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| Page 1 | Luys {20689}Mania  | Worcester {20675} 1882 | Spitzka {19724} 1883 |
| Disorder  | France | Mania | Mania |
| Country | 1881 | USA | USA |
| 1. Elevated Mood | Excitement, turmoil, mental erethism. | Exaltation of the sensibility, frolic and boisterous excitement. | Mania is a form of inanity characterized by an exalted emotional state. |
| 2. Hyperactivity | Cannot remain in place. There is a morbid over-excitation in the psychomotor realm. Agitated, tumultuous.  | They run, jump, throw themselves down, beat their heads against the wall, break or jump through doors and windows, shout, scream and swear, whistle and sing. | Unable to remain long in one place.  |
| 3. Increased rate and quantity of speech  | Expresses in incessant vociferations the exuberance of his thoughts.  | The ideas chase and follow each other rapidly and in great disorder. Speech is so rapid and rambling. | Images crowd each other and he becomes unable to keep step with his words although his speech is much more rapid than in health. It is impossible for him to remain long silent. Rapid torrent of ideas. Speech is declamatory in style.  |
| 4. Irritability  | Aggravation and agitation common. Vehement about wanting his own way.  | Demonstrates impatience, anger and petulance about trifles, often even without cause. | Does not bear contradiction well, may become angry. Can quickly pass from gay to angry excitement and can become destructive.  |
| 5. Grandiose Ideation |  | An ambitious, generous delirium. | Mental tone of an expansive egotistical character, exaggerated ideas of self-importance.  |
| 6. Poor judgment in new activities |  | Various projects begun and abandoned. | Loosening of inhibitions. Scatters his worldly possessions among friends and strangers. Invites them to banquets, venereal excesses are common. Egotism asserts itself through the obliteration or weakening of judgment.  |
| 7. Delusions |  | Delusions are frequently, but not always met with.. | Patient believes he is rich, is going to get a high office, or assume deserved role of royalty. |
| 8. Distractibility  |  | They cannot be made to attend long tothe questions asked. Impossibility of ruling and moderating the rush of ideascoursing through the brain. | Unable to fix his attention long.  |
| 9. Disorganization of Speech  | Words coming out of his mouth appear to be determined by chance or their sound. There are often unexpected associations of words and ideas. | Incoherence is one of the most notable symptoms in mania. | Speech compelled to break up in mid-sentence to begin the next thought and gives the impression of confusion. Can become incoherent.  |
| 10. Hallucinations | Noted to be often present.  | Hallucinations and illusions frequent and those affecting the senses of sight andhearing most common. | Hallucinations sometimes present of a gay and expansive character.  |
| 11. Altered sleep | Nights of insomnia.  | Sleeplessness is a prominent symptom. |  |
| 12. Change in moral standards  |  | Senses of propriety and personalcleanliness are impaired or lost; the more refined and delicate the women were when sane, so much the deeper do they sink in vileness and obscenity. Totally unmindful of decency. | Reserved men and chaste women display an obscenity in language, a lasciviousness in gestures and acts, oblivious to propriety. Oblivious to the restrictions of convention. The immorality, prodigality and egotism of the subject were not natural to him but involve a change in character.  |
| 13. Feelings of well being  |  | Exuberant joyfulness. | Everything presented to his mind is *couleur de rose*, always happy and contented.  |
| 14. Increased Sexual drive  | An exaltation genital functions with a tendency to masturbation. |  | Sexual desires increased.  |
| 15. Sense of humor |  | Hilarity. | Appears to have a naturally quick wit. Quick at repartee |
| 16. Appetite | Varies from refusal of food to stuffing food in their mouths.  |  | Appetite and digestion excellent.  |
| 17. Excess writing |  |  |  |
| 18. Body weight |  |  |  |
| 19. Impulsivity  |  |  | Impulses overcrowd and jostle each other for control of his actions.  |
| 20. Physical appearance | His morbid and expressive physiognomyReflects the emotions that drive it. His eyes are bright and shiny | Facial expression gives us a clue to theform of derangement, physiognomical expressions seem similar to those in the sane only intensified - the eyesred and glistening. |  |
| 21. Mood lability |  | Mixture of grief, gratitude and resentment alternate and change so quickly | Trifling causes produce undue emotional reactions. Can quickly shift to becoming irritable and combative |
| 22.Lack of Insight |  |  |  |
| Number of Endorsed Symptoms/Signs (22) | 10 | 16 | 18 |

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| Page 2 | Savage {20682} 1884 | Régis {20683} – 1891 (translated 1895) | Kirchhoff {20690} 1892 (Translated 1893) |
| Disorder  | Acute Mania | Mania | Mania |
| Country | UK - England | France | Germany |
| Elevated Mood | Common feelings of contentment at times approaching a state of poetic ecstasy. | All the faculties and functions become gradually exalted. | Morbidly elevated mood. |
| Hyperactivity | Noisy restlessness. | An imperious desire for action with multiple projects and conceptions. Constant desire to move, run, leap, dance, to indulge in bizarre gesticulations, to vociferate and cry incessantly. | Motor restlessness. The patient makes numerous calls upon friends and strangers. The formerly modest individual suddenly becomes eloquent in society. Full of new plans. In more severe cases can lead to singing and whistling, clapping hands, jumping and dancing around the room.  |
| Increased rate and quantity of speech  | Rapid verbal associations, punning. Thoughts seem to run riot, and in the rapid flow of words strange associations are made. The imagination of the maniac is uncontrolled. Thoughts often stimulated by sense impressions. Can engage in punning, and verse-making.  | A defect of consecutiveness of the ideas, which arising en masse and unceasingly, accumulate, crowd, confuse andoverride each other without any apparent connection.  | Increased talkativeness which can lose its internal structure -- so-called flight of ideas. |
| Irritability  |  | Irritability of character. | The mood is not uniform, and even cautious opposition will produce a violent manner and evidences of irritation. |
| Grandiose Ideation | Common thoughts of personal worth, talent, power, wealth and heroism. Often sees himself as being of great importance in the world. | Quite grandiose in plans, much pride and ambition. | The feelings of constantly increasing abilities lead the patient to form plan after plan, although none is carried to completion. |
| Poor judgment in new activities | One of the most characteristic symptomsof such cases is the inability to weigh justly their surroundings and their companions. A loss of the finer appreciation of theproprieties of society, they will say things painful or vulgar without compunction. | Tendency to alcoholic and venereal excesses. The patient devises a thousandprojects, no sooner conceived than abandoned; business plans, political and social schemes, inventions, scientific, artistic, and literary ideas arise in multitudes. | Men makes long trips, foolhardy boating excursions, or exhausts himself in mountain climbing. Women dress themselvesfantastically, with a tendency to display their superiority by singing and acting before large audiences. Subjects will collect and steal objects.  |
| Delusions | Fixed delusive conceptions and ideas that have been called monomanias do not belongto this condition. | Not properly speaking any delusions in mania, and if ambitious or persecutory notions manifest themselves, they rarely do so in any systematic or consecutivefashion. | Only in severe forms of mania, typically fleeting, and usually develop in great measure on the basis of the increased self-esteem.  |
| Distractibility  | He lets his ideas arrange themselves according as they are started by impressions made from without upon one sense or another. |  |  |
| Disorganization of Speech  | Incoherent -- in the rapid flow of words strange associations are made. The incoherence is to be looked upon as evidence of rapid change of ideas. | Very marked incoherence of speech, confusion of the ideas showing itself by a constant flow of words and unconnectedPhrases. | Incoherence occurs in the more severe forms. |
| Hallucinations | Hallucinations of sight and hearing are common. | Numerous and varied illusions. Hallucinations are, on the contrary,very rare.  | Hallucinations usually appear only in the higher grades of the disease. |
| Altered sleep |  | Sleep is nearly or quite absent | Loss of sleep. |
| Change in moral standards  | The one characteristic of the disorder is complete moral perversion with changes in disposition, habits, and thought quite out ofrelationship to their education and surroundings. |  | Loses the finer considerations of social propriety as especially evident in sexual spheres. |
| Feelings of well-being  | Strong underlying feelings of well-being, | Patients often experience a really surprising sensation of well-being. | The increase in speed of thought and energy increases the patient's satisfaction,and makes him look hopefully into the future. |
| Sexual drive  | In both sexes, there is frequently eroticism. | Increased risk for “venereal excesses” sexual instinct is morbidly exalted, sometimes patients give themselves furiously to the habit of masturbation. | In the female sex, the sexual impulse soon pushes into the foreground. the excitement is revealed clearly by protestations of love, and finally by shameless offers of sexual intercourse. |
| Sense of humor |  |  | Witty. |
| Appetite | Appetite at first impaired, becomes variable, often capricious | The appetite is exaggerated. | Often forgets hunger. |
| Excess writing |  | Their writings are altogether similar to their speech, that is to say, incoherent, unconsecutive, full of designs and arabesques, of citations and unusualwords, written in every direction. | Writes numerous letters -- large letters run rapidly in bold curves across the paper. |
| Body weight | Patient generally loses flesh. | The bodily weight is much reduced | Loss of weight common.  |
| Impulsivity  | The person with acute mania is typically as changeable in his will as he is incoherent in his speech. Passion of all kinds are easily stimulated and he may be stirred to violence and impulsively destroy property. |  |  |
| Physical appearance |  | The eyes sparkling. | The play of features is lively, the eye is bright, the skin often reddened. The patient's look indicates a condition of poetic inspiration. |
| Mood lability | Instability with emotional display - ready for laughter or for tears. | Causeless outbreaks of passion, incessant changing of the feelings, affections, and emotions. | An outbreak of angry excitement often appears in the midst of unbridled mirth, but soon returns to the previous condition.  |
| Lack of Insight |  |  |  |
| Number of Endorsed Symptoms/Signs (22) | 16 | 17 | 19 |

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| Page 3 | Wernicke {20759} 1894 | Burr {20668} 1894 | Kellogg {20623} 1897 |
| Disorder  | Mania | Mania | Mania |
| Country | Germany | USA | USA |
| Elevated Mood | Pathological euphoria.  | Emotions exalted, pleasurable, elated.  | Exaltation of feeling, expansive mood.  |
| Hyperactivity | Hyperkinesis – the desire to act is greatly increased. Often results in various nuisances. They can dance, hop, laugh, make faces.  | Active excitement, noisy, restless. | Heightened activity. Motor excitement is irrepressible. Boisterous actions. Fatigue does not exist.  |
| Increased rate and quantity of speech  | Pathological facilitation and acceleration of ideation manifest as flight of ideas.  |  | Increased flow of ideas. Rapid flight of ideas.  |
| Irritability  | Euphoria can be combined with irascibility which often arises if opposition is offered to their obstinate and dominate character. Can be threatening.  |  | Agreeable moods predominate but anger is almost always also present.  |
| Grandiose Ideation | Rational judgement of ability is lost and feeling of increased capacity develop. Increased egotism leads to a pretentious appearance and a domineering manner.  | Feels like a superior being. |  |
| Poor judgment in new activities |  | Reasoning and judgment impaired. |  |
| Delusions | Grandiose delusions in which the patient ascribes to himself attributes, property, offices and functions which do not accord with reality. Beliefs usually remain within certain limits not far removed from possibility.  | Often occur, typically pleasurable, of divinepatronage, a call to preach, inspiration etc.  | Delusive comments are typically too fleeting to be formed delusional beliefs.  |
| Distractibility  |  | Attention is fixed with difficulty—one thing after another engaging it temporarily. | Lesion of attention due to forced displacement of one idea by another.  |
| Disorganization of Speech  | Chain of thought often interrupted by secondary associations, so the individual loses his ability to hold to the cardinal association. The speech becomes incordinate and can develop to being incoherent, a disconnected jumble.  | Incoherent in his conversation. | Associations are driven by similarity. Thoughts may be more swift than utterance leading to disjointed discourse. Can become incoherent.  |
| Hallucinations | Occasional occurrence of auditory hallucinations, usually of a grandiose theme – often single words like “Prophet,” or “God.”  | Hallucinations of sight and hearing frequent. | Illusive perceptions and hallucinatory concepts common.  |
| Altered sleep | Lessened desire for sleep.  | Sleep fitful. | Sleeplessness. |
| Change in moral standards  | Maniacs all seem to suffer damage to their character especially manifest by egotism. The maniac lies, cheats, steals without compunction with disregard for family, religion, honor.  |  |  |
| Feelings of well-being  | Exalted, happy, boisterous.  | Sensation is lively and are chiefly pleasurable. | Sense of well-being, pleasurable emotions. |
| Sexual drive  | Manifestations of sexual desire is usually increased and also inconsiderate and shameless. Innocent, modest women undress publicly and use obscene language.  |  | Erotic excitement. Sexual passion is exaggerated.  |
| Sense of humor | Often excess jesting.  |  |  |
| Appetite | Generally increased.  | There is no actual distaste for food, butoccasionally refusal of food. | Excessive.  |
| Excess writing | Write, compose poetry, draw and in this way consume quantities of paper.  |  |  |
| Body weight |  |  | General loss of body weight. |
| Impulsivity  | Impulsiveness is often a consequence of mood changes. Can become severe – destroy bedding and linen, demolish furniture.  | Inhibitory control lost or greatly impaired. Assaults are made impulsively | Destructive and violent impulses are common. Emotional outbursts of pathological force. Impulsive tendencies are irresistible and lead to destruction of property.  |
| Physical appearance |  |  | Turgor vitalis is well marked.  |
| Mood lability |  |  | Often have swiftly changing emotions including laughter, weeping, prayer and vituperation.  |
| Lack of Insight |  |  |  |
| Number of Endorsed Symptoms/Signs (22) | 16 | 12 | 16 |

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| Page 4 | Chapin {20672} 1898 | MacPherson {20687} 1899 | Berkley {20667} 1900 |
| Disorder  | Mania | Mania | Mania |
| Country | USA | UK - Scotland | USA |
| Elevated Mood | Abnormal exaltation. | Morbid excitement and mental exaltation.  | Overflowing of the spirits, cheerfulness. |
| Hyperactivity | All the muscles appear to be in a state of activity. The patient may even dance or leap. In more severe cases, immoderatelaughing mingled with tears, exhilaration,anger, affection, lewdness, frenzy, and revenge.  | Physical excitement is moderate in simple mania. Patients are constantly engaged in planning some new scheme, which is asconstantly abandoned in favor of a newer idea.  | Restless movements of the hands andfingers, and an unwonted activity that drives the affected person hither and thither without aim. Boisterous conduct of the patients can increase; they sing, dance, and are difficult to control. |
| Increased rate and quantity of speech  | The patient is loquacious, ideas present themselves in quick and rapid succession. Small incidental circumstances suggestnew combinations. | Connects concepts by their external, and not by their essential qualities, has a tendency to rhyme. | Rapid flow of disconnected, overflowing language.  |
| Irritability  |  |  |  |
| Grandiose Ideation | The egotism and vanity of these persons stand out prominently. An egotistical exaltation and exaggeration of manner, and a self-assurance and aggressiveness that are unnatural.  | An exaggerated idea of self-importance especially with themes of pride and power. | Egotistical, self-confident, expansive, full of new and happy prospects for the future. Thoughts often focus on great mental ability, physical power or future plans for great wealth, honor or inventions.  |
| Poor judgment in new activities |  | The judgment is enfeebled. Propounds impracticable schemes. These projects are as quickly abandoned as they are formed, and embrace ideas that are foreign to his experience. Serious financial losses or social catastrophes can often occur. | A loss of foresight regarding the resultsof extravagant conduct, and an inappreciativeness of its effectsupon others. |
| Delusions | Intellectual faculties exalted. Momentary delusive ideas most common.  | Grandiose ideas can give way to delusions corresponding to the ideas. | Fleeting grandiose delusions common. |
| Distractibility  | Business matters may not be wholly laid aside, but as other subjects engross a great deal of attention usual occupations are neglected. | A great difficulty in fixing his attention uponany one subject. |  |
| Disorganization of Speech  | Ideas originate with such rapidity that the conversation appears to be a disconnected confusion of words, which are uttered so rapidly and with such effort that they come forth as if propelled by some inward force. | His speech can become incoherent. | Speech is disconnected, showing defective ideation, a loss of the power of correlation of the ideas. The capacity for serial thought can be reduced to a low ebb. Can become incoherent.  |
| Hallucinations | Hallucinations and illusions of the senses are usually present |  | Hallucinations of a visual nature are extremely frequent, hearing less frequent.  |
| Altered sleep | Prolonged insomnia. | All acute maniacs suffer from insomnia. The sleeplessness resists the most energetic treatment. | Sleep is often in abeyance the courseof the disease is the rule.  |
| Change in moral standards  | The feelings of modesty and decency which belong to men and women seem to be impaired, and self-respect is gone. | There is an alteration of his moral susceptibilities which become dominated entirely by their lower animal instincts and vices. He plunges heedlessly into venereal and alcoholic excesses. The moral nature of the patients usually become completely perverted. |  |
| Feelings of well-being  |  | A general tone of bien etre and self-satisfaction. Gaiety and pleasure areinvariably present in mania. The pleasurablefeelings become intensified. | A welling-up of a sense of well-being |
| Sexual drive  | Increase of sexual propensities. | Sexual excesses common. Sexual excitement with masturbation is almost always present in more severe forms, especially in females and in young males.  | Elevation of the sexual impulses. The modest woman seeks pleasure in obscene language, in erotic actions, in indecency and shameless onanism. The formerly moral man lives in open adultery, frequents houses of prostitution, and indulges in indecent and foul language in the presence of his family. |
| Sense of humor |  | They are often scathing and witty in their criticisms of others.  |  |
| Appetite |  | The appetite is sometimes increased,sometimes diminished, but is always capricious | Sensations of hunger and thirst are notfelt with the same acuteness but can eat ravenously without feelings of satiety after an enormous meal.  |
| Excess writing |  |  | Sheet after sheet of paper is used in the attempt to depict in writing the flow of ideas passing through the patient’s mind. |
| Body weight |  | The patients invariably lose weight during the acute stages of the disease | The bodily weight throughout the initial period and the stages of excitement shows a progressive diminution. |
| Impulsivity  | Some sudden and impulsive violence due to the suspended powers of inhibition. Normal counteracting faculties are suspended. |  |  |
| Physical appearance | The eye is more than usually bright and expressive. The expression of the face and eyes show the variety and intensity of the inward emotions | The patients look remarkably well -- the eyes are bright and at times gleaming.  | The eye is bright and glistening. |
| Mood lability | At one moment, may be irascible andrebellious, may at the next be amiable andreadily disposed to do what may be requested. | The mobility of the passions in such cases is shown by the extreme rapidity with which they pass from one emotion to another. |  |
| Lack of Insight |  | The patient himself is genuinely unconvinced of his own insanity. |  |
| Number of Endorsed Symptoms/Signs (22) | 15 | 18 | 15 |