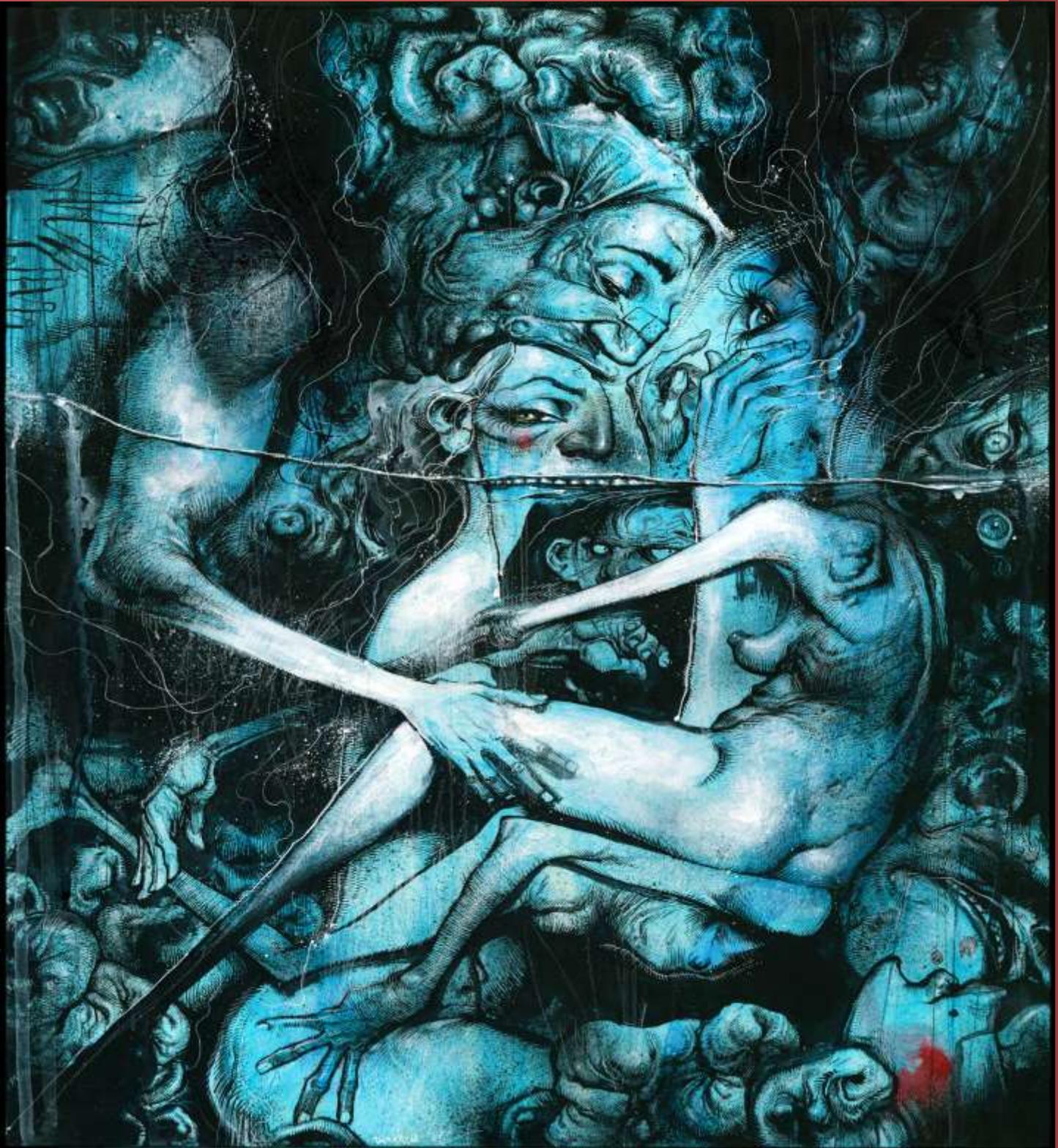


Glossary of Rare and Unusual Psychological Syndromes

Expert knowledge means success



Introduction

Imaginary noises in your head. Sudden changes in your speech. Involuntary hand movements. These are among the symptoms associated with several physical and mental disorders that sound too strange to be true – but they're real. Little is known about what causes some of these conditions, and diagnosis can be tricky. But the good news is that these disorders are rare, and the symptoms are often temporary or treatable.

These syndromes often co-occur with schizophrenia or other profound mental disorders, or as the result of a brain injury or lesion.

Delusions can also exist alongside each other. For example, a person with Capgras syndrome may also suffer from the Fregoli delusion and/or the syndrome of subjective doubles (or any number of other delusions).

Mental disorders comprise a broad range of problems, with different symptoms. However, they are generally characterised by some combination of abnormal thoughts, emotions, behaviour and relationships with others. Examples are schizophrenia, depression, intellectual disabilities and disorders due to drug abuse. Most of these disorders can be successfully treated.

A mental illness is any disorder in the brain that affects mood, thinking or behaviour, believed to be caused by genetic, biological and environmental factors. Worldwide, about 450 million individuals have some sort of mental illness. Whereas such illnesses as anxiety disorder, depression, and eating disorders are widely known and seen more commonly in the population, there are a plethora of rare psychiatric illnesses that physicians may encounter. Although these disorders are seldom seen, it is important that physicians remain aware of them to ensure proper diagnosis and treatment for patients with these illnesses. These rare psychiatric syndromes range from reactions to overwhelming situations, delusions as a result of traumatic brain injury, and specific manifestations due to the presence of other psychiatric syndromes.

Five major psychiatric disorders — autism, attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder and schizophrenia — appear to share some common genetic risk factors.



Table of Condition and Descriptions

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Aboulomania Disorder	Aboulomania sufferers are normal in practically every other way, physically and mentally—they simply run into very serious problems whenever they are faced with certain choices, to the extent that they struggle to regain normal function. Aboulomania is a mental disorder in which the patient displays pathological indecisiveness. It is typically associated with anxiety, stress, depression, and mental anguish, and can severely affect one's ability to function socially.
Petit Mal Epilepsy (also known as Absence Epileptic Seizure)	This is a form of epilepsy that causes seizures known as absence seizures or petit mal seizures. Someone who has these seizures experiences a brief lapse in conscious thought and activity. During an absence seizure, he or she might suddenly stop moving and stare into space for several seconds or longer before resuming activity.
Agoraphobia	Agoraphobia is a type of anxiety disorder in which you fear and avoid places or situations that might cause you to panic and make you feel trapped, helpless or embarrassed. These situations can include open spaces, public transit, shopping malls, or simply being outside the home. Being in these situations may result in a panic attack. The symptoms occur nearly every time the situation is encountered and last for more than six months. Those affected will go to great lengths to avoid these situations. In severe cases people may become unable to leave their homes.
Alice in Wonderland Syndrome (aka Todd's Syndrome or Dysmetropsia)	<i>Alice in Wonderland</i> may be pure fantasy, but one of Alice's more bizarre experiences shares its characteristics with a scary mental disorder. This syndrome causes one's surroundings to appear distorted. Just as Alice grows too tall for the house, those suffering from Alice in Wonderland Syndrome will hear sounds either quieter or louder than they actually are, see objects larger or smaller than reality, or smaller than they are. The syndrome can be any of the group of visual illusions involving an alteration in the size or separation of perceived objects. This terrifying disorder can even distort one's own body image. Alice in Wonderland Syndrome is extremely rare, and in most cases affects those in their 20s who have a brain tumour or history of drug use. The syndrome typically affects young children and can occur at the onset of sleep.
Anosognosia	Anosognosia, also called "lack of insight," is a symptom of severe mental illness experienced by some that impairs a person's ability to understand and perceive his or her illness. It is the single largest reason why people with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder refuse medications or do not seek treatment.
Anhedonia	Put simply, Anhedonia is the inability to feel pleasure in normally pleasurable activities. Anhedonia is a diverse array of deficits in hedonic function, including reduced motivation or ability to experience pleasure. It is a core symptom of a condition known as major depressive disorder (MDD). Many people view Anhedonia as only a symptom of major depressive disorder, but in reality, it is also a symptom of other mental disorders. Furthermore, some individuals who experience anhedonia do not have a mental disorder at all. Conditions, aside from depression, in which anhedonia is commonly seen include: Schizophrenia, Psychosis, Personality Disorder, Parkinson's Disease, Anorexia nervosa and Substance Abuse Disorders.
Anorexia Nervosa	Anorexia nervosa, often referred to simply as anorexia, is an eating disorder characterised by low weight, fear of gaining weight, and a strong desire to be thin, resulting in food restriction. Many people with anorexia see themselves as overweight even though they are in fact underweight. If asked, they usually deny they have a problem with low weight. They weigh themselves frequently, eat only small amounts, and only eat certain foods. Some will exercise excessively, force themselves to vomit, or use laxatives to produce weight loss. Complications may include osteoporosis, infertility, and heart damage, among others. Women will often stop having menstrual periods.
Apotemnophilia (aka Body Integrity Disorder (BID) and Amputee Identity Disorder (AID))	Apotemnophilia is a neurological disorder characterised by the overwhelming desire to amputate or damage healthy parts of the body. Though not much is known about this strangely terrifying disorder, it is believed to be associated with damage to the right parietal lobe of the brain. Body integrity dysphoria (BID, also referred to as body integrity identity disorder, amputee identity disorder and xenomelia, formerly called apotemnophilia) is a disorder characterized by a desire to be disabled or discomfort with being able-bodied beginning in early adolescence and resulting in harmful consequences. BID appears to be related to somatoparaphrenia.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a mental disorder of the neurodevelopmental type. It is characterised by the sufferer having difficulty paying attention, excessive activity, or difficulty controlling behaviour which is not appropriate for a person's age. The symptoms appear before a person is twelve years old, are present for more than six months, and cause problems in at least two settings (such as school, home, or recreational activities). In children, problems paying attention may result in poor school performance. Additionally, there is an association with other mental disorders and substance misuse. Although it causes impairment, particularly in modern society, many people with ADHD can have sustained attention for tasks they find interesting or rewarding (known as hyperfocus).
Autism Spectrum Disorder	Autism Spectrum Disorder is a mental condition, present from early childhood, characterised by difficulty in communicating and forming relationships with other people and in using language and abstract concepts.
Autophagia	Autophagia (eating one's own body) is not classified as a mental disorder or a symptom of a mental disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), the diagnostic manual used in the United States. However, Autophagia could be classified under the DSM's Impulse-Control Disorders Not Elsewhere Classified. Impulse-Control Disorders involve failing to resist an impulse, drive, or temptation to perform an act that is harmful to the person or to others. The majority of individuals affected by this disorder will often feel a sense of tension or arousal before committing the act, and then experience pleasure, gratification or relief at the time of committing the act. Once the act has been completed, the individual may or may not feel regret, self-reproach, or guilt.
Bipolar Disorder (aka Manic Depression)	Bipolar Disorder, previously known as manic depression, is a mental disorder that causes periods of depression and periods of elevated mood. The elevated mood is significant and is known as mania or hypomania, depending on its severity, or whether symptoms of psychosis are present.
Boanthropy	Boanthropy is a psychological disorder in which the sufferer believes he or she is a cow or ox. The most famous sufferer of this condition was King Nebuchadnezzar, who in the Book of Daniel 'was driven from men and did eat grass as oxen'. The disorder is a very rare — but very scary — mental disorder.
Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD)	Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD), occasionally still called dysmorphophobia, is a mental disorder characterised by the obsessive idea that some aspect of one's own body part or appearance is severely flawed and warrant exceptional measures to hide or fix their dysmorphic part on their figure. In BDD's delusional variant, the flaw is imagined. If the flaw is actual, its importance is severely exaggerated. Either way, thoughts about the dysmorphia are pervasive and intrusive, and may occupy several hours a day. BDD is in the obsessive-compulsive spectrum, and is distinguished from anorexia nervosa. BDD is estimated to affect up to 2.4% of the population. It usually starts during adolescence and affects both men and women.
Borderline Personality Disorder (aka BPD)	Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), also known as emotionally unstable personality disorder, is a long-term pattern of abnormal behaviour characterised by unstable relationships with other people, unstable sense of self, and unstable emotions. There is often an extreme fear of abandonment, frequent dangerous behaviour, a feeling of emptiness, and self-harm.
Brief Psychotic Disorder	Brief Psychotic Disorder is an uncommon psychiatric condition characterised by sudden and temporary periods of psychotic behaviour, such as delusions, hallucinations, and confusion. Symptoms can last as little as a day or as long as a month but may be severe enough to put the person at increased risk of violent behaviour or suicide. A majority of cases present for the first time when an individual is in their 20s or 30s, although onset can occur at any age. Brief psychotic disorder is differentiated by its limited duration and is not triggered by drugs or alcohol abuse. Most often, brief psychotic disorder does not indicate the presence of a chronic mental health condition.
Caffeine Induced Anxiety	Coffee elevates the heart rate, increases alertness, and generally wakes you and keeps you from falling asleep. But if you already suffer from anxiety or an anxiety disorder, too much caffeine might cause extreme stress and jumpiness.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Capgras Syndrome	Capgras Syndrome is the delusional belief in the existence of identical ‘doubles’ of significant people in a patient's life, or of the patient himself or herself, or of both. It occurs in both men and women and in a variety of psychotic states. It is named after Joseph Capgras, a French psychiatrist who was fascinated by the illusion of doubles and is a debilitating mental disorder in which one believes that the people around them have been replaced by imposters. Capgras identified this delusion in 1923, when a patient insisted that her husband and several acquaintances had been replaced by exact doubles. When it arises, imposters are usually thought to be planning to harm the sufferer. Capgras Delusion is relatively rare and is most often seen after trauma to the brain, or in those who have been diagnosed with dementia, schizophrenia, or epilepsy.
Catatonia	Catatonia is an abnormality of movement and behaviour arising from a disturbed mental state (typically schizophrenia). It may involve repetitive or purposeless overactivity, or catalepsy, resistance to passive movement, and negativism.
Clinical Lycanthropy	Clinical Lycanthropy is defined as a rare psychiatric syndrome that involves a delusion that the affected person can transform into, has transformed into, or is a non-human animal. Along with the belief that they can become wolves, people with Clinical Lycanthropy also begin to act like an animal and are often found living or hiding in forests and other wooded areas.
Cold Urticaria	Cold Urticaria is a condition that affects the skin. Signs and symptoms generally include reddish, itchy welts (hives) and/or swelling when skin is exposed to the cold (i.e. cold weather or swimming in cold water).
Conversion Disorder	Conversion Disorder is a mental condition in which a person has blindness, paralysis, or other nervous system (neurologic) symptoms that cannot be explained by medical evaluation.
Cotard's: Walking Corpse Syndrome (aka Cotard's Syndrome or Cotard Delusion)	Cotard Delusion is a rare mental illness in which the affected person holds the delusional belief that they are already dead, do not exist, are putrefying, or have lost their blood or internal organs. It is a neuropsychiatric disorder and has been recognised as a component of psychiatric illness, such as depression.
Cyclical Vomiting Syndrome	Cyclic Vomiting Syndrome (US English) or Cyclical Vomiting Syndrome (UK English) (CVS) is a chronic functional condition of unknown cause characterised by recurring attacks of intense nausea, vomiting, and sometimes abdominal pain, headaches, or migraines. Perhaps worst of all, doctors still don't really know what causes it.
Cyclothymic Disorder	In Cyclothymic Disorder, moods swing between short periods of mild depression and hypomania, an elevated mood. The low and high mood swings never reach the severity or duration of major depressive or full-mania episodes. People with cyclothymic disorder have milder symptoms than occur in full-blown bipolar disorder.
Dependent Personality Disorder (aka DPD)	DPD is a personality disorder characterised by a pervasive and excessive need to be looked after. Individuals with dependent personalities tend to be very clingy and have difficulties accomplishing tasks or making decisions without the help of others. They rely on others to meet their emotional and physical needs. This personality disorder is a long-term condition with only a minority achieving normal levels of independence.
Depersonalisation Disorder (aka DPD)	Depersonalisation Disorder (DPD), is described as feeling disconnected or estranged from one's self. Individuals experiencing depersonalization may report feeling as if they are an outside observer of their own thoughts or body, and often report feeling a loss of control over their thoughts or actions.
Diogenes Syndrome (aka Senile Squalor Syndrome)	Diogenes Syndrome is more commonly referred to as simply “hoarding,” and is one of the most misunderstood mental disorders. It is named after the Greek philosopher Diogenes of Sinope (who was, ironically, a minimalist). This syndrome is usually characterised by the overwhelming desire to collect seemingly random items, to which an emotional attachment is then formed. Diogenes syndrome, also known as senile squalor syndrome, is a disorder characterised by extreme self-neglect, domestic squalor, social withdrawal, apathy, compulsive hoarding of garbage or animals, and lack of shame. Sufferers may also display symptoms of catatonia.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder (aka DSED)	Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder (DSED) or disinhibited attachment disorder of childhood is an attachment disorder that consists of ‘a pattern of behaviour in which a child actively approaches and interacts with unfamiliar adults’ and which ‘significantly impairs young children’s abilities to relate interpersonally to adults and peers.’
Dissociative Fugue	Dissociative Fugue is one or more episodes of amnesia in which an individual cannot recall some or all of his or her past. Either the loss of one's identity or the formation of a new identity may occur with sudden, unexpected, purposeful travel away from home.
Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) or Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD)	Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID), known formerly as Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD), is a terrifying mental illness, but is extremely misunderstood. It is a mental disorder characterised by at least two distinct and relatively enduring personality states. There is often trouble remembering certain events, beyond what would be explained by ordinary forgetfulness, Those with Dissociative Identity Disorder are unable to live normal lives, and therefore usually live in psychiatric institutions.
Drapetomania: A Desire to Be Free	Drapetomania was a conjectural mental illness that, in 1851, American physician Samuel A. Cartwright hypothesised as the cause of enslaved Africans fleeing captivity. It has since been debunked as pseudoscience and part of the edifice of scientific racism. Today, it is widely recognised that the ‘illnesses’ described by Cartwright were rooted in racism and not science.
Dromomania (aka Travelling Fugue)	Dromomania was a historical psychiatric diagnosis whose primary symptom was uncontrollable urge to walk or wander. It has come to be used non-clinically to describe a desire for frequent traveling or wanderlust. It is a psychological disorder where people leave their identity and lives and start travelling around. At the end, after days or weeks, they find themselves at some place which they don't know, having spent a lot of money.
Dr. Strangelove Syndrome (aka Alien Hand Syndrome or AHS)	Named after the title character in the classic 1964 film, this condition involves uncontrollable hand or limb movement. AHS is usually the result of a tumour, stroke, or surgery that affects the corpus callosum, which connects the brain's two hemispheres. Damage to the right hemisphere impacts the left hand and vice versa because one side of the brain controls movement on the body's opposite side. People with this scary, but fortunately rare, mental disorder experience a complete loss of control of a hand or limb which seems to take on a mind and will of its own. It often appears in patients with Alzheimer's Disease or Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.
Ekbom Syndrome	Ekbom Syndrome, also called delusional parasitosis, is a psychiatric disorder characterised by the patient's conviction that he or she is infested with bugs, worms or other parasites.
Encopresis	Encopresis is the soiling of underwear with stool by children who are past the age of toilet training. Because each child achieves bowel control at his or her own rate, medical professionals do not consider stool soiling to be a medical condition unless the child is at least 4 years old.
Erotomania	Erotomania is a delusion in which a person (typically a woman) believes that another person (typically of higher social status) is in love with them.
Enuresis	Enuresis is a repeated inability to control urination. Use of the term is usually limited to describing people old enough to be expected to exercise such control. Involuntary urination is also known as urinary incontinence.
Exploding Head Syndrome (aka EHS)	Exploding Head Syndrome is a type of parasomnia. Parasomnias are a category of sleep disorders that occur during the transitions between sleep and waking or between different stages of sleep. People with EHS hallucinate a sudden and alarmingly loud noise while they are falling asleep or when they are waking up. Even though it does not cause physical pain or swelling, the symptoms are alarming and disruptive.
Factitious Disorder	Factitious Disorder is a mental disorder in which a person acts as if he or she has a physical or mental illness when, in fact, he or she has consciously created the symptoms. These people are willing to undergo painful or risky tests to get sympathy and special attention. Sometimes, sufferers will simply pretend to be ill, a ruse which includes elaborate stories, long lists of symptoms, and jumping from hospital to hospital. Such an obsession with sickness often stems from past trauma or serious illness.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Fish Odour Syndrome (aka Trimethylaminuria)	Fish Odour Syndrome (trimethylaminuria) is caused by abnormal excretion of trimethylamine in the breath, urine, sweat, saliva and vaginal secretions. This inherited metabolic disorder is triggered by an enzyme deficiency that prevents the breakdown of trimethylamine (TMA), a chemical by-product of protein digestion responsible for the offensive smell associated with decaying fish.
Folie a Beaucoup	When more than two people fall under the spell of a delusion, it is known as <i>folie a beaucoup</i> .
Folie a Deux	Folie à Deux literally means a madness or insanity shared by two people. It means two people share a delusion and support each other in their delusion. A delusion is a false belief that a person strongly believes and does not go away just by telling a person that it's not real. A delusion that originates with one person is transmitted to another person, as if the delusion were contagious. The second person becomes 'infected' with the delusion and believes it just as strongly as the person who originated it.
Foreign Accent Syndrome	This rare condition causes people to develop a foreign accent. It is a medical condition in which patients develop speech patterns that are perceived as a foreign accent that is different from their native accent, without having acquired it in the perceived accent's place of origin. The disorder is caused by damage to a part of the brain associated with speech. Stroke is the most common cause, but trauma, and other neurological conditions may also cause patients to begin speaking with a different accent.
Fregoli Delusion	The Fregoli Delusion is a rare disorder in which a person holds a delusional belief that different people are in fact the same person who changes appearance or is in disguise. Like Capgras delusion, psychiatrists believe it is related to a breakdown in normal face perception. One example, a man in his early twenties fell in love with a woman who rejected him, then came to believe that all of his Facebook friends were actually this same woman in disguise. This led him to think that her many disguises and impersonations of different people meant that she was as obsessed with him as he was with her.
Frotteuristic Disorder	With Frotteurism Disorder, a person derives sexual pleasure or gratification from rubbing, especially the genitals, against another person, usually in a crowd. The person being rubbed is a victim. It is a paraphilia, a disorder that is characterised by recurrent intense sexual urges and sexually arousing fantasies generally involving objects, the suffering or humiliation of oneself or one's partner (not merely simulated), or children or other nonconsenting persons.
Genital Retraction (aka Koro) Syndrome	Koro Syndrome is a psychiatric disorder characterized by anxiety and a deep fear of the shrinking of the penis and/or retraction of the genitals into the abdominal until they disappear. For Koro Syndrome sufferers, it is believed that when the genitals disappear you will die.
Geographic Tongue (aka GT)	Geographic Tongue is the name of a condition that gets its name from its map-like appearance on the upper surface and sides of the tongue. It may occur in other areas of the mouth, as well. Fortunately, it is a harmless, benign condition. The cause of GT is unknown.
Glass Delusion: Social Contagion Spread by a King	Glass Delusion describes a mental illness in which a person believed they were made entirely of glass. Common during the Middle Ages in Europe, the unusual delusion caused people to believe they could be shattered at any moment. King Charles VI of France was an early victim of this disorder.
Gorham-Stout Disease ((aka as vanishing bone or disappearing bone disease, massive osteolysis, and many more)	Gorham-Stout Disease (GSD), is a rare bone disorder characterised by progressive bone loss (osteolysis) and the overgrowth (proliferation) of lymphatic vessels. Affected individuals experience progressive destruction and resorption of bone. Multiple bones may be affected including the ribs, spine, pelvis, skull, clavicle, and jaw.
Hailey-Hailey Disease	Hailey-Hailey Disease is a rare genetic disorder that is characterised by blisters and erosions most often affecting the neck, armpits, skin folds and genitals. The lesions may come and go and usually heal without scarring. Sunlight, heat, sweating and friction often aggravate the disorder. It occurs because skin cells fail to stick together resulting in the breakdown of affected skin layers.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Haim-Munk Syndrome (aka Cochin Jewish Disorder)	Haim-Munk Syndrome is a rare genetic disorder characterized by the development of red, scaly thickened patches of skin on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet (palmoplantar hyperkeratosis), frequent pus-producing (pyogenic) skin infections, overgrowth (hypertrophy) of the fingernails and toenails (onychogryposis), and degeneration of the structures that surround and support the teeth (periodontitis).
Hereditary Sensory Neuropathy Type I (aka HSN Type I)	Hereditary Sensory Neuropathy type I (HSNI) belongs to a group of similar but distinct genetic disorders characterized by abnormalities affecting the nerves, especially of those of the hands and feet. These degenerative disorders of the nervous system (neurodegenerative disorders) are slowly progressive and predominantly affect the sensory nerves, which frequently leads to loss of feeling (sensation) in the hands and feet. Specific symptoms can vary widely from one person to another. HSNI occurs due to mutations in specific genes and is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. There are several subtypes of HSNI designated A through F, each one associated with a different gene. To function normally, people with HSN basically need someone watching them 24/7 to tell them if they've damaged something.
Hanhart Syndrome	Hanhart Syndrome is a rare birth defect characterised by a short, incompletely developed tongue (hypoglossia); absent or partially missing fingers and/or toes (hypodactylia); malformed arms and/or legs (peromelia); and an extremely small jaw (micrognathia).
Hemimegalencephaly (HME)	Hemimegalencephaly is a rare neurological condition in which one-half or one side of the brain, is abnormally larger than the other. The enlarged brain tissue causes frequent seizures, often associated with cognitive or behavioural disabilities. Seizures in association with HME often begin in early infant life including an association with infantile spasms.
Hemispatial neglect	Hemispatial Neglect is characterised by reduced awareness of stimuli on one side of space, even though there may be no sensory loss. Although it is extremely common, it has proved to be a challenging condition to understand, and to treat. This condition makes only half of the world visible to the patient – for example, only half a plate of food or half a clockface.
Human Werewolf Syndrome (aka Cognital Hypertrichosis Lanuginosa)	Hypertrichosis, also known as human werewolf syndrome, is a condition characterised by excessive hair growth anywhere on a person's body. The abnormal hair growth may cover the face and body or occur in small patches. Hypertrichosis can appear at birth or develop over time. The condition is caused by a rare genetic mutation and affects people regardless of gender or age.
Hypochondriasis or Hypochondria (Illness Anxiety)	Hypochondriasis or Hypochondria is a condition in which a person is excessively and unduly worried about having a serious illness. It has been claimed that this debilitating condition results from an inaccurate perception of the condition of body or mind despite the absence of an actual medical diagnosis. An individual with hypochondriasis is known as a hypochondriac. Hypochondriacs become unduly alarmed about any physical or psychological symptoms they detect, no matter how minor the symptom may be, and are convinced that they or others have, or are about to be diagnosed with, a serious illness.
Hysteria: A Female Mental Illness	Hysteria was a once common medical diagnosis for women. Today, female hysteria is no longer a recognised illness, but different manifestations of hysteria are recognised in other conditions such as schizophrenia, borderline personality disorder, conversion disorder, and anxiety attacks. Hysterical symptoms are now considered a manifestation of a complex set of disorders including dissociative amnesia, dissociative identity disorder, conversion disorder, and somatisation disorder.
Insomnia	Insomnia, also known as sleeplessness, is a sleep disorder in which people have trouble sleeping. They may have difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep as long as desired. Insomnia is typically followed by daytime sleepiness, low energy, irritability, and a depressed mood.
Intermetamorphosis	Intermetamorphosis is a delusional misidentification syndrome, related to Agnosia. The main symptoms consist of patients believing that they can see others change into someone else in both external appearance and internal personality. The disorder is usually comorbid with neurological disorders or mental disorders. The disorder was first described in 1932 by P. Courbon and J. Tusques. The syndrome is rare, although issues with diagnostics and comorbidity may lead to under-reporting.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Jargon Aphasia	Jargon Aphasia is a type of fluent aphasia in which an individual's speech is incomprehensible but appears to make sense to the individual. Sometimes, sufferers simply substitute random babble for a common word they've forgotten.
Jerusalem Syndrome	Jerusalem Syndrome is a group of mental phenomena involving the presence of either religiously themed obsessive ideas, delusions or other psychosis-like experiences that are triggered by a visit to the city of Jerusalem. Symptoms may include compulsive cleaning and grooming, wearing white robes, and sermonising.
Jumping Frenchmen of Maine (aka Hyperekplexia)	The Jumping Frenchmen of Maine were a group of lumberjacks in the 1870s who exhibited a rare disorder of unknown origin. The syndrome entails an exaggerated startle reflex which may be described as an uncontrollable 'jump' - individuals with this condition can exhibit sudden movements in all parts of the body. Most people first experience symptoms right after birth – a condition referred to as 'stiff baby syndrome'.
Kleptomania	Kleptomania is the recurrent inability to resist urges to steal items that are generally not really needed and that usually have little value. Kleptomania is a rare but serious mental health disorder that can cause much emotional pain to the sufferer and their loved ones if not treated.
Kluver-Bucy Syndrome	Kluver-Bucy Syndrome is a rare behavioural impairment characterised by inappropriate sexual behaviours and mouthing of objects. Other signs and symptoms include a diminished ability to visually recognise objects, loss of normal fear and anger responses, memory loss, distractibility, seizures, and dementia. Other characteristics are memory loss, the desire to eat inedible objects, and sexual attraction to inanimate objects such as cars. This mental disorder is difficult to diagnose and seems to be the result of severe injury to the brain's temporal lobe. There is no cure for Kluver-Bucy Syndrome and sufferers are often affected for the rest of their lives.
Landau-Kleffner Syndrome	Landau-Kleffner Syndrome is an odd disorder; children who suffer from it—generally between the ages of five and seven—frequently lose the ability to properly express and understand language. Some people with this syndrome also suffer from seizures, and scientists are yet to understand why the disorder occurs. It is all made stranger by the fact that the children usually develop their language skills just fine, and then seem to lose them randomly. Certain speech therapies can be helpful in managing the condition, but it is fairly difficult to treat.
Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome	Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome starts as a kidney disease that used to kill boys when they were young. Modern technology is now able to treat the kidneys, but new terrifying symptoms emerged now that the boys could get older. It is a rare hereditary disease which affects young boys, usually causing early death. It is marked by compulsive self-mutilation of the head and hands, together with learning difficulties and involuntary muscular movements.
Lima Syndrome	Lima Syndrome is the phenomenon in which abductors develop sympathy for their captives, named after the abduction of the Japanese Ambassador's Residence in Lima, Peru in 1996 by members of a terrorist group.
Major Depressive Disorder	Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), also known simply as depression, is a mental disorder characterised by at least two weeks of low mood that is present across most situations. It is often accompanied by low self-esteem, loss of interest in normally enjoyable activities, low energy, and pain without a clear cause.
Major Neurocognitive Disorder	Major Neurocognitive Disorder, known previously as dementia, is a decline in mental ability severe enough to interfere with independence and daily life.
Marfan Syndrome (MFS)	Marfan Syndrome (MFS) is a genetic disorder of the connective tissue. The degree to which people are affected varies. People with Marfan tend to be tall and thin, with long arms, legs, fingers and toes. They also typically have flexible joints and scoliosis. The most serious complications involve the heart and aorta, with an increased risk of mitral valve prolapse and aortic aneurysm. Other commonly affected areas include the lungs, eyes, bones and the covering of the spinal cord. MFS is an autosomal dominant disorder. About 75% of the time, the condition is inherited from a parent. It involves a mutation to the gene that makes fibrillin, which results in abnormal connective tissue. Many people have a normal life expectancy with proper treatment. It is named after Antoine Marfan, a French pediatrician who first described the condition in 1896.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Melophobia	Melophobia is the fear of music. The origin comes from the Greek word melopoeia (which is the art of forming melody) and phobia is Greek (meaning fear). Any combination of sounds can cause a sufferer to experience unbearable agony. The most common reaction is a long-lasting tinnitus, brought on by just a brief exposure to noise - this is still at the survivable end of the scale. Those down at the other end can find themselves suffering stabbing pains that continue without interruption for days. The unluckiest suffer from audiogenic seizure disorder. For these patients, hearing any sound at a certain frequency can cause them to have fits and immediately lose consciousness.
Morgellons Disease	Morgellons Disease is a specific subtype of Ekbom syndrome, which causes people to believe that they are contaminated with fibres, dirt, or other substances.
Narcolepsy	Narcolepsy is a long-term neurological disorder that involves a decreased ability to regulate sleep-wake cycles. Symptoms include periods of excessive daytime sleepiness that usually last from seconds to minutes and may occur at any time. About 70% of those affected also experience episodes of sudden loss of muscle strength, known as cataplexy. These experiences can be brought on by strong emotions. Less commonly, there may be inability to move or vivid hallucinations while falling asleep or waking up. People with narcolepsy tend to sleep about the same number of hours per day as people without, but the quality of sleep tends to be worse. The exact cause of narcolepsy is unknown, with potentially several causes. In up to 10% of cases, there is a family history of the disorder. Often, those affected have low levels of the neuropeptide orexin, which may be due to an autoimmune disorder. Trauma, infections, toxins or psychological stress may also play a role. Diagnosis is typically based on the symptoms and sleep studies, after ruling out other potential causes.
Necrophilia (aka Necrophilism, Necrolagnia, Necrocoitus, Necrochlesis, and Thanatophilia)	Necrophilia is a sexual attraction or sexual act involving corpses. It is classified as a paraphilia by WHO and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) of the American Psychiatric Association. Rosman and Resnick (1989) reviewed information from 34 cases of necrophilia describing the individuals' motivations for their behaviours: these individuals reported the desire to possess a non-resisting and non-rejecting partner (68%), reunions with a romantic partner (21%), sexual attraction to corpses (15%), comfort or overcoming feelings of isolation (15%), or seeking self-esteem by expressing power over a homicide victim (12%).
Neurasthenia: Predecessor of Chronic Fatigue	Neurasthenia is a term that was first used at least as early as 1829 to label a mechanical weakness of the nerves and would become a major diagnosis in North America during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries after neurologist George Miller Beard reintroduced the concept in 1869. Symptoms of neurasthenia included depression, anxiety, migraines, and insomnia. The disorder was thought to be connected to overworking the brain and excessive stress by those in more demanding professional or business roles.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (aka OCD)	Though it is widely heard of and often mocked, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is fully understood by very few. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is an anxiety disorder. It has two main parts: obsessions and compulsions. Obsessions are unwelcome thoughts, images, urges, worries or doubts that repeatedly appear in your mind. Although scientists are unsure of the exact cause, it is thought that chemicals in the brain are a contributing factor.
Opioid Use Disorder Symptoms	An opioid is a synthetic or natural agent that stimulates opioid receptors and produces opium-like effects. Opiates are opioids that are naturally derived from the opium poppy (e.g., morphine). They are used to treat pain but may also be abused because of their euphoric effects. Commonly abused opioids include codeine, fentanyl, heroin, morphine, opium, methadone, oxycodone, and hydrocodone. The DSM-5 defines opioid use disorder as a problematic pattern of opioid use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by at least two out of 11 criteria within a 12-month period.
Oppositional Defiant Disorder	Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) is a childhood disorder that is defined by a pattern of hostile, disobedient, and defiant behaviours directed at adults or other authority figures. ODD is also characterised by children displaying angry and irritable moods, as well as argumentative and vindictive behaviours.
Othello Syndrome (aka Pathological Jealousy, Morbid Jealousy, or Delusional Jealousy)	Pathological jealousy, also known as Morbid Jealousy, Othello Syndrome or Delusional Jealousy, is a psychological disorder in which a person is preoccupied with the thought that their spouse or sexual partner is being unfaithful without having any real proof, along with socially unacceptable or abnormal behaviour.
Paedophilia	Paedophilia (alternatively spelt pedophilia) is a psychiatric disorder in which an adult, or an older adolescent, experiences a primary or exclusive sexual attraction to prepubescent children.
Paranoid Personality Disorder (PPD)	Paranoid Personality Disorder (PPD) is one of a group of conditions called 'Cluster A' personality disorders which involve odd or eccentric ways of thinking. People with PPD also suffer from paranoia, an unrelenting mistrust and suspicion of others, even when there is no reason to be suspicious.
Paranoid Schizophrenia	Paranoid Schizophrenia is the most common type of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is defined as a chronic mental disorder in which a person loses touch with reality (psychosis). Schizophrenia is divided into subtypes based on the 'predominant symptomatology at the time of evaluation.' Common symptoms for paranoid schizophrenia include auditory hallucinations (hearing voices) and paranoid delusions (believing everyone is out to cause the sufferer harm).
Paraphilia	Paraphilia (previously known as sexual perversion and sexual deviation) is the experience of intense sexual arousal to atypical objects, situations, fantasies, behaviours, or individuals. Such attraction may be labelled sexual fetishism.
Paris Syndrome	Paris Syndrome is a condition exhibited by some individuals when visiting or going on vacation to Paris, as a result of extreme shock derived from their discovery that Paris is not what they had expected it to be. The syndrome is characterized by a number of psychiatric symptoms such as acute delusional states, hallucinations, feelings of persecution (perceptions of being a victim of prejudice, aggression, or hostility from others), derealization, depersonalization, anxiety, and also psychosomatic manifestations such as dizziness, tachycardia, sweating, and others, such as vomiting. Similar syndromes include Jerusalem syndrome and Stendhal syndrome.
Pathological Generosity	Everyone likes a generous soul. Beguiling generosity is similar to controlling generosity, but the giver can appear sincere while being in reality deceptive. Pathological Generosity has been associated with a variety of psychiatric conditions. It can be a clinical manifestation of mania. This condition is so rare that it's only been observed a handful of times.
Persistent Dysthymic Disorder (PDD)	Persistent Depressive Disorder (PDD), formerly known as dysthymia, is a mood disorder consisting of the same cognitive and physical problems as depression, with less severe but longer-lasting symptoms.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Pica Symptoms	This is an eating disorder. There is no single cause of pica. In some cases, a deficiency in iron, zinc, or another nutrient may be associated with pica. For example, anaemia, or iron deficiency, may be the underlying cause of pica in pregnant women. Someone's unusual cravings may be a sign that their body is trying to replenish low nutrient levels. Typical non-food things a person might eat when diagnosed with pica include: wool, talcum powder, paint, cloth or clothing, hair, dirt or pebbles, paper, gum, soap, and ice. Generally, pica is not diagnosed in children younger than 2 years old.
Postpartum Depression	Postpartum Depression is depression that may start during pregnancy or at any time up to a year after the birth of a child. Depression is a mental illness that affects a person's mood—the way a person feels. Mood impacts the way people think about themselves, relate to others, and interact with the world around them. These feelings are sometimes known as the “baby blues,” and often go away soon after birth. However, some parents may experience a deep and ongoing depression that lasts much longer. This is called postpartum depression.
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (aka PTSD)	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a mental disorder that can develop after a person is exposed to a traumatic event, such as sexual assault, warfare, traffic collisions, or other threats on a person's life. Symptoms may include disturbing thoughts, feelings, or dreams related to the events, mental or physical distress to trauma-related cues, attempts to avoid trauma-related cues, alterations in how a person thinks and feels, and an increase in the fight-or-flight response.
Pre-Menstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD)	Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD) is a condition in which a woman has severe depression symptoms, irritability, and tension before menstruation. The symptoms of PMDD are more severe than those seen with pre-menstrual syndrome (PMS). In most cases, the symptoms stop when, or shortly after, her period begins.
Primary Sex Headaches	Sex headaches are brought on by sexual activity — especially an orgasm. You may notice a dull ache in your head and neck that builds up as sexual excitement increases. Or, more commonly, you may experience a sudden, severe headache just before or during orgasm.
Prosopagnosia (aka Face Blindness)	Face blindness or Prosopagnosia is pretty odd. It is the inability to recognise faces. Face blindness often affects people from birth and is usually a problem a person has for most or all of their life. You either can't or have a hard time comprehending a person's face, because the area of the brain known as the facial fusiform gyrus (the place where facial features are processed) is either damaged or not working. You could recognise someone by their hair or way they dress, but not their face.
Pseudobulbar Affect (PBA)	Pseudobulbar Affect (PBA) is a condition that is characterised by episodes of sudden uncontrollable and inappropriate laughing or crying. Pseudobulbar affect typically occurs in people with certain neurological conditions or injuries, which might affect the way the brain controls emotion.
Pyromania	Pyromania is a rare, pathological disorder characterised by intentional and repeated fire to things. People with pyromania are deeply fascinated by fire and related paraphernalia. They cannot stop their impulse to set fires, may participate in other fire-related activities, and experience feelings of satisfaction or a release of built-up inner tension or anxiety once a fire is set.
Reduplicative Amnesia	Reduplicative Amnesia is very similar to Capgras Syndrome, but instead of believing that people are duplicates, those with Reduplicative Amnesia believe that a location has been duplicated or has been 'relocated' to another site. The term 'Reduplicative Amnesia' was first used in 1903 by neurologist Arnold Pick, and described a patient with Alzheimer's. Today, it is most often seen in patients with tumours, dementia, brain injury, or other psychiatric disorders.
Reiter's Syndrome (aka Reactive Arthritis)	Reiter's Syndrome, also known as Reactive Arthritis, is the classic triad of conjunctivitis, urethritis, and arthritis occurring after an infection, particularly those in the urogenital or gastrointestinal tract. It is said that numerous bacteria can cause reactive arthritis. Some bacteria are transmitted sexually, and others are food-borne.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Retinoschisis	Retinoschisis means the splitting of the eye's retina into two layers. There are two forms: most common form of the disorder is an acquired form that affects both men and women. It usually occurs in middle age or beyond, although it can occur earlier, and it is sometimes known as senile retinoschisis. The other form is present at birth (congenital) and affects mostly boys and young men. It is known as juvenile, X-linked retinoschisis. The disorder is characterized by a slow, progressive loss of parts of the field of vision corresponding to the areas of the retina that have become split. Either form may be associated with the development of saclike blisters (cysts) in the retina.
Rett's (aka Rett Syndrome)	Rett Syndrome is a rare non-inherited genetic post-natal neurological disorder that occurs almost exclusively in girls and leads to severe impairments, affecting nearly every aspect of the child's life: their ability to speak, walk, eat, and even breathe easily.
Riley-Day Syndrome or Familial Dysautonomia (FD)	Familial dysautonomia (FD), sometimes called Riley–Day Syndrome and Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathy type III, is a disorder of the autonomic nervous system which affects the development and survival of sensory, sympathetic and some parasympathetic neurons in the autonomic and sensory nervous system resulting in variable symptoms, including insensitivity to pain, inability to produce tears, poor growth and labile blood pressure (episodic hypertension and postural hypotension). People with FD have frequent vomiting crises, pneumonia, problems with speech and movement, difficulty swallowing, inappropriate perception of heat, pain and taste as well as unstable blood pressure and gastrointestinal dysmotility. FD does not affect intelligence. Originally reported by Doctor Conrad Milton Riley (1913–2005) and Doctor Richard Lawrence Day (1905–1989) in 1949, FD is one example of a group of disorders known as hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathies.
Rumination Disorder	Rumination Disorder is an eating disorder in which a person (usually an infant or young child) brings back up and re-chews partially digested food that has already been swallowed. In most cases, the re-chewed food is then swallowed again; but occasionally, the child will spit it out.
Sacrococcygeal Teratomas	Sacrococcygeal Teratomas are rare tumours that develop at the base of the spine by the tailbone (coccyx) known as the sacrococcygeal region. Although most of these tumours are non-cancerous (benign), they may grow quite large and once diagnosed, always require surgical removal.
Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome (SCS)	Saethre–Chotzen syndrome (SCS), also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type III, is a rare congenital disorder associated with craniosynostosis (premature closure of one or more of the sutures between the bones of the skull).
Schimke Immuno-Osseous Dysplasia	Schimke Immuno-Osseous Dysplasia is a condition characterized by short stature, kidney disease, and a weakened immune system. In people with this condition, short stature is caused by flattened spinal bones (vertebrae), resulting in a shortened neck and trunk. Adult height is typically between 3 and 5 feet.
Schizoaffective Disorder	Schizoaffective Disorder symptoms may vary from person to person. People with the condition experience psychotic symptoms, such as hallucinations or delusions, as well as symptoms of a mood disorder — either bipolar type (episodes of mania and sometimes depression) or depressive type (episodes of depression).
Schizotypal Personality Disorder (SPD)	People with Schizotypal Personality Disorder are often described as odd or eccentric and usually have few, if any, close relationships. They generally do not understand how relationships form or the impact of their behaviour on others.
Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD)	Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) is a type of depression that comes and goes in a seasonal pattern. SAD is sometimes known as "winter depression" because the symptoms are usually more apparent and more severe during the winter. A few people with SAD may have symptoms during the summer and feel better during the winter.
Selective Mutism	Selective Mutism is a complex childhood anxiety disorder evidenced by a child's inability to speak and communicate effectively in certain settings, such as at school or when meeting strangers, while they are able to speak and communicate naturally in a setting that is comfortable, secure, and relaxed. More than 90% of children with Selective Mutism also have social phobia or social anxiety. Many children with Selective Mutism have great difficulty responding or initiating communication in a nonverbal manner; therefore, social engagement may be compromised in many children when confronted by others or in an overwhelming setting where they sense a feeling of expectation.
Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition

Social Anxiety Disorder (aka Social Phobia)	Social Anxiety Disorder, also known as Social Phobia, is an anxiety disorder characterised by a significant amount of fear in one or more social situations, causing considerable distress and impaired ability to function in at least some parts of daily life. These fears can be triggered by perceived or actual scrutiny from others. There are also effective treatments available.
Soldier's Heart: An Early Version of PTSD (aka Da Costa's syndrome)	Soldier's Heart is a syndrome with a set of symptoms that are similar to those of heart disease, though a physical examination does not reveal any physiological abnormalities. In modern times, Da Costa's syndrome is considered the manifestation of an anxiety disorder, and treatment is primarily behavioural, involving modifications to lifestyle and exercise. The condition was named after Jacob Mendes Da Costa, who investigated and described the disorder during the American Civil War. It is also variously known as cardiac neurosis, chronic asthenia, effort syndrome, functional cardiovascular disease, neurocirculatory asthenia, primary neurasthenia, subacute asthenia and irritable heart.
Somatic Symptom Disorder	Somatic Symptom Disorder involves a preoccupation with physical symptoms that make it difficult to function normally. This preoccupation with symptoms results in emotional distress and difficulty coping with daily life.
Somatoparaphrenia	Somatoparaphrenia is a type of monothematic delusion where one denies ownership of a limb or an entire side of one's body. The symptom is typically associated with unilateral neglect and most frequently with anosognosia for hemiplegia. This association of symptoms makes anatomical inference based on single case studies not sufficiently specific.
Stendahl Syndrome (aka Hyperkulturemia, or Florence Syndrome)	Stendahl's Syndrome, Hyperkulturemia, or Florence Syndrome is a psychosomatic disorder that causes rapid heartbeat, dizziness, fainting, confusion and even hallucinations when an individual is exposed to an experience of great personal significance, particularly viewing art. Fortunately, the illness seems to be temporary. Those who experience this odd, yet scary mental disorder report sudden rapid heartbeat, overwhelming anxiety, confusion, dizziness, and even hallucinations. Stendahl Syndrome is named after the 19th century French author who described in detail his experience after an 1817 trip to Florence.
Stevens–Johnson Syndrome	Stevens–Johnson Syndrome is a type of severe skin reaction. Together with toxic epidermal necrolysis and Stevens-Johnson/toxic epidermal necrolysis, it forms a spectrum of disease, with SJS being less severe. Early symptoms of SJS include fever and flu-like symptoms. A few days later the skin begins to blister and peel forming painful raw areas.
Subjective Doubles Syndrome	The syndrome of Subjective Doubles is usually accompanied by another mental disorder or organic brain syndrome and may appear during or after the onset of the other disorder. Often, co-occurrence of subjective doubles with other types of delusional misidentification syndromes, especially Capgras syndrome, also occurs. <i>The Sixth Day</i> and <i>The Stepford Wives</i> are two films that dramatise the plight of characters who must contend with exact duplicates of themselves who have separate lives and different personalities and identities.
Synesthesia	Synesthesia is a condition in which one sense (for example, hearing) is simultaneously perceived as if by one or more additional senses such as sight. Another form of synesthesia joins objects such as letters, shapes, numbers or people's names with a sensory perception such as smell, colour or flavour.
Taijin Kyofusho Symptoms	Taijin Kyofusho Symptoms (TKS)) is a Japanese culture-specific syndrome. The term taijin Kyofusho translates into the disorder (sho) of fear (kyofu) of interpersonal relations (Taijin). Those who have Taijin Kyofusho are likely to be extremely embarrassed about themselves or fearful of displeasing others when it comes to the functions of their bodies or their appearances. These bodily functions and appearances include their faces, odour, actions, or even looks. They do not want to embarrass other people with their presence. This culture-bound syndrome is a social phobia based on fear and anxiety.

Name for the Condition	Description of the Condition
Tourette Syndrome	Tourette Syndrome (TS) is a neurological disorder characterised by repetitive, stereotyped, involuntary movements and vocalisations called tics. The disorder is named after Dr. Georges Gilles de la Tourette, the pioneering French neurologist who in 1885 first described the condition in an 86-year-old French noblewoman. Vocal outbursts can be voluntary (controlled) or semi-voluntary (occurring as a response to an impulse that is largely beyond an individual's control). Involuntary (or semi-voluntary) vocal outbursts are a feature of certain neurological conditions characterized by other types of tics, such as involuntary movements. The classic example is Tourette syndrome, but other neurological disturbances can result in vocal outbursts as well. Psychiatric conditions such as schizophrenia may have vocal outbursts as a symptom, and some people suffering from dementia or other forms of damage to the brain may display vocal outbursts in the form of uncontrolled or dysregulated speech. Alcohol and drug use can also lead to impairment of behaviour and control, leading sometimes to vocal outbursts.
Trichotillomania	Trichotillomania, also known as trich, is when someone can't resist the urge to pull out their hair. They may pull out the hair on their head or in other places, such as their eyebrows or eyelashes.
Trypophobia	Trypophobia, a fear of repetitive patterns of holes, is an aversion to the sight of irregular patterns or clusters of small holes, or bumps. It is not officially recognised as a mental disorder, but may fall under the broad category of specific phobia if fear is involved and the fear is excessive and distressing. People may express only disgust or both fear and disgust to trypophobic imagery. One example of this phobia is the fear of crumpets.
Vapours (or Vapors)	In archaic usage, the Vapours (or vapors) is a reference to certain mental or physical states, such as hysteria, mania, clinical depression, bipolar disorder, light-headedness, fainting, flush, withdrawal syndrome, mood swings, or PMS, where a sufferer lost mental focus. Ascribed primarily to women and thought to be caused by internal emanations (vapours) from the womb, it was related to the concept of female hysteria. Over 4000 years of history, this disease was considered from two perspectives: scientific and demonological. It was cured with herbs, sex or sexual abstinence, punished and purified with fire for its association with sorcery and finally, clinically studied as a disease and treated with innovative therapies. The condition is characterised by fainting, moodiness, anxiousness, and agitation, the vapors was a reflection of the overall societal view of women at the time.
Vasovagal Syncope	Vasovagal Syncope occurs when the part of the nervous system that regulates heart rate and blood pressure malfunctions in response to a trigger, such as the sight of blood. The heart rate slows, and the blood vessels in the legs widen (dilate). This allows blood to pool in the legs, which lowers the blood pressure. The fall in blood pressure and slowed heart rate quickly reduce blood flow to your brain, and the person faints. Fainting is most commonly caused by a temporary glitch in the autonomic nervous system. This is sometimes known as neurally mediated syncope. Sometimes there is no classical vasovagal syncope trigger, but common triggers include: (a) Standing for long periods of time, (b) Heat exposure, (c) Seeing blood, (d) Having blood drawn. (e) Fear of bodily injury, (f) Straining, such as in having a bowel movement. Recovery after a vasovagal episode generally begins in less than a minute.
Wernicke–Korsakoff Syndrome (WKS)	Wernicke–Korsakoff Syndrome is the combined presence of Wernicke Encephalopathy (WE) and Alcoholic Korsakoff Syndrome. Due to the close relationship between these two disorders, people with either are usually diagnosed with WKS as a single syndrome. The cause of the disorder is thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency, which can cause a range of disorders including beriberi.
XYY Syndrome	XYY syndrome is a genetic condition in which a male has an extra Y chromosome. Symptoms are usually few - they may include being taller than average, having acne, and an increased risk of learning problems. Generally, the person is otherwise normal, including having normal fertility.

Further Information

This guide is for general interest - it is always essential to take advice on specific issues. We believe that the facts are correct as at the date of publication, but there may be certain errors and omissions for which we cannot be responsible. Not all illnesses or mental disorders are covered here, but it is hoped that the main ones are.

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