

The Neurocognitive Profile of Performance of Adolescents Patients with Autistic Disorder and Adolescents Patients with Non-Paranoid Schizophrenia Disorder Compared with Healthy on Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale as a Neuropsychological Instrument.

PHD Dissertation in Clinical Neuropsychology
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Abstract

The present study aimed to explore differences in neurocognitive profile between patients with Autistic Disorder, patients with Non-Paranoid Schizophrenia, and healthy controls using Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. Put in other words, the study specifies strengths and weakness in neurocognitive functions. To this end, three groups were composed: A group of patient with autism 34 patients, their range age was 16–21 years, a second group of patient with non-paranoid schizophrenia, 34 patients, and their range age was 16- 21 years, and a third group of healthy controls, 34 participants, that matches the other two patient groups in age 16-21 years. Results showed that compared to healthy controls, the patient groups demonstrated significant observed effects of mental illness on performance, more specifically performance on subscales of WAIS-IV. And the results indicated that patients with non-paranoid Schizophrenia have unique neurocognitive profile that can be differentiated from the neurocognitive profile of Autistic patients. The result also revealed there are high effect of illness (non- paranoid Schizophrenia, and autism) efficiency performance on WAIS-IV. And there are differences between non-paranoid and autism patients in efficiency performance in Neurocognitive functions: Attention, Perceptual, Memory, Reasoning, Executive functions, and language. And the non-paranoid Schizophrenia patients performed better than Autism patients.

Key words

Neurocognitive profile, Schizophrenia, Autism, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale as a Neuropsychological Instrument (WAIS-IV).