

Post Varicella Psychosis- Case Report

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I. Introduction

A severe mental disorder with or without organ damage characterized by dearrangement of personality and loss of contact with reality and causing deterioration of normal social functioning. Alterations in brain structure and changes in dopamine neurotransmission (a chemical important for communication between brain cells) are found in people who have psychosis. Psychosis is classically associated with schizophrenia disorders, and while there are other symptoms, schizophrenia is defined by psychosis. Other disorders also have psychotic symptoms.

Incidence: Psychosis may affect the female than male. The major psychotic illnesses of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder show patterns of family history and they are among the most heritable common disorders. Research has found that these two disorders may share a common genetic cause.

Causes: Psychoactive drug intoxication or withdrawal. For Example Alcohol prescribed drug like barbiturates, benzodiazepines, certain antihistamines at high doses, antidepressants, antiepileptic etc.

Physical illness: Brain function causes psychosis known as secondary psychosis.

- Anxiety disorder
- Delusional disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Biopolar disorder

Other Causes:

- Brain tumor
- Dementia
- Neurological illness
- HIV and other infections that may affect the brain
- Some types of Epilepsy
- Stroke
- Chicken pox.

Clinical Manifestation

- Neglect personal hygiene
- Inability to function
- Lack o
- f interest in daily activities
- Lack of insight
- Inability to understand

Diagnostic Evaluation

- History collection
- Mental status examination
- Blood investigation
- Neurological examination
- MRI Scan

Treatment: Whenever psychotic disorders are treated with antipsychotics, the minimum dose that is effective should be found so that adverse effects are reduced. In women who are pregnant, breastfeeding or planning a pregnancy, "low doses of oral haloperidol or chlorpromazine may be considered.

Newer antipsychotics are available - known as second-generation - but while their use is widespread in the US, this is controversial⁴ and WHO does not recommend them, except clozapine (branded Clozaril and FazaClo in the US), which may be used, under special supervision, if there has been no response to adequate dose and duration of the other antipsychotic medicines.

During the acute phase, hospitalization is often needed. In the maintenance phase, treatment of schizophrenia is in the community and antipsychotics help to prevent further psychotic episodes, although relapses often occur, sometimes due to a failure to take the medications.

Lifelong treatment of schizophrenia may involve other interventions and support, including the role of family in care.

II. Case Report

Mrs. Krishnaveni got admitted in sree balaji medical college and hospital on 8.11.14 with the complaints of fever on & off, withdrawn not communicate, muttering to self, loss of appetite, according to informant, anorexia, excitement, avoidancy and decreased sleep. During the mental status examination, the patient had low mood, worklessness, and persistent sadness. She had chickenpox one month before but not undergone any treatment. Finally she diagnosed post varicella psychosis. This problem has treated with Tab.Esprol 150mg, Tab.Olanzapine 10mg.and Tab.Ativan 2mg

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