

Acute and transient psychotic disorder and schizotypal disorder

Definition of psychosis

- describes an altered touch with reality (what is real? what not?)
- can have psychiatric causes (e.g. schizophrenia), organic causes (e.g. tumor) or be due to intoxication (e.g. LSD)

ICD-10: Acute and transient psychotic disorder F23

ICD-10 Criteria for acute and transient psychotic disorders

- Begin acutely
- polymorphic symptoms: quickly changing
- presence of typical schizophrenic symptoms

Subtypes according to the ICD-10

- acute polymorphic psychotic disorder with or without schizophrenia
- Acute schizophrenia-like psychotic disorder
- Other acute predominantly delusional psychotic disorders
 - comparatively stable delusions or hallucinations
 - delusions of persecution or reference
 - for less than 3 months (i.e. not persistent delusional disorder)
 - Paranoid reaction, psychosis

DSM-V: Brief psychotic disorder

- Is essentially the same as F23 (just much easier and more logical)
- Psychosis present for 1 day to 1 month : schizophrenic symptoms

Schizotypal disorder (a schizophrenia spectrum disorder)

- **Diagnostics** : according to the DSM-5
 - At least 5 of the following criteria have to be met:
 - **Odd and eccentric** behavior or physical appearance
 - **Magical thinking**: the invention of causal relationships between behaviors and events that is inconsistent with an individual's cultural norms (e.g., believing that thoughts are able to control reality)
 - Social awkwardness
 - Excessive **social anxiety**
 - **Ideas of reference**
 - Unusual perceptual experiences (e.g., body illusions)
 - Bizarre thinking/speech (e.g., metaphorical, overelaborate)
 - **Paranoia and suspicion of others**
 - Constricted affect
 - Few or no close friends
 - Social anxiety and preference for social isolation because of paranoia

Links

- Psychosis
- Schizophrenia