

# THOUGHT DISORDER

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October 6, 2025

## RECOMMENDED CITATION

Mohammed loot (2025). *THOUGHT DISORDER*. Encyclopedia of psychology. Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.arabpsychology.com/?p=12154>

## Thought Disorder: An Overview

Thought disorder is a clinical term used to describe a wide range of complex and subtle disturbances of thought processes and communication. These disturbances can have a variety of presentations and are often seen in individuals with psychosis, bipolar disorder, and other psychiatric disorders. This article provides an overview of the manifestations, etiology, and treatment of thought disorder.

### Definition

Thought disorder is a broad term used to describe difficulties in the form, content, and/or flow of thought processes and communication. It is often used in the context of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and other psychiatric illnesses. Thought disorder can manifest in a variety of ways, including disorganized thinking, incoherence, illogicality, and poverty of speech.

### Manifestations

The manifestations of thought disorder can vary from person to person and can be difficult to characterize. Common manifestations include disorganized thinking, which is characterized by a lack of logical connections between thoughts; incoherence, which is characterized by the inability to express coherent thoughts; illogicality, which is characterized by the use of illogical or nonsensical statements; and poverty of speech, which is characterized by a lack of verbal output.

### Etiology

The etiology of thought disorder is not fully understood. It has been suggested that thought disorder is the result of impaired brain functioning, specifically in the frontal and temporal lobes. This impairment is thought to interfere with the ability to process and integrate information, resulting in disorganized thinking and difficulty expressing coherent thoughts.

### Treatment

The treatment of thought disorder depends on the underlying cause of the disorder. In cases of psychosis or bipolar disorder, medications such as antipsychotics and mood stabilizers may be prescribed to help control symptoms. In addition, psychotherapy, including cognitive-behavioral therapy and supportive counseling, can be beneficial in helping the individual cope with the symptoms of thought disorder.

### Conclusion

Thought disorder is a complex and subtle disturbance of thought processes and communication that can have a variety of presentations. It is often seen in individuals with psychosis, bipolar disorder, and other psychiatric disorders. The etiology of thought disorder is not fully understood,

although it is thought to be related to impaired brain functioning. Treatment of thought disorder typically includes medications and psychotherapy.

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