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POSTRAUMATIC PSYCHOSIS. CLINICAL FEATURES

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Aims: Traumatic brain injury (TBI) cause a wide range of after-effects, including psychiatric disorders. Psychosis although uncommon is a very serious consequences with important functional, therapeutical and legal implications.

Methods: Our work is based on a systemic review of the articles published related to TBI and psychosis.

Results and conclusions: Delirious psychosis are twice more common than schizophrenia-like psychosis (28% to 14%).

Delusions and hallucinations are predominant over passive phenomena or negative symptoms.

Evolution and chronicity of posttraumatic psychosis depends on the severity of the TBI and on the psychiatric and neurological previous conditions.

Treatment is the same as used for typical psychosis, even though side effects are more frequent.