***Summary***

***Aims of the study***:

The study at hand aims to diagnosis the difference between schizophrenic patients and patients with psychomotor epilepsy in the executive functions of the (planning - abstraction - Classification - palm inappropriate responses) through the use of some neuropsychological tests). The study contributes to enrich the knowledge by revealing more facts about the nervous and physiological foundation of executive functions

***The problem of the study:***

**The study seeks to answer the following questions:**

1-Are there statistically significant differences between patients with schizophrenia, psychomotor epilepsy and ordinary in the planning function as an essential component of executive functions.

2-Are therestatistically significant differences between patients with schizophrenia, psychomotor epilepsy and ordinary in theabstractionfunction as the second component of executive functions.

3-Are therestatistically significant differences between patients with schizophrenia, psychomotor epilepsy and normal in the categorization function as the thirdcomponent of executive functions.

4-Are there any statistically significant differences between patients with schizophrenia, psychomotor epilepsy and normal in the palm of inappropriate responses as the fourth component of executive functions?

***The research design***

The research has been designedbetween four status groups (schizophrenics), the comparison group (a) (ordinary), the case group (epilepsy patients), and Comparison group (b) (ordinary). The Comparison between the status groups is based in performance on some psychological tests for executive functions

**Samples Description:** *Patients with schizophrenia*This group consists of 20 patients with schizophrenia. The patients have been medically diagnosed as Patients with schizophrenia.

**Comparison group (a): the ordinary:**This group consists of 20 male normal persons and has been matching with patient samples

**Group Status: epilepsy patients:** It consists of 15 patients for temporal lobe epilepsy. This group has been medically diagnosed as patients with psychomotor epilepsy.

**Comparison group (b): ordinary**

This group consists of 16 normal male personsand has been matching with patient samples

**Description psychological tests:**

Vocabulary Test (sub-test of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence), favorite hand form, the test of connecting circuits (Part I and II), test of similarity opposites, strobe test, and Wisconsin test to classify the cards.

**Statistical methods:**

The use of the test (T) to determine the type and direction of the differences between the study samples (schizophrenics - the comparison group (a), (patients with epilepsy - the comparison group (b) on executive functions (planning - the similarity of opposites – Classification and keeping inadequate responses)

 The study is concerned withcalculating the correlation coefficients and its statistical significance between the test vocabulary and executive functions

**Results of the study:**

Under the integration and separation of the various operational functions and the impact of glitches lobes frontal on thevarious executive functions performance, the study's results indicated the presence of statistically significant differences between the samples of research for the benefit of ordinary patients (schizophrenia and epilepsy), this is because they are characterized by job planning, abstraction, classification, and keeping inadequate responses compared to patients with schizophrenia and patients with epilepsy . In addition, there are statistically significant differences emerged between the patient sample for the benefit of patients with epilepsy from the schizophrenics in the executive functions of the planning, abstraction, flexibility, and classification, and keeping inadequate responses.