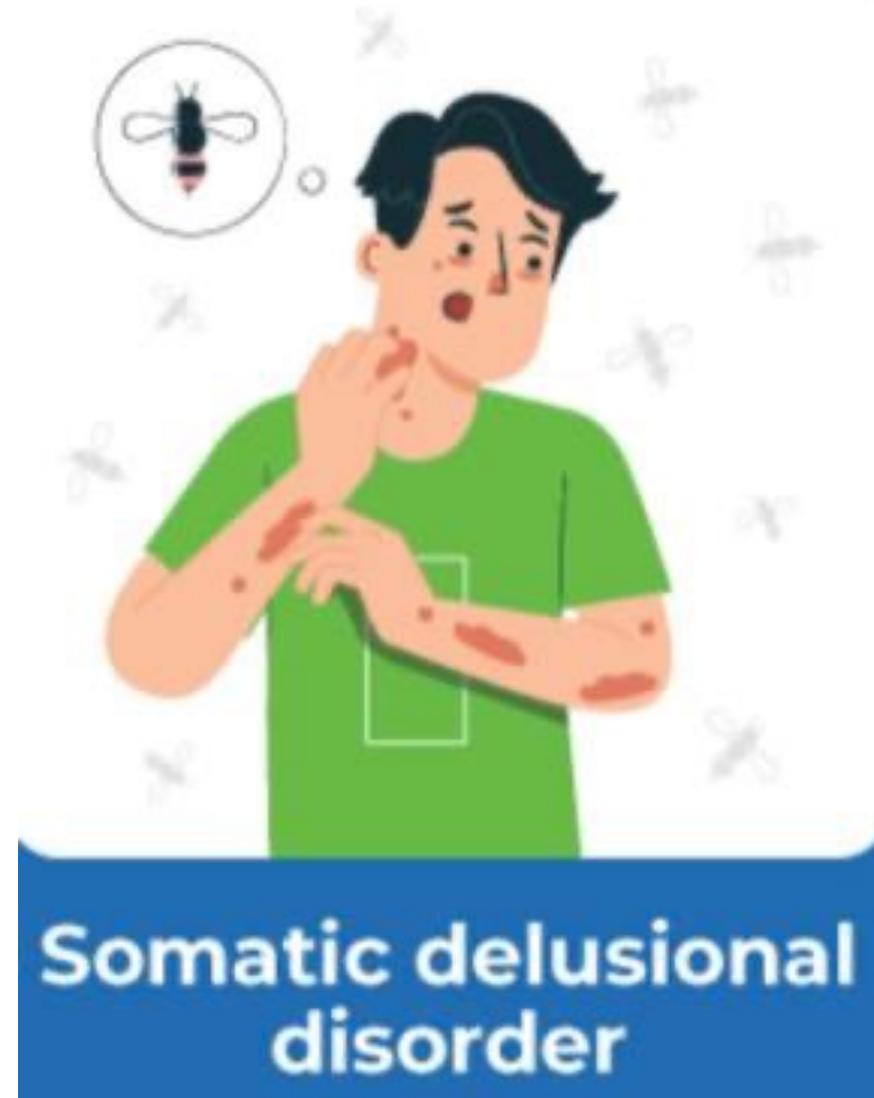
# **Erotomaniac delusions (de clerambault's)**

- A type of Delusion that another person is in love with the individual.
- Usually this person is famous, not of the patient's social circle and not attainable.
- Example: "Angelina Jolie is in love with me!"



## Somatic Delusions

- Belief that one has a certain illness or health condition.
- Example: “There are worms in my chest!



# Delusions of guilt

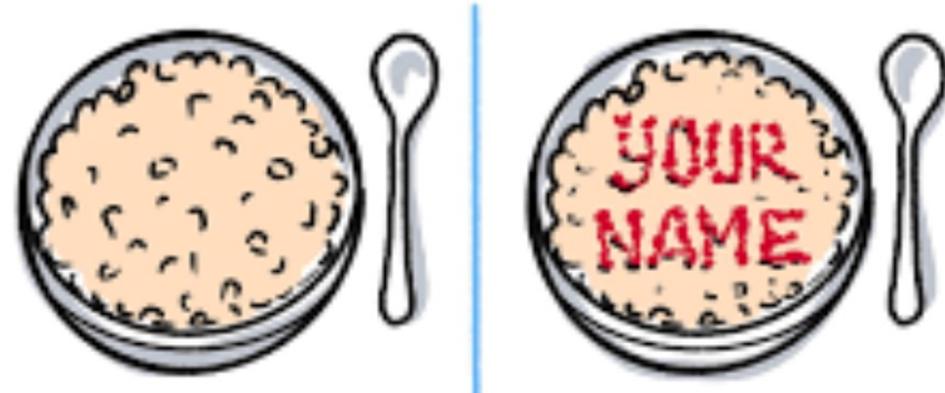
- Belief that one is guilty or responsible for something.
- Example: “I am responsible for all the world’s wars



# Delusion of reference

- Belief that cues in the external environment are uniquely related to the individual .
- Example: "The television news caster is talking about me!"

A neutral event that you believe has a special and personal meaning.



Now here's a song...

...just for you.

Aww.  
That's nice.  
Thank you.



# Delusions of control

- Thought broadcasting: (belief that one's thoughts can be heard by others)
- Thought Insertion: (belief that outside thoughts are being placed in one's head)
- Thoughts Withdrawal :delusional belief that thoughts have been 'taken out' of the patient's mind, and the patient has no power over this.



## Jealous type

- Patient believes that the one he loves is unfaithful and cheating on him, trying with every chance to prove this belief

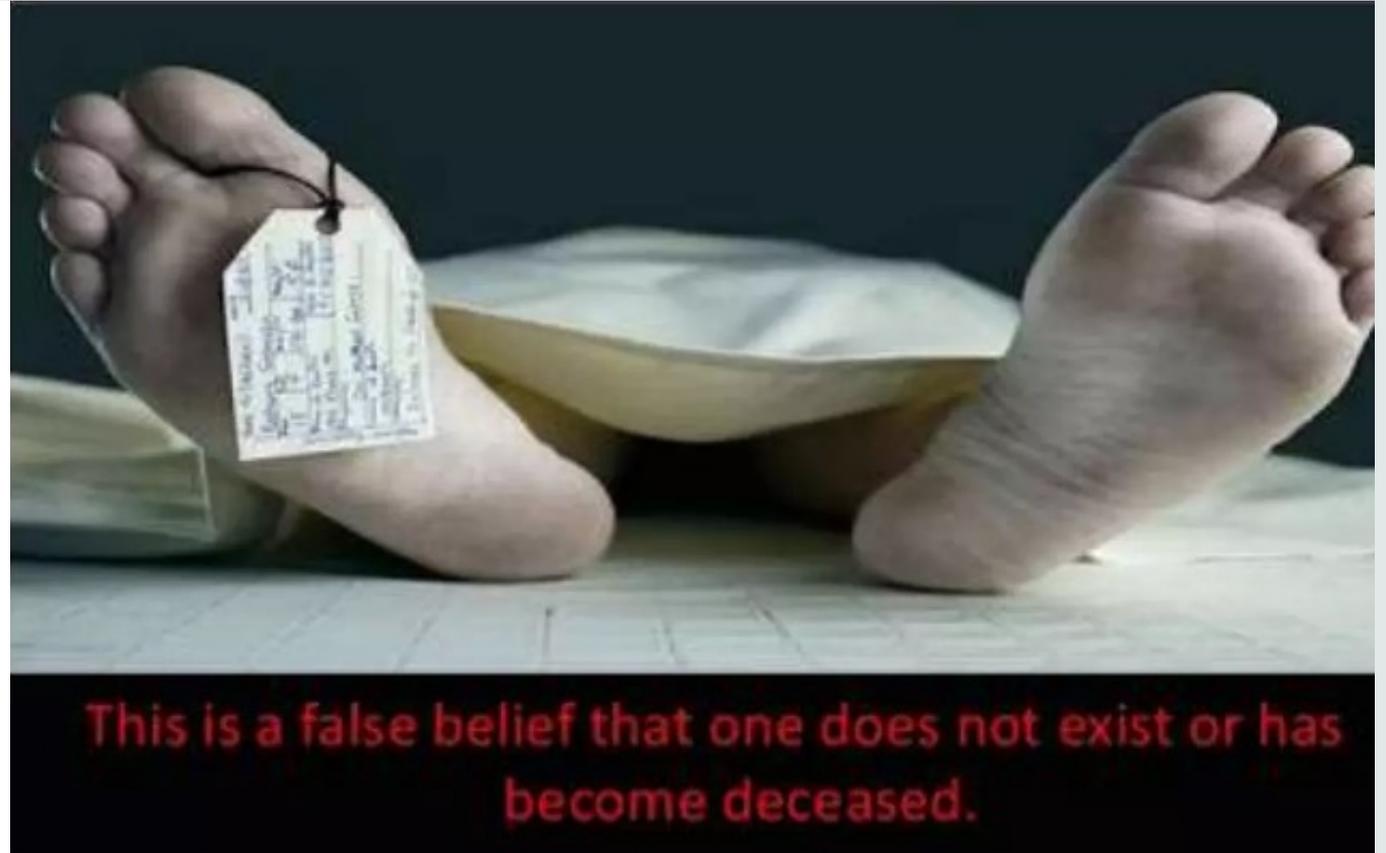


**Jealous**

“My panther is cheating  
and i will find proof !”

# Nihilistic delusion

FALSE FEELING THAT SELF, OTHERS, OR THE WORLD IS NONEXISTENT OR ENDING (COTARD SYNDROM)



did you know?

Capgras delusion is a disorder where someone becomes convinced that their loved one has been replaced by an identical imposter.

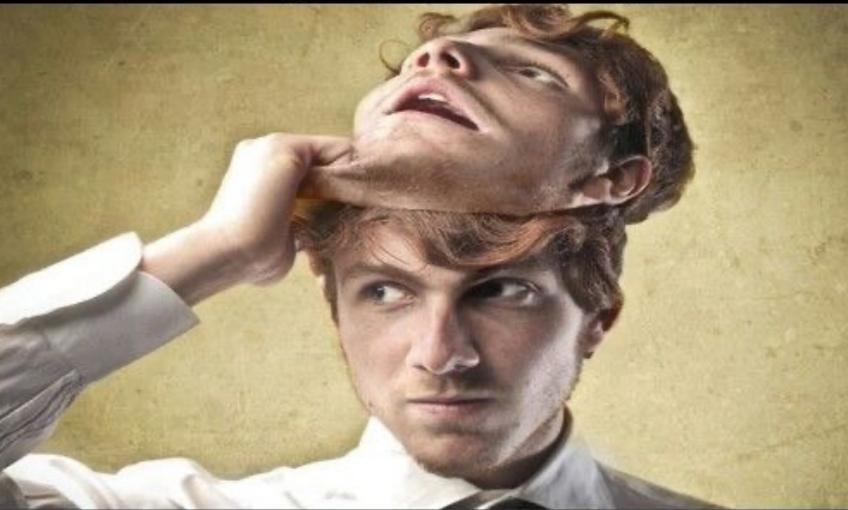


PHOTO: THE NATIONAL HUB

 DIDYOUKNOWBLOG.COM

## Capgras delusion

THIS IS THE BELIEF THAT A LOVED ONE LIKE A MOTHER OR SIBLING HAS BEEN REPLACED BY AN IMPOSTER.

A person with long, dark, messy hair is shown from the back, covering their face with both hands. They are wearing a light-colored, long-sleeved shirt. The background is a wall covered with a bulletin board filled with various papers, photos, and notes. The lighting is soft and slightly dim, creating a somber or distressed atmosphere.

# Mixed type

MORE THAN ONE OF THE ABOVE

# Clinical features

- A. The presence of a non-bizarre delusion is the cardinal feature of this disorder .
- B. Other symptoms that might appear include:
  - 1-An irritable, angry, or low mood
  - 2-Hallucinations
  - 3-Mood, Feelings, and Affect.
  - 4-Insight



## Diagnosis

### Diagnosis and DSM-5 Criteria

To be diagnosed with delusional disorder, the following criteria must be met:

- One or more delusions for at least 1 month.
- Does not meet criteria for schizophrenia.
- Functioning in life not significantly impaired, and behavior not obviously bizarre.
- While delusions may be present in both delusional disorder and schizophrenia, there are important differences (see Table 3-1).

**TABLE 3-1. Schizophrenia versus Delusional Disorder**

SCHIZOPHRENIA	DELUSIONAL DISORDER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Bizarre or nonbizarre delusions</li><li>■ Daily functioning significantly impaired</li><li>■ Must have two or more of the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Delusions</li><li>■ Hallucinations</li><li>■ Disorganized speech</li><li>■ Disorganized behavior</li><li>■ Negative symptoms</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Usually nonbizarre delusions</li><li>■ Daily functioning not significantly impaired</li><li>■ Does not meet the criteria for schizophrenia as described in the left column</li></ul>

The prognosis of delusional disorder is better with treatment and medication compliance.

Almost 50% of patients have a good response to medications.

more than 20% of patients report a decrease in symptoms .

less than 20% of patients report minimal to no change in symptoms.

A good prognosis is also related to:

1) higher social and occupational functioning.

2) early-onset before age 30 years.

3) female.

4) sudden onset of symptoms.

5) short duration.

Delusional disorder is typically a chronic (ongoing) condition, but when properly treated, many people with this disorder can find relief from their symptoms

## Prognosis

1	Age of onset	Early (<30 years)	Late
2	Mode of onset	Acute	Chronic
3	Precipitating factor	Present	Absent
4	Sex	Female	Male
5	Marital status	Married	Unmarried
6	Duration of psychosis	<6 months	Longer duration before hospitalization
7	Diagnosis	Reactive paranoid psychosis	Absence of reactive factors
8	Content of delusion	Persecutory, jealousy	Grandeur, reference, somatic, primary, delusion of influence
9	Systematization of delusion	Poor systematization	Good systematization
10	Associated depressed mood	Present	Absent
11	Hallucination	Absent	Present
12	Emotional contact	Good	Poor
13	Response to treatment with	Good	Poor

# Management & Treatment

## 1-PSYCHOTHERAPY:

A good doctor-patient relationship is a key to treatment success.

## 2-HOSPITALIZATION

## 3-ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY

## 4-COGNITIVE THERAPY:

helps the person learn to recognize and change thought patterns and behaviors that lead to troublesome feelings.

## 5-PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT





Thank  
you