

# 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