

Model of SchizoPhrenia

1995

All I know, only I know

Miro Brada

MA thesis 1998 (Comenius University)

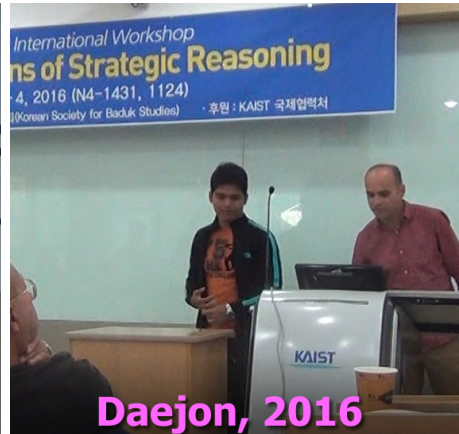
Art exhibitions: "From Animation" 2013, London, Holland Park

"Fading Memory" 2015, Weißenhohe

Conferences: Santorini, Daejon, Adelaide 2016



Santorini, 2016



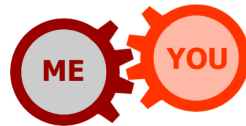
Daejon, 2016



Adelaide, 2016

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

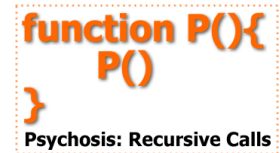
- a) I know, YOU know 'what I know' → (I know MORE than YOU)
- b) I don't know, YOU know 'what I know' → (I know LESS than YOU)



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/a²
- ∪ ..but, I know, God knows 'I know, God knows 'what I know'' =p 1/a³
- ...etc



PSYCHOSIS is the ENDLESS iteration of SAME: p 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/a², 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 disillusion: "I'm Napoleon", "I'm God", "I'm whatever". The same IQ e.g. 1/a¹⁰ 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 it is less severe than schizophrenia.



Emil Kraepelin 1856-1926



Eugen Bleuler 1857-1939



Karl Jaspers 1883-1969

Schizophrenia (dementia praecox):

self-identity: 0. **p** ...

psychosis: 1. **p p p p p p p p** ... $1/a^8$

others: 2. **p** ... $1/a$

etc...

$1/a^{10}$

$1/a$

$1/a^8$

$1/a$

Bi-polar (manic-depression):

self-identity: 0. **p p** ... $1/a^2$

half psychosis: 1. **p p p** ... $1/a^3$

half psychosis: 2. **p p p** ... $1/a^3$

others: 3. **p p** ... $1/a^2$

etc...

$1/a^{10}$

$1/a^2$

$1/a^3$

$1/a^3$

$1/a^2$

Probability of psychosis decreases with IQ. In 'dice metaphor' each side is a potential logic. Number of rolls, per unit of time, is IQ (the higher, the more rolls). 6 sided dice defines:

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..

Dice metaphor

Number of rolls = IQ
per unit of time



6 sided (=potential logic) 20 sided (potential logic)

N sided enable **N** schizophrenias, and **N*(N-1)/2** bi-polars. **N** are options that can differ in societies / situations. Possible personalities for **N** options are: **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 options (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 states there is 1 schizophrenia for 2.25 bi-polars (20 m schizophrenia, 45 m bi-polar).

MEDICALNEWS TODAY

4. Jan. 2015

People with high intelligence may be less likely to develop schizophrenia, particularly those who have a genetic susceptibility to the condition. This is according to a new study published in *The American Journal of Psychiatry*.



20 mil of Schizophrenia,
45 mil of Bipolar

4. Oct 2019

Bipolar disorder

This disorder affects about 45 million people worldwide¹. 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 worldwide¹. 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

p is not p

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 repeats: **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

N sides enable: **N** schizophrenias

$N*(N-1)/2$ bi-polars

N are options that can differ in societies / situations.

Possible personalities for **N** options are: **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 options (richer) have higher ratio of bi-polar with respect to schizophrenia.

Dice metaphor

Number of rolls
per unit of time = IQ



6 sided = 6 potential logic
20 sided = 20 potential logic