

45 year old and never married male lawyer believes strongly that his relatives are plotting to ruin his fame of 10 years duration. On exam he was neatly dress and showed no evident of formal thought disorder nor hallucinations and does his job perfectly well.

**1- Most likely diagnosis?**

Delusional disorder.

**2- One differential diagnosis?**

Schizophrenia

**3- Give two treatment options**

1- Anti-psychotic

2- Psychotherapy

**1. Patient diagnosed with schizophrenia  
5 years ago and tried various types of  
antipsychotics with no improvement:**

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A. Give the drug of choice in this patient.

⇒ Clozapine.

B. Give 4 Side effects for the drug.

⇒ Agranulocytosis.

⇒ Seizure.

⇒ Anti Histamine (e.g. Sedation)

- ⇒ Anti Adrenergic (e.g. Orthostatic hypotension).
- ⇒ Anti Muscarinic (e.g. blurred vision, but NOT dry mouth because Clozapine actually increases the salivation).
- ⇒ Weight Gain

Case 1 :

History of a man who has thoughts about his friends being laughed on him for 10 years duration ,he is tidy and in good mood and **doesn't** have any problem with his work, family or with his friends (actually I cannot remember the exact text )

Q 1 :What is your diagnosis???

------(Delusional disorder )

Q 2 :Give one differential diagnosis ???

------(schizophrenia )

Q 3 : Give two treatment s???

1------(antipsychotics )

2------(psychotherapy )

2) A case of schizophrenia!: was taking drugs but still far from being well!

1-mention the most common finding on MRI:

hypertrophy of ventricles;diffuse cortical atrophy

1- What would you give her as a treatment?

Clozapine (refractory schizophrenia)

2- Give one side effect to the drug mentioned above!  
Agranulocytosis

: mini osce psychiatry C4

patient diagnosed with schizophrenia 5 years ago and try (1

: various types of antipsychotics with no improvement

? give one medication to this patient --

? give 4 side effects for this medication --

no scenario (2

? write 4 types of schizophrenia --

? give 2 depots of antipsychotics one typical and one Atypical --

A 35 year old successful lawyer says that his relatives want to damage his career and success, he's unmarried

-1diagnosis: delusional disorder

-2DDx Schizophrenia

2 -3modalities of treatment

medication

psychotherapy

## 1- A case of schizophrenia on haloperidol

- Mention 4 extra-pyramidal and neurological side effect
  - ✓ Dystonia
  - ✓ Parkinsonism
  - ✓ Akathisia
  - ✓ Tardive dyskinesia
- Mention 4 systems that may not improve
  - ✓ Negative systems (5As)

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-A 26 male patient diagnosed as schizophrenia treated with typical antipsychotic and even atypical antipsychotic but with no benefits, what would you give him? And what are the side effects?

Clozapine, which is given for refractory (resistance) schizophrenia

Clozapine side effects: Agranulocytosis, seizures, and weight gain.

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-A 45 female teacher, doing good in her job, start believing that her family are plotting against her, what is your diagnosis? And what are the treatment options?

Delusional Disorder

High potency antipsychotic (Haloperidol) AND Psychotherapy or ECT

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Schizophrenia is diagnosed from the age of 5, below that (especially 3 years old children) would rather be autistic.

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Conversion disorder age range is from 7 to 35 years old.

First case :

it was about a young adult whose mother died and he was socially withdrawn and always alone , expresses little emotions, and indifferent to the rest of the world .

1.What is your diagnosis?

Schizoid personality disorder

2.Mention one differential diagnosis?

Schizotypal personality disorder

3.What is the best treatment ?

psychotherapy

4.What is the prognosis?

Chronic course

1. Management of Dystonia :

- Anti-Muscarinic IV.

- Benzodiazepines IV.

2. Management of akathisia :

- B-blockers.
- Benzodiazepines If B-blockers are contraindicated.

### 3. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS) :

- Autonomic dysfunction
- Altered level of consciousness.
- Muscle rigidity.
- Urinary incontinence.

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### 4. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS)

Management:

- Supportive.
- Dopamine agonist (Bromocriptine).

### 5. Long-acting atypical antipsychotics:

- Risperidone.
- Olanzapine .

6. When noticing the affect, comment on the following:

- Quality : Flate .... Full – Intense .
- Motility : Sluggish – Supple – Labile .
- Appropriateness : Appropriate – Not Appropriate.

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### 8. Focus on the following side effects:

1. Extrapyramidal symptoms .
  2. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome.
  3. Tardive dyskinesia.
  4. Metabolic Syndrome.
  5. Serotonine Syndrome .
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Atypical antipsychotics least associated with the metabolic syndrome are :

- Ziprazidone .
- Aripiprazole .

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Notes :

- Commentary hallucinations are almost diagnostic of schizophrenia.
- Command hallucinations are almost based on paranoid delusions .

A case about a patient with catatonia and immobility?

1- What is the treatment of catatonia?

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(benzodiazepines) (2 marks)  
----- (ECT)

2- Mention three causes of catatonia:-----

----- (schizophrenia) (2 marks)  
----- (major depressive disorder) (2 marks)  
----- (medical illnesses like Parkinson or Wilson

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In a regular home visit, a health care practitioner went to see a patient with schizophrenia, the patient was lying downward with fever, his body was rigid and it was difficult to move him. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

Answer:

Neuroleptic Malignant syndrome

Mention 2 investigations to confirm the diagnosis ?

- 1) CBC
- 2) CPK
- 3) Blood pH