Model of SChizoPhrenia

1995

All I know, only I know

Miro Brada

MA thesis in 1998 (Comenius University)
Art exhibition "From Animation", London, Holland Park (W8 6LU), 2013
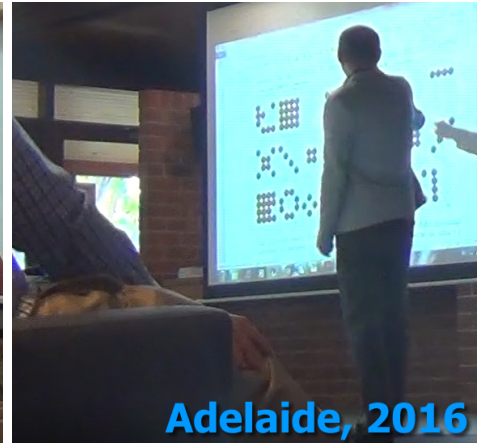Conferences in Santorini, Daejon, Adelaide 2016
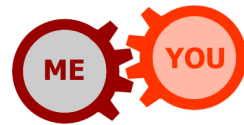

Santorini, 2016   **Daejon, 2016**   **Adelaide, 2016**

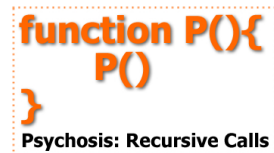**All I know, only I know** because if YOU know, 'what I know', 2 cases follow:

a) I know, YOU know 'what I know' $\rightarrow$ (I know MORE than YOU)
b) I don't know, YOU know 'what I know' $\rightarrow$ (I know LESS than YOU)

Indivisible consciousness

The analysis ends in infinite iteration of various content, e.g:

↻ I know, God knows 'what I know'   **=p** $1/a$

↻ ..but God knows 'I know, God knows 'what I know''   **=p** $1/a^2$

↻ ..but, I know, God knows 'I know, God knows 'what I know''   **=p** $1/a^3$

...etc

**function P(){
P()
}**
Psychosis: Recursive Calls

PSYCHOSIS is the **ENDLESS** iteration of **SAME** in logical series: **p p p p p ...**
Programmatically, **PSYCHOSIS** is a **RECURSION** function calling itself: **function P(){P()}**
if the probability of p is **1/a**, the probability of the next p is: **1/a^2**, so: **p is not p**
SELF-IDENTITY is iteration of **SAME** ME (=p) in space and time: **ME ME ME ...**
e.g. I am **SAME** yesterday, today, tomorrow...
IQ identifies **SAME** iteration e.g. +1 (=p) in the IQ test: 1_{+1} 2_{+1} 3_{+1} ? with solution 4.
Personality distributes IQ **1/a^{IQ}** in various iterations including self-identity. The same IQ can form various personalities. Psychosis takes all IQ to disable self-identity. E. Kraepelin named this process **dementia praecox**, E. Bleuler used **schizophrenia**. For Kraepelin schizophrenia was a premature dementia, while IQ is locked in infinite iteration that can harm cognition, but not always. Psychosis consumes any IQ, so a brilliant person can get psychosis too. K. Jaspers said the form (not content) defined psychosis, but never spelled it out. Ego-psychologists described ego-differentiation, but never formalized it. Lack of IQ (locked in psychosis) to self-identify, leads to disillusions:
"I am Napoleon", "I am God" , "I am whatever". The same IQ e.g. **1/a^{10}** can end in schizophrenia, bi-polar or normal personality. Bi-polar distributes IQ in 2 shorter psychoses, leaving some free IQ for self-identity. So bi-polar is less sever than schizophrenia.

Emil Kraepelin
1856-1926

Eugen Bleuler
1857-1939

Karl Jaspers
1883-1969

Schizophrenia (dementia praecox)**:** $1/a^{10}$ **Bi-polar** (manic-depression)**:** $1/a^{10}$

self-identity: 0. **p ...** $\quad 1/a$	self-identity: 0. **p p ...** $\quad 1/a^2$
psychosis: 1. **p p p p p p p p ...** $1/a^8$	half psychosis: 1. **p p p ...** $\quad 1/a^3$
others: 2. **p ...** $\quad 1/a$	half psychosis: 2. **p p p ...** $\quad 1/a^3$
etc...	others: 3. **p p ...** $\quad 1/a^2$
	etc...

Probability of psychosis decreases with IQ. In 'dice metaphor' each side is a potential logic (=6 possible logical series). Number of throws, per unit of time, is IQ (the higher, the more throws). 6 sides' dice defines:

Dice metaphor   Number of throws = IQ

6 sides = 6 logical series   20 sides = 20 logical series

6 possible schizophrenias
repeating one same number
1, 1, 1..
2, 2, 2..
..
6, 6, 6..

15 possible bi-polars:
repeating two same numbers
1, 1..   2, 2..
1, 1..   3, 3..
..
5, 5..   6, 6..

N sides enable **N** schizophrenias, and **N*(N-1)/2** bi-polars. **N** is options that can differ in societies and situations. Possible personalities for **N** options and **IQ** is: N^{IQ}. Two conclusions are:

1. Probability of schizophrenia is: $1/N^{IQ-1}$, of bi-polar is $(N-1)/2N^{IQ-1}$ Both decrease exponentially with IQ, and linearly with options.

2. Bi-polar is **(N-1)/2** times more often than schizophrenia. Societies with more otions (richer), have higher ratio of bi-polar with respect to schizophrenia.

Examples of confirmation

Dr. Kendler (The American Journal of psychiatry, 2015) found: "People with a high IQ may be less likely to develop schizophrenia than those with a low IQ". WHO claims the ratio of bi-polar to schizophrenia is 2.5 (20 m schizophrenia, 45 m bi-polar).

World Health Organization   20 mil of Schizophrenia, 45 mil of Bipolar   **4. Oct 2019**

Bipolar disorder

This disorder affects about 45 million people worldwide[1]. It typically consists of both manic and depressive episodes separated by periods of normal mood. Manic episodes involve elevated or irritable mood, over-activity, rapid speech, inflated self-esteem and a decreased need for sleep. People who have manic attacks but do not experience depressive episodes are also classified as having bipolar disorder.

Effective treatments are available for the treatment of the acute phase of bipolar disorder and the prevention of relapse. These are medicines that stabilize mood. Psychosocial support is an important component of treatment.

Schizophrenia and other psychoses

Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder, affecting 20 million people worldwide[1]. Psychoses, including schizophrenia, are characterized by distortions in thinking, perception, emotions, language, sense of self and behaviour. Common psychotic experiences include hallucinations (hearing, seeing or feeling things that are not there) and delusions (fixed false beliefs or suspicions that are firmly held even when there is evidence to the contrary). The disorder can make it difficult for people affected to work or study normally.

Stigma and discrimination can result in a lack of access to health and social services. Furthermore, people with psychosis are at high risk of exposure to human rights violations, such as long-term confinement in institutions.

Philosophical Aspects

Heraclitus 500 BC

U can't step twice 2 the same river

Identity is a product of IQ to link the repeated SAME to logical series. Objectively the identity can't exist, as the probability of "identical" SAME differs: the 1st and 2nd SAME occupy different time and space.. to confirm Heraclitus's panta rhei: Nothing repeates: **p is not p**
Our will decides what is identical, with limits. We can't decide to fly (as a bird) or not to die, but the will is needed to create identity to confirm Nietzsche's will to power: **p is p**

Nietzsche 19 century

p is p

U r the will 2 power, and nothing else