

Fenomenologiskt grundad differentialdiagnostik



Johan Sahlsten Schölin

Överläkare Psykoskliniken
Sahlgrenska Universitetssjukhuset



Översikt
Lärandemål

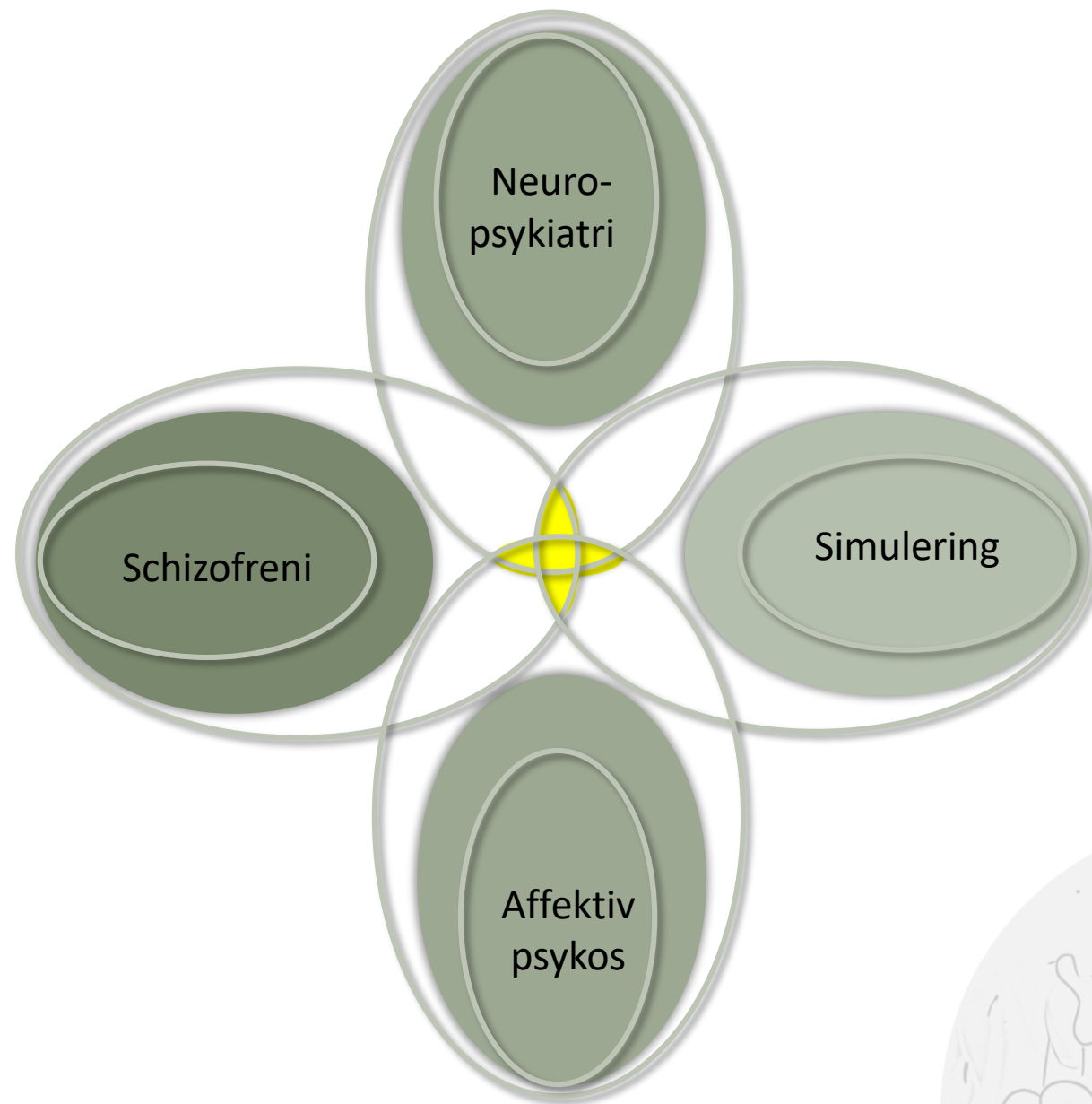
Differentialdiagnostik vid psykossjukdom

Prototypal psykopatologi

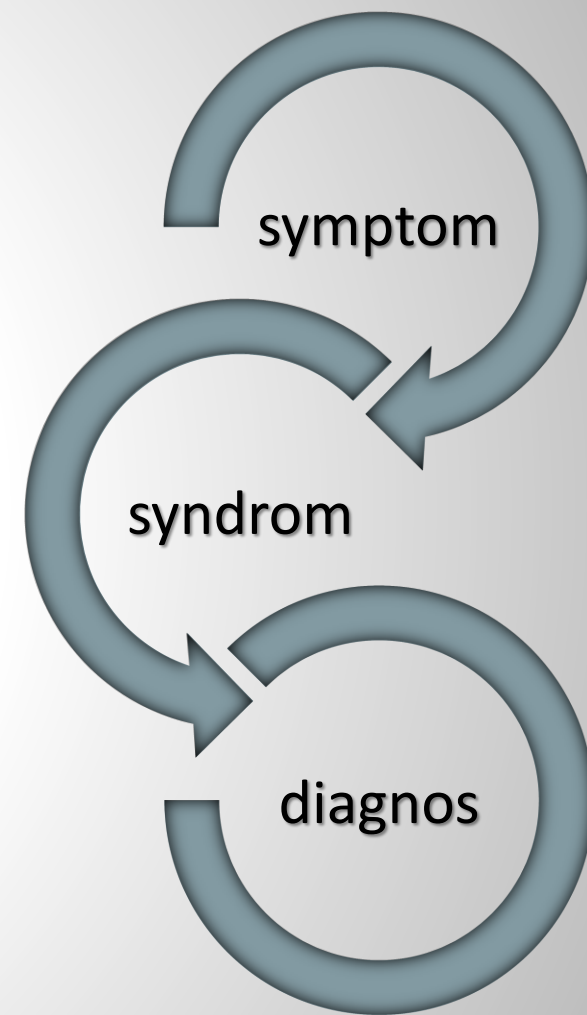
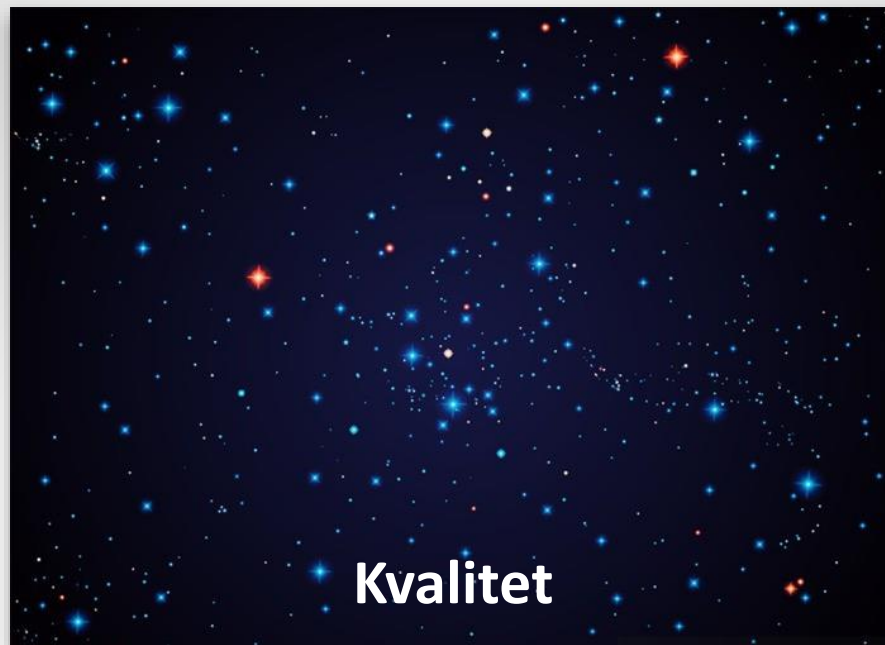
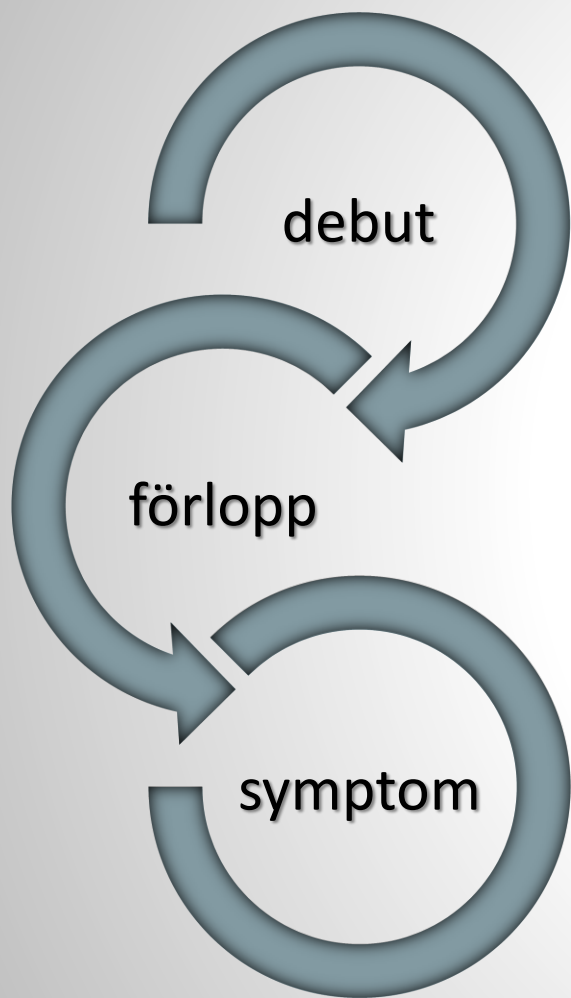
Psykotisk depression vs Schizofreni

Neuropsykiatri vs Schizofreni

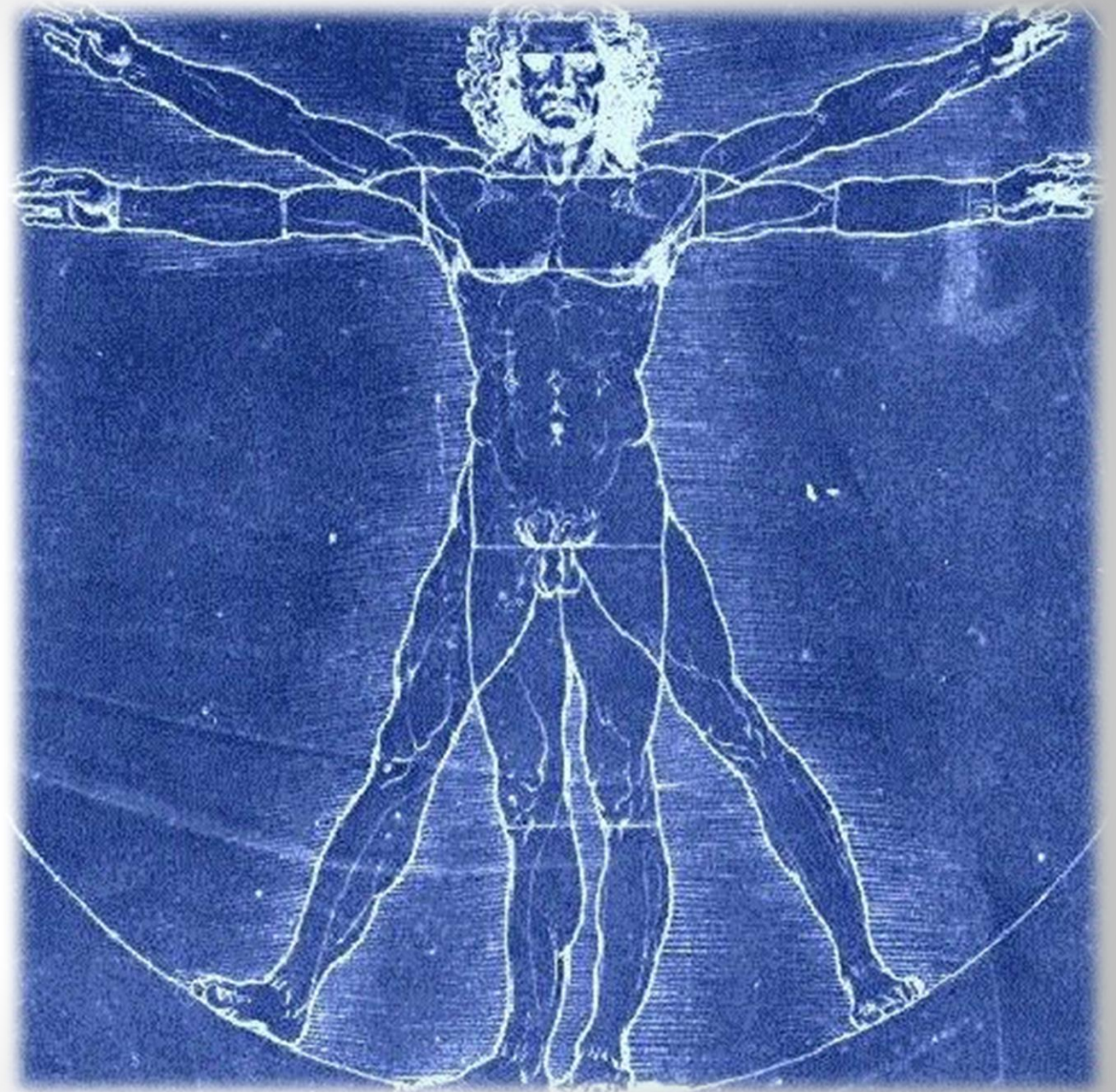
Simulering







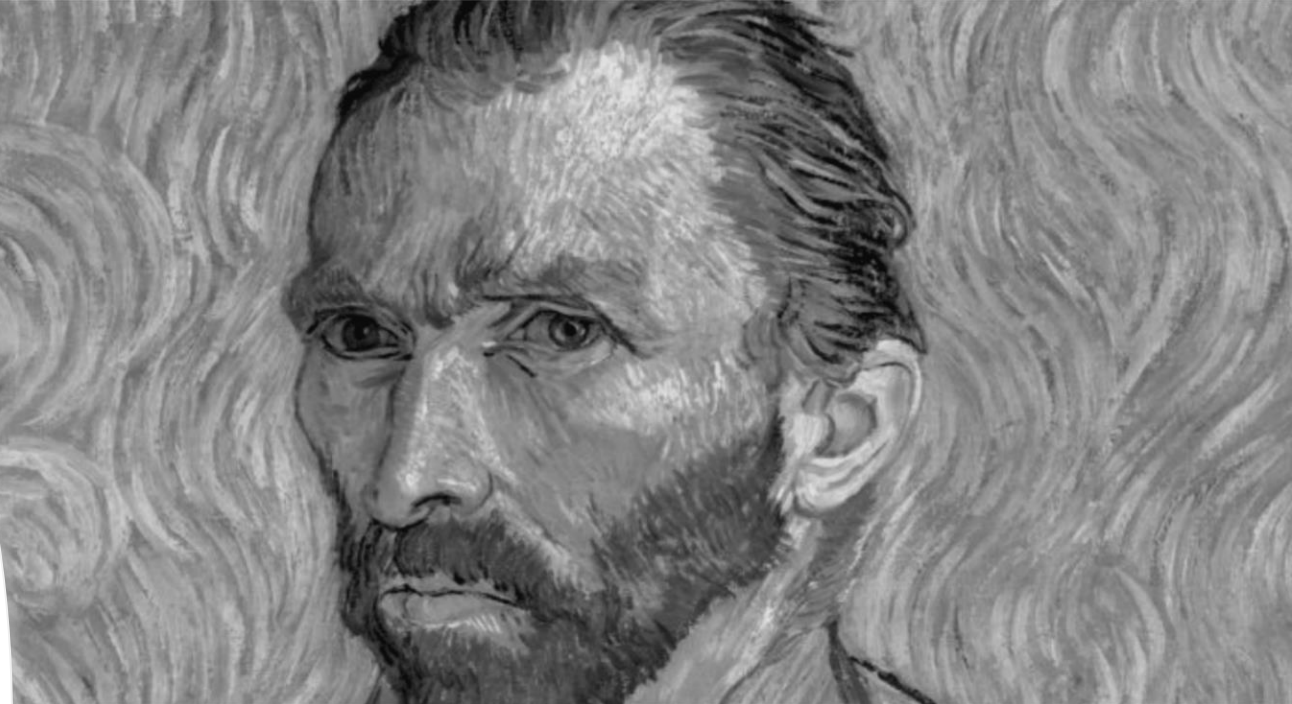
Prototyp



Schizofren prototyp

“Core is more encompassing
than the sum of symptoms”

Eugen Bleuler





Self-disorders “Jag störningar”

“...a lowering of the barrier between
the self and the surrounding world,
a loss of the very contours of the self”

K.Schneider (ego-disturbance) 1959



Fading
sense of self

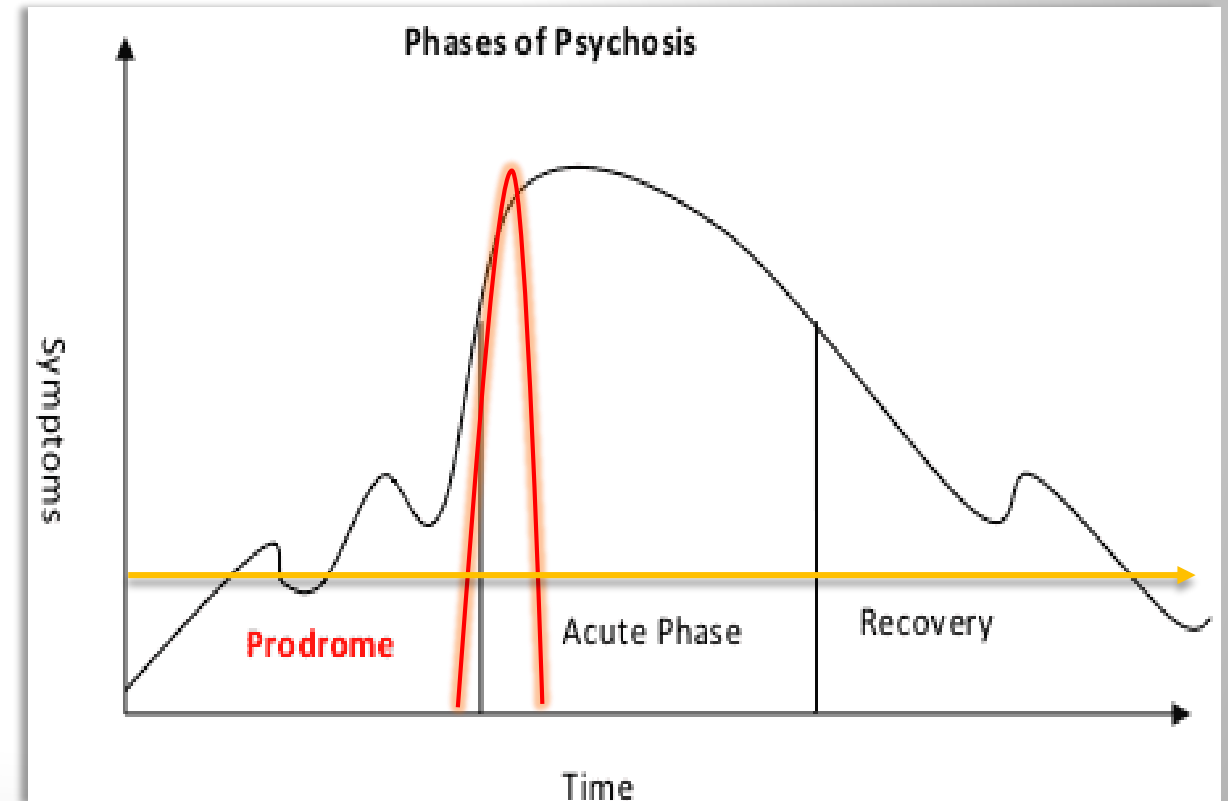


Hyperreflexivity



Loss of control
Perceptions & cognition

Self disorder – Schizophrenic trait



Kvalité

Subjektiv vs Objektiv

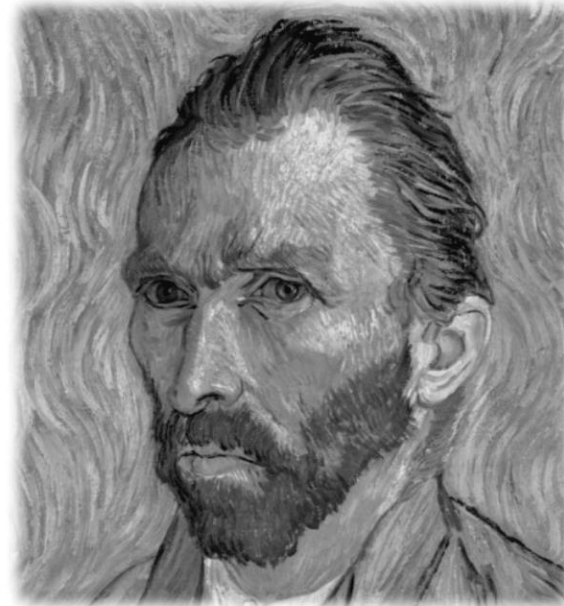
Depression



Negativa sym
Korrelerat

Kvantitativ;
kognition
energi & effektivitet

Schizofreni



Negativa sym
Inte korrelerat

Kvalitativ
kognition & perception

Depression



Kropp - Kadaver
 Tid – Desynkronisering
 Känsla - Förlust av känsla
 Attityd – Antagonomia/Idionomia

Ontologi ”Life-world”

Schizofreni



Kropp –Mekanisk
 Tid – Fragmentering & *Ante festum*
 Känsla - Perplexitet
 Attityd – Hypernomia/Heteronomia

Form vanföreställningar

Depression

Disunion



Bekräftelse



Schizofreni

Trema



Apophany



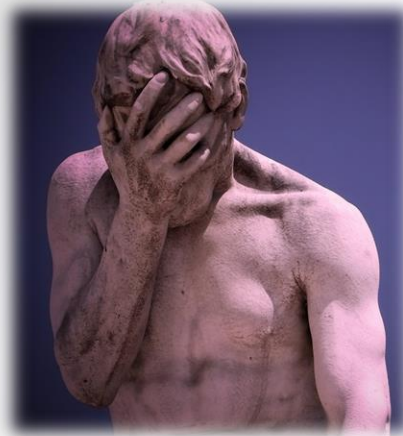
Innehåll vanföreställningar

Moral

Kropp

Ekonomi

Depression

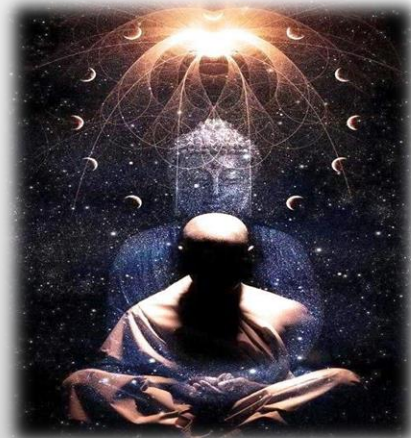


Metafysisk

Eskatologisk

Karismatisk

Schizofreni





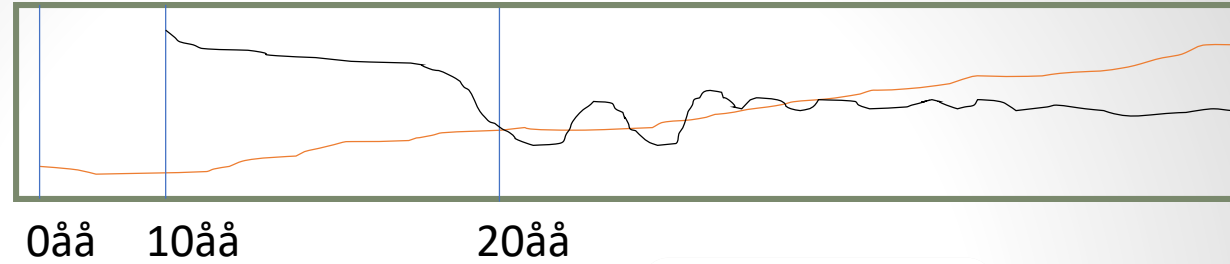
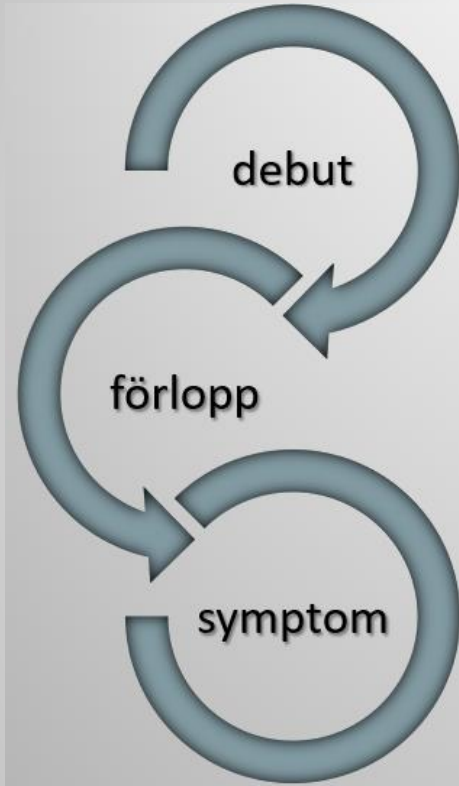
Autism vs Schizofren autism



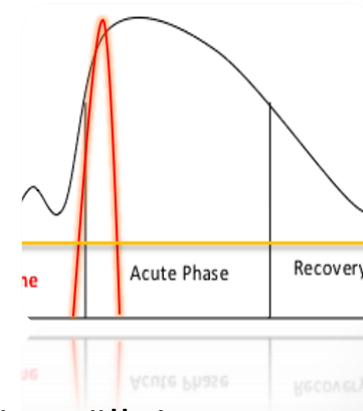
Autism spektrum störning

- Obegripligt vs obehagligt (Mc Williams 2011)
- Theory of Mind (Baron Cohen 1985)
- Tid (Mahler 1968)
- Intentionalitet (Ciaramidaro et al. 2015)

Autism – Schizofreni



Kris vs Episod



Övervärdig idé vs Primär vanföreställning



Simulering

"...he sees less than the blind, hears less than the deaf, and he is more lame than the paralyzed. Determined that his insanity shall not lack multiple and obvious signs, he, so to speak, crowds the canvas, piles symptoms upon symptoms and so outsrips madness itself, attaining to a clumsy caricature of his assumed role."

Jones and Llewellyn 1917, p. 80



Simulering vs Psykos

Dramatisk/bisarr utan desorganisation

Saknar SD kvaliteten – Praecox feeling

Atypiskt förlopp/behandlingsvar

Serverar symptom / angelägen

Inkonsekvent beteende

Sekundärvinst

OBS - Double book-keeping

Äkta vs Oäkta

Strategi

Samtalstid - friskare vs mer tankestörningar

Set shifting – “ur roll” och “ur ämne”

Skapa relation inte konfrontation

Observera relationer på avdelning

Fråga om orimliga symptom;

1. Kan du se orden som text när någon talar?
2. Har du tänkt att bilar kan ha en organiserad religion?
3. Har du någon gång sett allt upp-och-ner?

Se till helheten



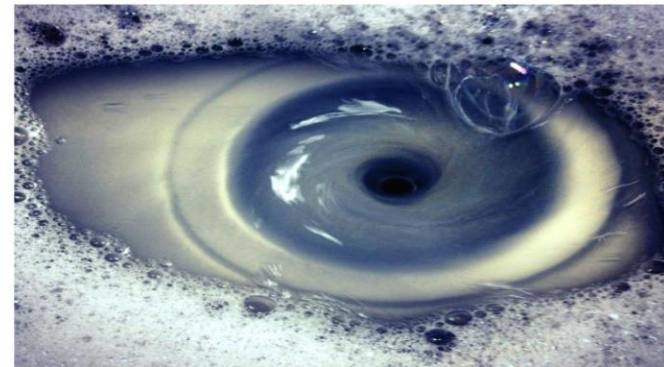
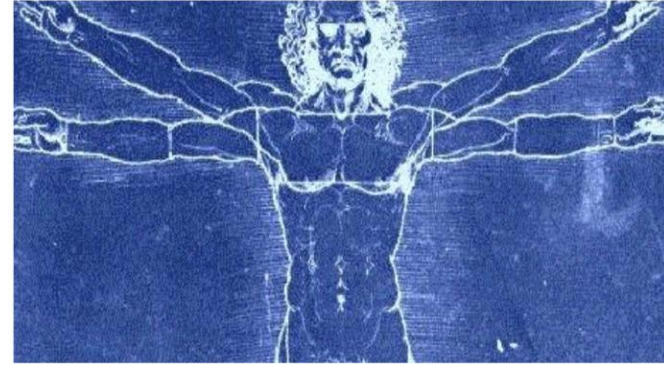
Tom

Sammanfattning / Lärandemål

Prototypal psykopatologi

Form vs innehåll

Simulering



Severely agitated patients with schizophrenic decompensation and drug addiction

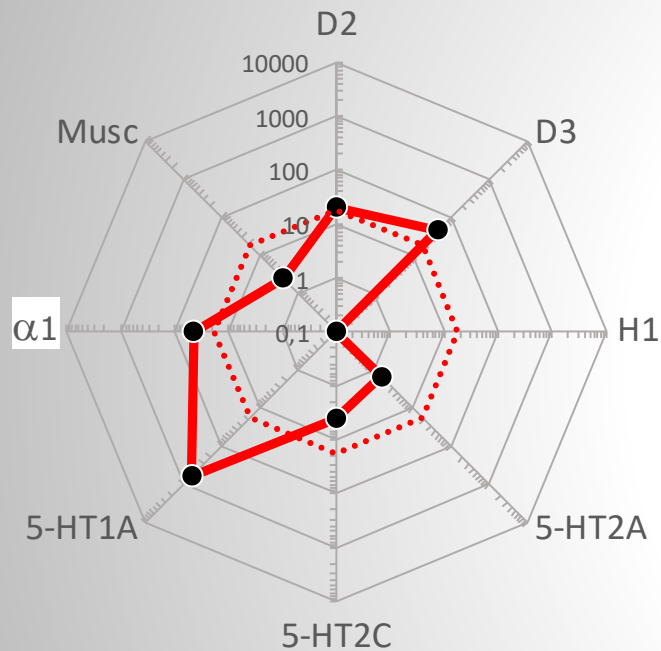
Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4-14	After day 14 (if akathisia or restlessness)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aripiprazole i.m. 9.75 mg × 2• Lorazepam i.m. 2 mg × 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 1.5 mg × 2• Lorazepam oral 2 mg × 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 1.5 mg + 3 mg• Lorazepam oral 2 mg × 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 3 mg × 2• Lorazepam oral 2 mg × 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 1.5 mg + 3 mg• Lorazepam oral 1 mg + 2 mg

Moderately ill patients with schizophrenic decompensation and drug addiction

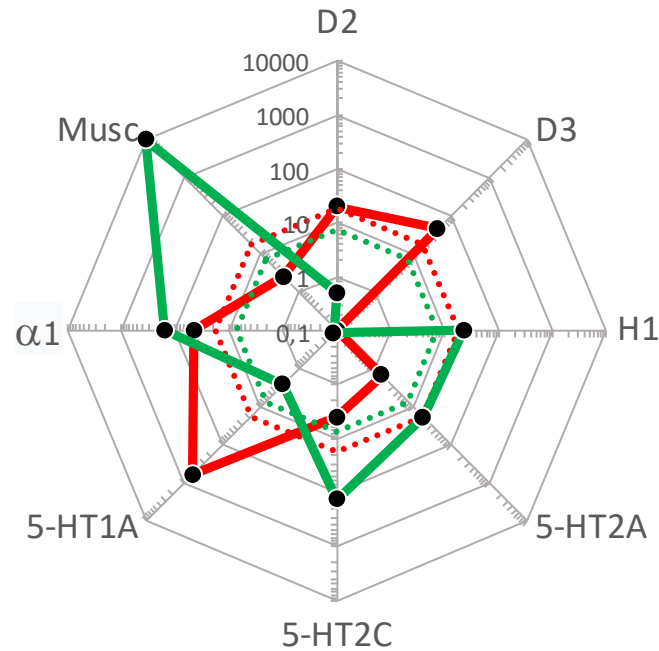
Day 1 - 10	Day 11 - 20	Day 21 - 30	Day 31 - 40	After day 40
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 1.5 mg in the morning• Olanzapine (or quetiapine 300 mg) oral 15 mg in the evening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 3mg in the morning• Olanzapine (or quetiapine 200 mg) oral 10 mg in the evening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 4.5 mg in the morning• Olanzapine (or quetiapine 100 mg) oral 5 mg in the evening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 4.5 mg in the morning• Olanzapine (or quetiapine 50 mg) oral 2.5 mg in the evening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cariprazine oral 4.5 mg in the evening

Figure 1. Treatment protocols for DD inpatient treatment used in Blakstad Hospital of Vetre, Norway.

Complementary Target Profiles, example



OLA: Sedation, metabolic anticholinergic

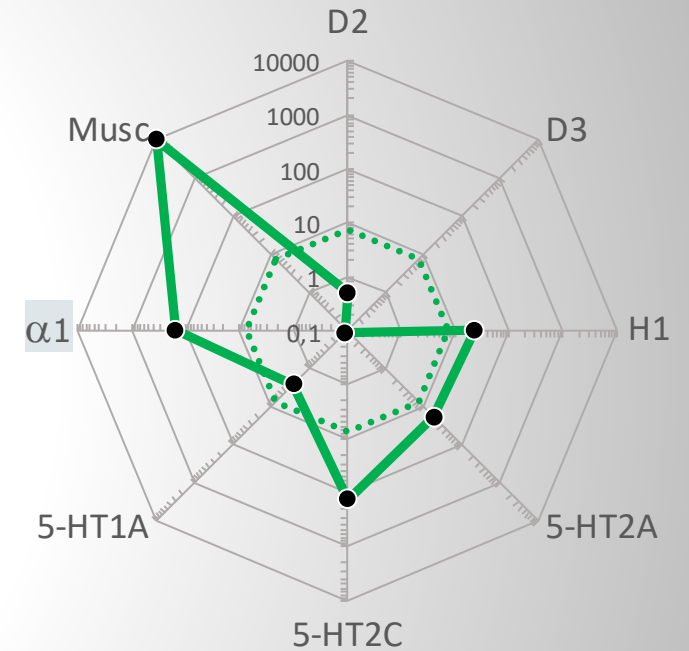


Pros:

- Antipsychotic
- Neg/cognitive benefit
- Less metabolic
- Less sedation?

Cons:

- Akathisia?

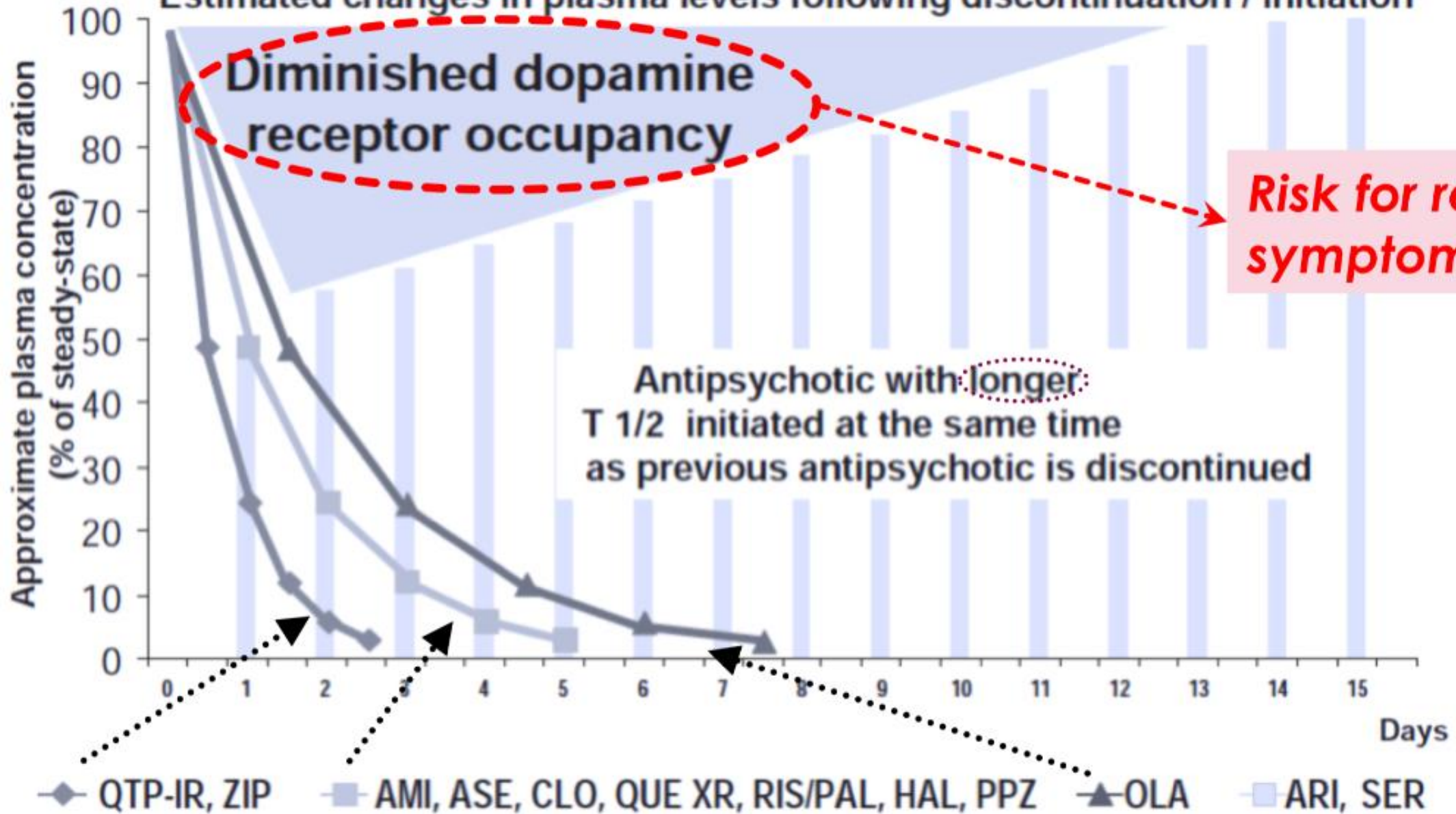


CAR: Akathisia

no Musc/H1/α1/5-HT2C
no metabolic, CV, EPS or PRL rise

Estimated changes in plasma levels following discontinuation / initiation

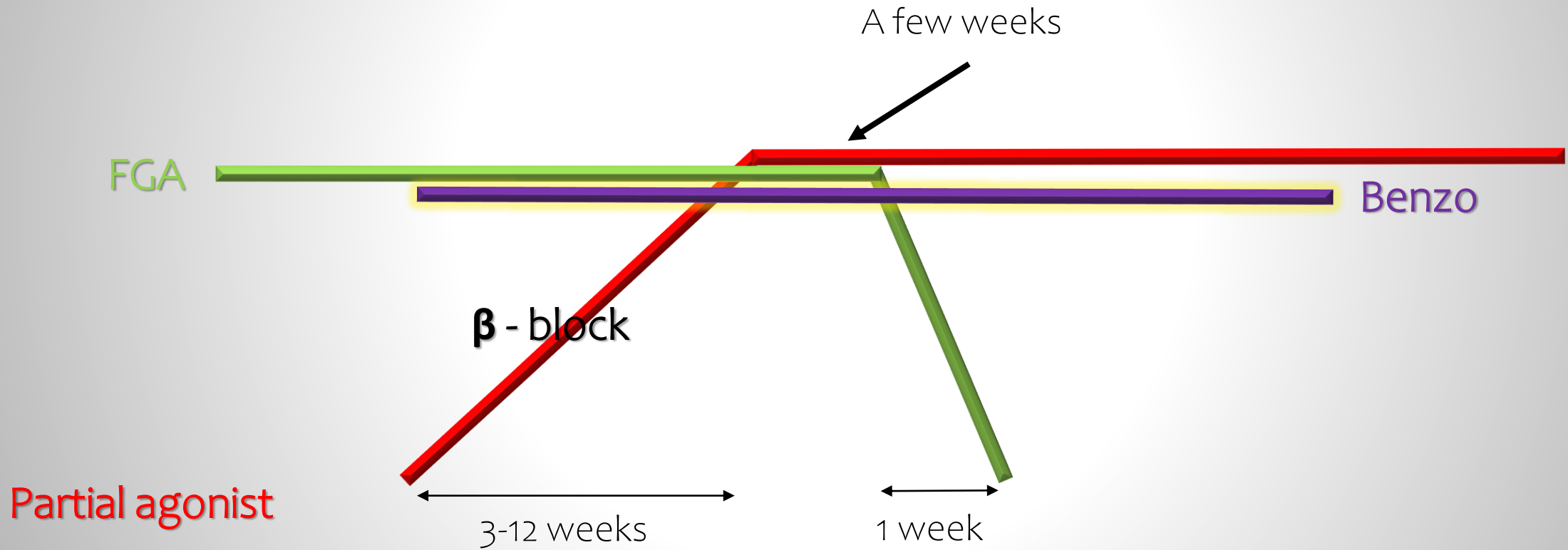
Correll 2010



Elimination half-life values obtained from Summary of Product Characteristics for each antipsychotic

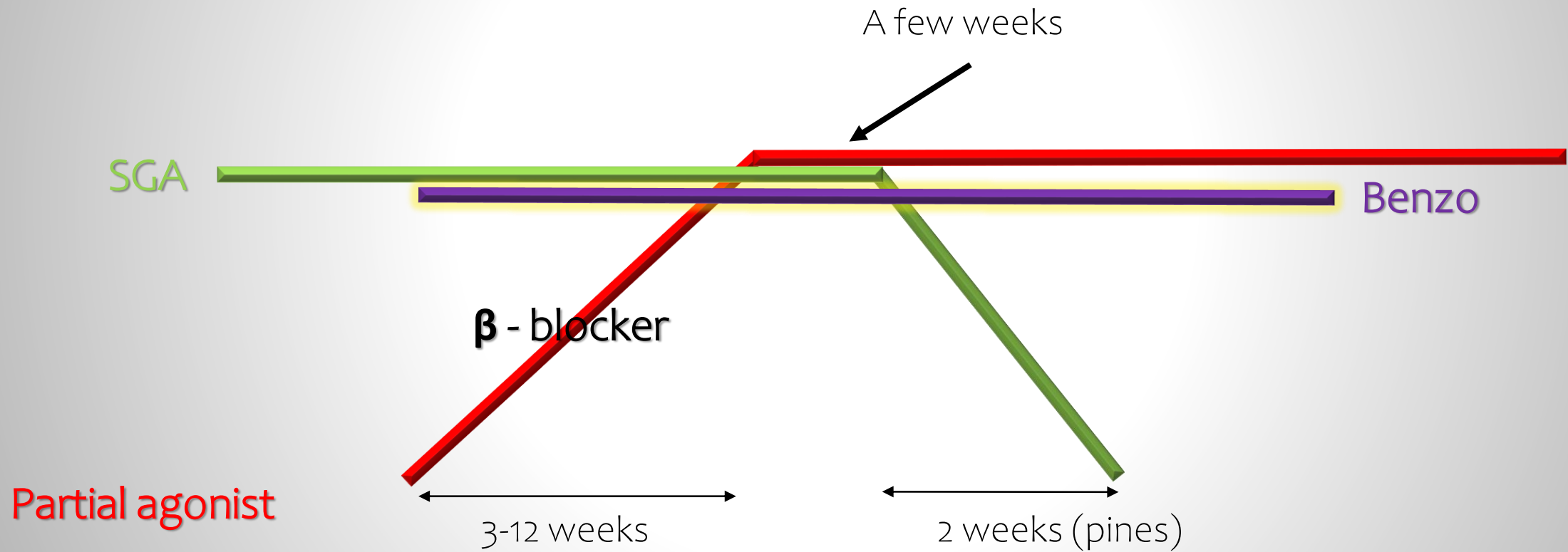


Switching from FGA to partial agonist

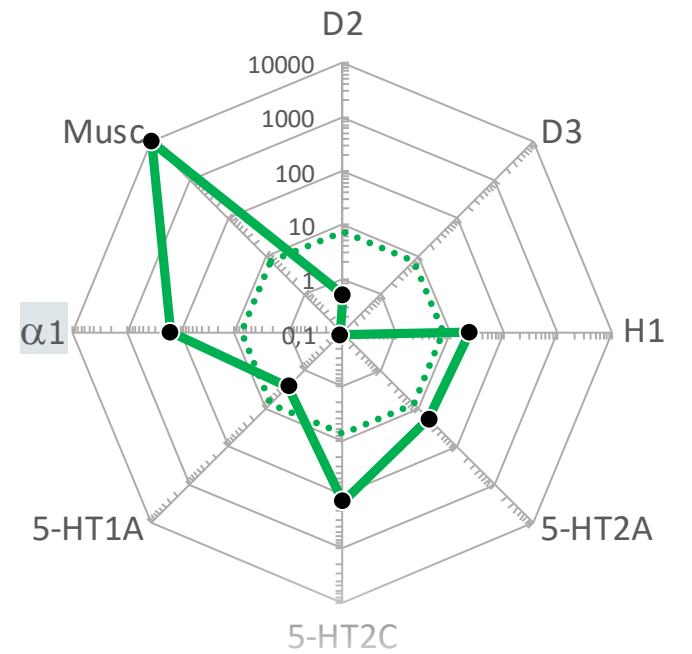
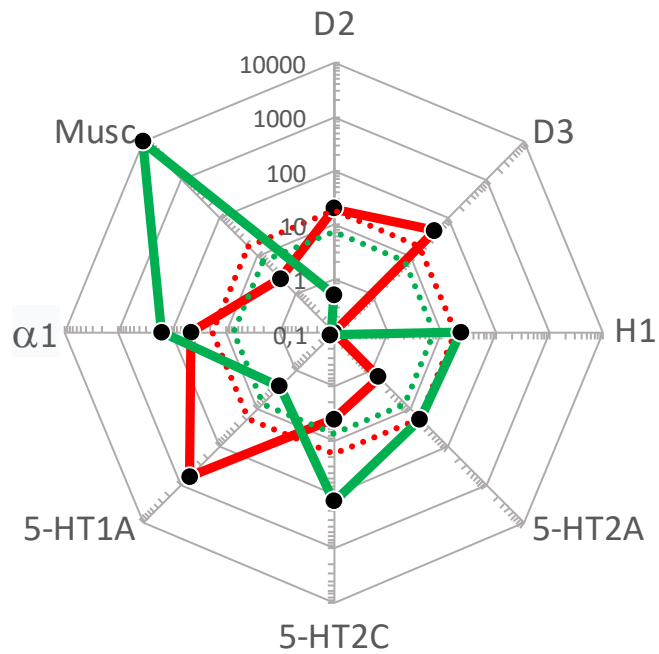
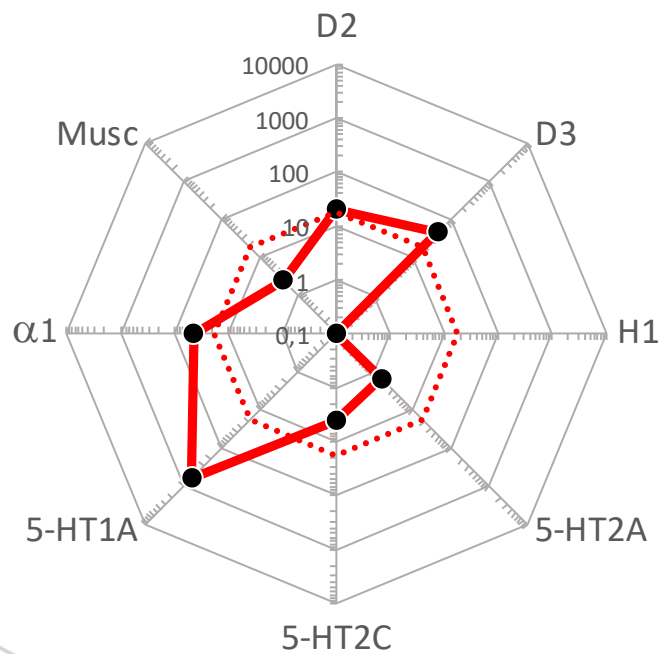




Switching from SGA to partial agonist



- Switching via complementary profiles



Pros:

- Antipsychotic*
- Neg/cognitive*
- Less metabolic*
- Less sedation?*

Cons:

- Akathisia?*

Peter – switch



Days

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Olanzapine																					
Cariprazine																					
Prometazine																					
Lorazepam																					
Iktorivil																					

Relief of positive symptoms

Increased social activity

Decreased nicotine use & 3 month negative drugscreen

Steady-state in blood – not number of pills in stomach

