

Clinical axis "Schizoidia-Hyperthymia"

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Abstract

The structure of the nervous psyche reflects the energy processes of the brain. The article proposes the clinical axis "schizoidia – hyperthymia", which is based on the continuum of energy efficiency of the basal structures of the brain. The schizoid structure of the nervous psyche is formed at a low energy level, and the hyperthymia structure of the nervous psyche at a high energy level of functioning of the basal structures of the brain. The constitutional features of the body structure, temperament and nuclear character traits are determined by the innate level of neuro-energy processes in these structures.

Keywords:

Energy continuum • Schizoidia • Hypertension • Clinical axis

Introduction

The construction of clinical axes is connected with the desire of the authors to find a common beginning of all diseases and invent a "universal healing elixir" by Kretschmer [1] put the growth of dichotomous features of the constitution and character types to the poles of the axis in the basis of the clinical axis "schizoid – cycloid". He put the equilibrium combination of clinical features of cycloids and schizoids in the center of the axis, and the nosological forms on the edges. In fact, he created two clinical scales – cycloidia and schizoidia, artificially combining them into one clinical axis. Combining non-procedural and procedural, innate and acquired clinical phenomena into one clinical continuum is a methodological error. However, the creation of clinical axes is relevant, since they may incorporate common pathogenetic mechanisms of the disease.

Literature Review

The organism is a single whole, a system that can maintain the constancy of the internal environment through the mechanisms of homeostasis. Constancy of the internal environment, homeostasis is a condition of integrity and independence of the organism from the ecosystem, which dictates its structure through natural selection [2]. Violation of homeostasis is the essence of destruction and death. The organism as a whole, a system, is formed through reflection of internal need and the reciprocal launch of self-regulation processes aimed at satisfying this need, which leads to homeostasis and preservation of the system.

Reactivity is one of the main properties of life. Reactivity is the ability of the organism to respond internally to changes in ecosystem

requirements, the form of its interaction with the ecosystem, a special type of reflection associated with the regulation of homeostasis. The integrative factor of the organism's life activity is the reflected need, and the system-forming reactive structure is emotions. Development of emotions comes from the reflex ring and basal nuclei of homeostasis regulation, working on the principle of feedback [3]. Emotions, as a form of the psyche, reflect the actual need of the body for matter, energy and information and carry an energy charge of self-regulation and goal-setting. Evolutionary-genetically in the "stimulus-response" type, emotions are paired with effectors' processes and form a single complex of reactivity with them. The reactivity of the body is associated with the energy modules of its life activity. The energy characteristic of reactivity is temperament. Emotions, reflecting current needs, are the center of adaptive reactivity, homeostatic regulation and integration. Through the action acceptor, emotions set goals for the creation of functional systems, hemostats' responsible for the realization of needs, homeostasis and survival of the body [4].

In phylogenesis emotions, reflecting the dominant needs, generate the development of soma as a super-homeostat, sensory organs, consciousness, and intellect. With the development of intelligence, the behavior of the organism becomes more complex and is mediated by the dominant need. Emotions, being the system-forming reactive center of the organism, are also the center of the "ego". The ego is a bundle of needs and their associated drives.

It is advisable to distinguish the following structural and functional layers of the nervous psyche in its phylogenetic development:

1. Biological psyche reflects information about the requirements of the ecosystem and uses it in the regulation of the vital activity of the organism.

- a. Neuro-endocrine and neuro-vegetative structures participate in the regulation of homeostasis, physiological adaptation of the

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organism in the ecosystem; determine the overall energy level of life and the constitution of the individual.

b. Neuro-psychic structure organizes adaptive biological behavior of an individual in nature. They are internally associated with neuro-endocrine and neuro-vegetative structures, determine temperament and nuclear character traits.

2. Social psyche is the highest form of development of the psyche, the reflection of social information and its use in practice. It is associated with the development of consciousness and intellect. Social psyche subordinates and assigns biological psyche to itself, organizes adaptive behavior of a person in nature and society.

Brain maturation is a biosocial process. Biological maturation occurs simultaneously with the formation of its social functions through quantitative changes and qualitative leaps – metamorphoses that reflect the stages of development. Biological and social are two sides of the same development process [5]. Biological development of the brain is the growth, increase in power, differentiation and integration of nervous tissue. Social maturation of the brain is the development of its social functions – consciousness, speech, higher emotions, thinking, intellect, will. Biological development of the neocortex realizes its innate social potential. The biological and social determinants of brain development are interrelated. The biological determinant is intense during biological crises; the social determinant is intense in the sensitive periods of the social psyche development. The processes of development of the nervous psyche go from simple mental acts to higher social forms. The moral and aesthetic are the highest forms of the social movement of matter and appear only at the end of the social development of the neocortex [6].

The volume of potentials of the development of the psyche is individual and limited by the innate energy potential of the brain. Innate energy deficit of basal structures of the brain leads to uneven and asynchronous development, schizoid structure of the psyche and nuclear forms of its social underdevelopment [6-8]. Hyperthymic structure of the nervous psyche is formed with a rich energy potential of these structures.

It is obvious that the following conditions are necessary for development of a man as a socio-biological system:

1. The presence in the body of a socio-biological structure that can reflect social information. This structure is the neocortex.
2. The presence of a social environment, a social signal – a stimulus for the realization of social potentials of the socio-biological structure.
3. The high energy potential of the basal structures of the brain, generating the development of the psyche.

The most energy-consuming brain structures are the socio-biological structures of the neocortex, since processing a social signal requires much more complex and differentiated work than processing a biological signal [6].

The nervous system has various (metabolic, vegetative, hormonal) energy modes and levels of operation, rigid and flexible determinants of regulation, which increase the plasticity of its work. Changing energy modes and levels of work is a biological adaptation that protects the nervous system from overstrain. The energy regime is a variable; its change is observed with motivation changes, biorhythms,

and affects fluctuations [9]. The energy level is an innate energy constant, the energy potential of the basal structures of the brain, which determines the reactivity, temperament and strength of emotional and volitional reactions [6]. The structure of the nervous psyche reflects the energy processes occurring in it. Innate energy deficit of the lower levels of the brain leads to uneven and asynchronous development of the nervous psyche, its schizoid structure. The schizoid structure is energy deficient, which leads to underdevelopment of the social psyche, which requires a high energy potential [10]. The scale of energy deficit is large, so there is a variety of nuclear forms of schizoidia. The hyperthymic structure of the nervous psyche is formed at a high energy level of functioning of the lower floors of the brain. A decrease in the energy level of the functioning of the nervous psyche and the formation of procedural types of neuropsychiatric defect is a biological adaptation based on the mechanisms of neuropsychiatric regression, which is observed in schizophrenia [4,6]. The cycloid structure of the nervous psyche is associated with affective regulation of the energy mode of functioning of the nervous psyche, which is also a biological adaptation.

It is possible to compile the clinical axis of "schizoidia – hyperthymia", which is based on a continuum of energy-power of the basal structures of the brain, the reactivity of the nervous psyche and the strength of temperament. On one branch of axis there is schizoidia, on the other there is hyperthymia, in the middle of the axis there is normothymia. The poles of the clinical axis are Canner's early childhood autism and hyperthymic overexcitement. Clinical variants of the axis reflect the energy levels of the nervous psyche functioning. The scale of regression, types of neuropsychiatric defect is not included in the clinical axis "schizoidia-hyperthymia", as it is of procedural nature. The constitutional features of schizoids, hyperthymics, and cycloids reflect the nature of energy processes in the basal structures of the brain.

Innate energy deficit of the basal structures of the brain leads to nuclear schizoidia. The schizoid scale is an unprincipled series of clinical forms of nuclear underdevelopment of the social psyche, which includes early childhood autism, congenital asthenic, neuropathic, anxiety, dissocial and schizoid mental disorders.

There are the following features of schizoidia:

1. Underdevelopment of the social psyche – autism, lack of social interaction, communication, speech, emotional warmth, empathy, moral, ethical and aesthetic deficit.
2. Immaturity of thinking – schematism, weakness of goal setting, lack of depth, autism, isolation from reality and practical activities.
3. Psychoesthetic proportion, ambivalence and ambivalence.
4. Conservatism and neophobia.
5. A weak "ego", that is, a limited range of needs and related drives.
6. Hypobulia – passivity, narrow interests, occupations, slovenliness, avoidance, inability to work systematically.
7. Secondary compensatory psychological mechanisms – neurotic complexes, autistic delusional fantasies, super-valuable interests and beliefs.
8. Social sub adaptation and mal adaptation.

9. Asthenic constitution with the phenomena of dysfunction and underdevelopment of individual systems.

Expansive schizoids stand on the energy axis higher than sensitive schizoids, which determines their clinical originality [11-14].

Schizophrenia on the background of schizoidia, proceeds in an undeveloped manner, sluggishly in the form of schizotypic disorder, since schizoidia has a low reactivity of the nervous psyche. This also applies to affective disorders. Severe forms of schizoidia are complicated by mental retardation.

When the energy of the basal parts of the brain is rich, a hyperthymic structure of the psyche is formed, the main features of which are high reactivity, strong temperament and sociality. The features of hyperthymia include harmony, syntonia, sociability, friendliness, optimism, and a strong "ego". Hyperthymics study well, know languages and easily make a career. They are energetic, successful, have multilateral interests and makings of leaders, and are adapted to society. The neophilia vector marks their neuropsychic activity [12,13]. In its extreme version, hyperthymia has the character of over excitation. In hyperthermia, an athletic type of constitution is observed.

Schizophrenia on the background of hyperthymia due to the high reactivity of the nervous psyche proceeds in a detailed and acute form as an Acute polymorphic psychotic disorder and rarely gives severe forms of neuropsychiatric defect. Affective disorders in hyperthymia are clinically expressed and have a bipolar course.

Hyperthymia is different from cycloidia. In case of hypomania of the cycloid, in contrast to hyperthymia, there is [12,13] a cyclical excitation of neuropsychic functions, which has a touch of ambivalence, a residual presence and the origin of a polar depressive affect in the nervous psyche. The cycloid structure of the nervous psyche is associated with affective regulation of the energy mode of the nervous psyche functioning. With cycloidia endomorph constitution type is observed.

Discussion and Conclusion

1. The structure of the nervous psyche reflects the energy processes going on in it.

2. You can create a single energy scale of neuropsychic activity, the levels of which determine the clinical structure of the nervous psyche. With an innate energy deficit of the basal structures of the brain, nuclear forms of schizoidia are formed. The rich energy potential of these structures leads to hyperthymia.

3. The formation of the cycloid structure of the nervous psyche is associated with the presence of affective regulation of the energy mode of functioning of the nervous psyche.

4. Features of the constitution, temperament and nuclear character traits are determined by the innate level of energy processes in the basal parts of the brain.

5. The types of endogenous diseases depend on the nature of energy processes, the level of reactivity and the strength of the temperament of the nervous psyche.

6. Nuclear forms of schizoidia are not a disease and do not need specific treatment, do not need to solve social issues.

7. People with a nuclear hyperthymic structure of the nervous psyche are national wealth. The presence of a high power-to-weight ratio of the nervous psyche, a strong temperament and a developed social psyche allows them to be ahead of progressive transformations in society. Correct upbringing, education and their practical use is a strategic task of the state.

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