

Personality Difference between Psychotics & Neurotics: A Clinical Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Background: The terms neurotic and psychotic are both used to describe conditions or illnesses that affect mental health. Serious mental illness is associated with increased risk of behavior problems. Therefore, study carried out to investigate the personality traits of psychotics and neurotics. **Methods:** Study examined personality dimension of 88 subjects select between two age group 20-25 and 40-45 purposively. The study was conducted on 44 indoor psychotics (20 male & 24 female) and 44 outdoor neurotics (18 male & 26 female). Study was conducted in Bareilly mental hospital, Bareilly India. Dimension Personality Inventory (DPI) was administered on all the included subjects. **Result:** Neurotics are more enthusiastic in comparison to psychotic participants on the dimension of personality inventory. **Conclusion:** psychotic female found to be more emotionally instable in comparison to neurotic female.

Keywords: DPI, Personality, Psychotics, Neurotics.

The terms neurotic and psychotic are both used to describe conditions or illnesses that affect mental health. Though neurotic and psychotic are both relative to mental health, there are differences between neurotic and psychotic conditions. The terms neurosis and psychosis are sometimes used interchangeably with neurotic and psychotic disorders.

Psychosis, or a psychotic disorder, is believed to be more of a symptom than a diagnosis. As a psychiatric term, psychosis refers to any mental state that impairs thought, perception, and judgment. Chandola, 2016 reported in their study that bipolar patients are significantly differing from normal control. Researchers took interest to differentiate personality characteristics of normal healthy individuals from mentally ill (Shaw et al. 1975; Tripathi & Jahan, 2004, 2010; Chandola et al. 2015; Cheung et al. 1997; Fazel and Grann, 2006; Camarena et al. 2014; Angst & Clayton, 1986; Parnas & Jorgensen, 1989; Berenbaum and Fujita, 1994). In essence, the primary difference between neurotic and psychotic is the manner in which they

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affect mental health. Neurotic behavior can be naturally present in any person and linked to a developed personality. A neurotic disorder can be any mental imbalance that causes or results in distress. In general, neurotic conditions do not impair or interfere with normal day to day functions, but rather create the very common symptoms of depression, anxiety, or stress. It is believed that most people suffer from some sort of neurosis as a part of human nature. Personality traits are significantly related with psychiatric disorders (Camisa et.al. 2005; Trull, et.al.2003). Tiwari et al. (2004) found that recidivistic group (56.1%) had higher prevalence of impulsive traits in comparison to control group. Traits of paranoid and impulsive personality disorder are more frequent among recidivists; heightened impulsivity, increased hostility, lack of guilt, cohort affect, Obsessive thinking, poor ego control and feeling of insecurity are the significant features of recidivistic criminals. Some people are afraid or unable to speak in front of large crowds. As a result, any situation that might warrant public speaking can cause symptoms from nervous nausea to vomiting, or from trembling to excessive perspiration. Some people suffer more severe symptoms of neurosis than others, and some forms of neurosis are more marked, such as obsessive-compulsive disorder. However, neurosis is not as severe as psychosis. . Personalities of psychopaths differentiate from normal on depressive-non depressive and Suspicious- trusting dimension (chandola et al. 2015).General prevalence of suicidal ideation (of “willingness to take one’s own life”) neurotic symptoms proved to be similar in women and in men (34%).However prevalence of severe suicidal ideation was (signifi-cantly) greater in women than in men (8% vs. 3%). (Sobański, et.al. 2014).Relationship between neurotics and schizophrenics and normal were also reported by Akhtar et.al.(1975) and Singh (1971) respectively. Having made a comparison of schizophrenics with normal controls and neurotics on concrete thinking Verma et.al (1973) found no abstract ability in schizophrenics. Pseudo neurotic’s schizophrenia was studied by Verma et.al (1977). Abraham et.al.(1979) and Chatterjee and Thakur (1976). Obsessive compulsive symptoms were recognized in schizophrenia (Agrawal & Agrawal, 2000) included neuroleptic medication to treat obsessive compulsive symptoms. A large number of studies provide strong evidence that gender based differences contribute significantly to the higher prevalence of depression and anxiety disorders in girls and women when compared to boys and men.

METHOD

Participants:

44 indoor psychotics and 44 outdoor neurotics ranging between two age group i.e.20-25 and 40-45years served as participants. Including participants categorized with44 indoor psychotics (20 male & 24 female) and 44 outdoor neurotics (18 male & 26 female).Taken from in Bareilly mental hospital, Bareilly India. Dimension Personality Inventory (DPI) was administered on all the included subjects.

Tools:

Dimension personality inventory (DPI): It is constructed by Bhargava (2012) and deals with six dimensions by which ones personality can be evaluated. They are: ‘Activity- passivity’,

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‘enthusiastic-non enthusiastic’, ‘assertive-submissive’, ‘suspicious-trusting’, ‘depressive-non depressive’ and ‘emotional instability-emotional stability’. It is similarly applicable for normal as well as psychotic patients. Score 10 or more indicative of left sided dominated personality on that dimension and score less than 10 indicative of the other side of that dimension. For example if person scored 15 on the dimension ‘activity-passivity’, he/she is active.

Procedure:

Participants suffering with two type of psychiatric illness i.e. psychotic and neurotic category group I admitted in Bareilly mental hospital, Bareilly India. And group II taken from OPD basis. Dimension Personality Inventory (DPI) was administered on all the included subjects. Informed consent was taken from patients and their available relative, Interview conducted in a separate room to maintain confidentiality.

RESULTS

Keeping in view the main objectives of the present study t-test was employed to see the difference between psychotic and neurotic individual’s personality dimensions. The result of the present study has been given below and consecutively discussed.

Table- 1 Age and sex wise distribution of study sample of psychotic group

Age group	Sex		Total	Mean with SD
	Male	Female		
20-25	12	19	31 (70.5%)	32.31±10.31 Years
40-45	6	7	13 (29.5%)	
Total	18 (40.9%)	26 (59.0%)	44	

Table-1 shows total 44 subjects of psychotic group, majority of subject were female(59.0%) than their male counterpart (40.9%), and most of the subject belong to the 20-25 age group(70.5%).Mean age of the study sample was found to be 32.31 years with standard deviation of 10.31years.

Table- 2 Age and sex wise distribution of study sample of neurotic group

Age group	Sex		Total	Mean with SD
	Male	Female		
20-25	15	11	26 (59.0%)	31.45±10.22 Years
40-45	12	6	18 (40.9%)	
Total	27 (61.4%)	17 (38.6%)	44	

Table-2 shows total 44 subjects of neurotic group, majority of subject were male(61.4%) than their female counterpart (38.6%), and most of the subject belong to the 20-25 age group(59.0%).Mean age of the study sample was found to be 31.45 years with standard deviation of 10.22years.

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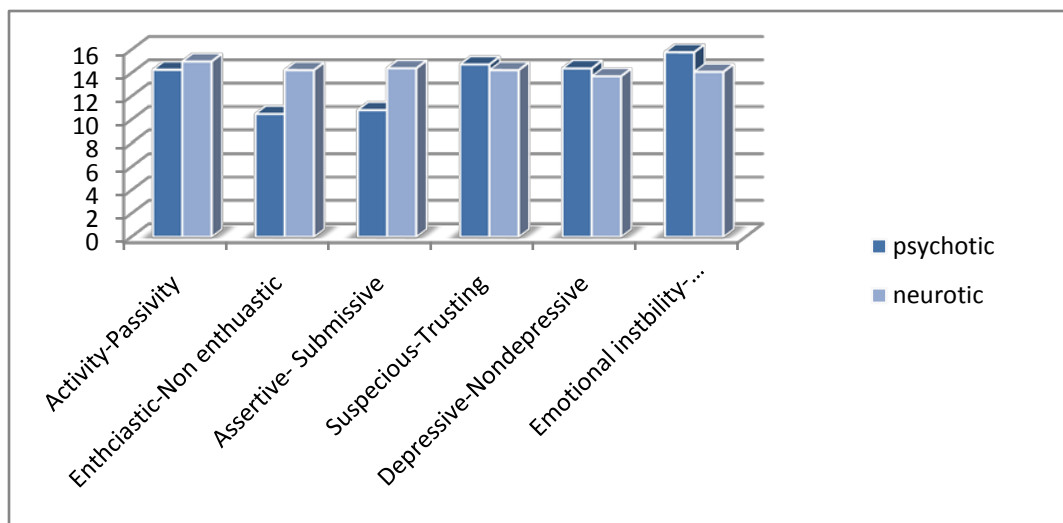
Table-3 Showing the dimensional personality difference of psychotic and neurotic group

Dimensions	Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value
Activity- Passivity	Psychotic	44	14.88	5.26	0.20 df=86
	Neurotic	44	15.13	3.77	
Enthusiastic- None enthusiastic	Psychotic	44	11.93	6.09	2.22* df=86
	Neurotic	44	14.34	3.80	
Assertive- Submissive	Psychotic	44	12.72	5.67	1.98 df=86
	Neurotic	44	14.72	3.52	
Suspicious- Trusting	Psychotic	44	15	6.32	0.65 df=86
	Neurotic	44	14.29	3.40	
Depressive-Non depressive	Psychotic	44	13.22	5.80	1.20 df=86
	Neurotic	44	14.45	3.54	
Emotional instability- Emotional stability	Psychotic	44	15.84	5.53	1.62 df=86
	Neurotic	44	14.29	3.07	

*Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

Table-3 shows that there was significant difference in the mean score ($p < 0.05$) on Enthusiastic-None enthusiastic dimension of personality between psychotic and neurotic group, and rest of all five dimension of personality there was no significant difference was found which indicate that psychotics and neurotics having some similar characteristics on their personality. Higher score in the first and last dimension of personality 'Activity- Passivity', 'Emotional instability- Emotional stability' is shows positive and negative traits of personality. Neurotics were found to be more active, energetic, enthusiastic, regular, persistent and busy with ability to concentrate for long duration of time. And on the last dimension psychotics were found to be more emotionally instable on their personality they were having traits like affected by feelings, emotionally less stable, easily annoyed and upset, having low frustration tolerance for unsatisfactory conditions highly anxious and worrying, fearful, sensitive, touchy, given to mood swing etc.

Fig. 1: Comparison of personality traits between psychotic and neurotic group on DPI.



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Figure 1 shows that mean score 15.84 of psychotics on the sixth dimension of personality which indicate psychotics were more emotionally instable in comparison to other trait of personality.

Table-4 Showing the dimensional personality difference of psychotic male and neurotic male

Dimensions	Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value
Activity- Passivity	Psychotic male	20	15.6	4.60	0.59
	Neurotic Male	18	15.33	3.95	df=35.93
Enthusiastic- None enthusiastic	Psychotic male	20	13.15	5.98	1.35
	Neurotic male	18	15.16	3.07	df=28.97
Assertive- Submissive	Psychotic male	20	13.7	5.74	0.94
	Neurotic male	18	15.16	3.68	df=32.69
Suspicious- Trusting	Psychotic male	20	15.3	6.86	0.56
	Neurotic male	18	14.33	3.27	df=27.82
Depressive-Non depressive	Psychotic male	20	11.8	6.00	2.30*
	Neurotic male	18	15.5	3.41	df=30.67
Emotional instability- Emotional stability	Psychotic male	20	15.9	4.31	0.67
	Neurotic male	18	15.11	2.82	df=33.02

*Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

Table-4 shows comparison of personality between psychotic male and neurotic male group on dimension personality inventory. Mean score of male subjects significantly differs at ($p < 0.05$) between psychotic and neurotic male group on 'Depressive-Non depressive' dimension of personality. Higher score in the first dimension of personality indicate that neurotic male were more active than their psychotic male counterpart. Low score on dimension fifth which indicate psychotic male were having non depressive characteristics like relaxed, frustrated composed and satisfied etc. However neurotic male having depressive traits like feeling of helplessness, hopelessness, worthlessness, depressed, suicidal ideas, feeling of inferiority, highly frustrated, lack of self-confidence, restless and full of tense. There is no significant was found on the dimensions 'Activity- Passivity', 'Enthusiastic- None enthusiastic', 'Assertive- Submissive', 'Suspicious- Trusting' and 'Emotional instability- Emotional stability'.

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Fig. 2: Comparison of personality traits between psychotic male and neurotic male group on DPI.

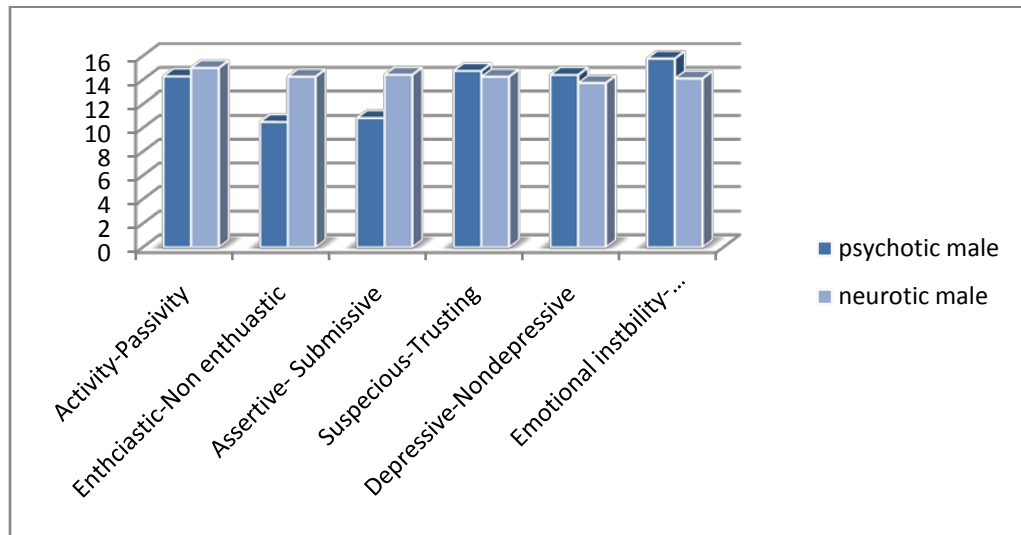


Figure 2 shows that mean score 15.9 of psychotic male on the sixth dimension of personality which indicate psychotic male were more emotionally instable in comparison to other trait of personality.

Table-5 showing the dimensional personality difference of psychotic female and neurotic female

Dimensions	Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value
Activity- Passivity	Psychotic female	24	14.29	5.78	0.51
	Neurotic female	26	15	3.70	df=38.60
Enthusiastic- None enthusiastic	Psychotic female	24	10.5	6.24	2.63*
	Neurotic female	26	14.26	3.29	df=34.24
Assertive- Submissive	Psychotic female	24	10.83	6.34	2.59*
	Neurotic female	26	14.42	3.45	df=35.89
Suspicious- Trusting	Psychotic female	24	14.75	5.98	0.34
	Neurotic female	26	14.26	3.55	df=36.81
Depressive-Non depressive	Psychotic female	24	14.41	5.47	0.51
	Neurotic female	26	13.73	3.50	df=38.59
Emotional instability- Emotional stability	Psychotic female	24	15.79	6.47	1.15
	Neurotic female	26	14.11	3.05	df=32.15

*Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

Table-5 shows that there was significant difference in the mean score ($p < 0.05$) on second and third dimension of personality between psychotic female and neurotic female group, and rest of all four dimensions of personality there was no significant difference was found which indicate that psychotic female and neurotic female having some similar characteristics on their personality. The significant difference was found on the dimension 'Enthusiastic- None

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enthusiastic,' 'Assertive- Submissive' which indicate psychotic female more non-enthusiastic and submissive in comparison to neurotic female. Higher score on the dimension sixth which indicate psychotic female were more emotionally instable, low frustration tolerance, mood swings, highly anxious and worrying etc.

Fig. 3: Comparison of personality traits between psychotic female and neurotic female group on DPI

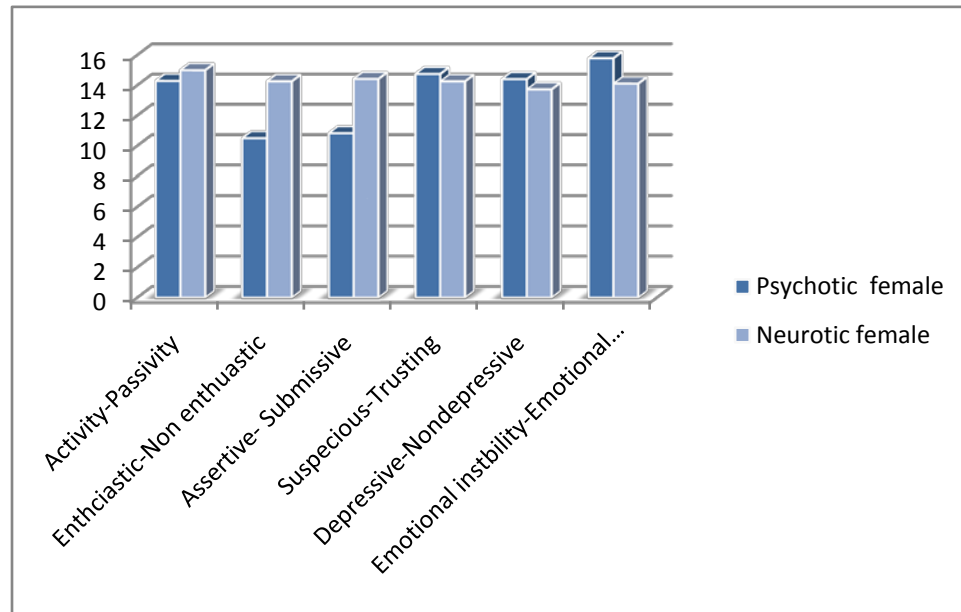


Figure 3 shows that mean score 10.5 of psychotic female on the second dimension of personality which is the margin of base line score 10 indicate psychotic female were more non enthusiastic in comparison to other counterpart.

DISCUSSION:

The study was conducted to explore the difference of personality between psychotic & neurotic. The result show that there was significant difference in the mean scores ($p < 0.05$) on Enthusiastic- None enthusiastic dimension of personality between psychotic and neurotic group.(table-3). Study reported schizophrenics are passive, non-enthusiastic, submissive, suspicious, depressive and emotionally instable (Chandola et al. 2015).Mean score of subjects significantly differs at ($p < 0.05$) between psychotic and neurotic male group on 'Depressive-Non depressive' dimension of personality.(Table-4) and the significant difference was found on the dimension 'Enthusiastic- None enthusiastic,' 'Assertive- Submissive' which indicate psychotic female more non-enthusiastic and submissive in comparison to neurotic female.(table-5) Chandola (2016) reported that there was significant difference in the mean scores ($p < 0.05$) on enthusiastic-non enthusiastic, suspicious- trusting and emotional instable-emotional stable dimension of DPI between schizophrenic and bipolar group.

CONCLUSION:

Personality of neurotics can be differentiated from psychotic's enthusiastic-non enthusiastic dimension of DPI. Neurotic male were more depressive in comparison to psychotic male and psychotic female found to be more emotionally instable in comparison to neurotic female.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

The paper is based on the ongoing PhD work.

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