

CAPGRAS SYNDROME AND MIGNON DELUSION - DELUSIONAL MISIDENTIFICATION SYNDROMES

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Introduction: Delusional misidentification syndromes are specific groups of psychopathological symptoms. In rare cases, can occur independently but are often part of the other psychopathology in psychiatric disorders of organic or endogenous origin. Capgras syndrome indicates that the patient misrecognizes close relative, claims to have acquaintances replaced with someone who look-alike, that someone has entered the body of their relative and therefore he/she only physically resembles. In Mignon delusion patient believes that parents were not his/hers, but that real parents are from noble origin.

Objective: To show the course of the disease and the clinical manifestation in schizophrenic patient, who during several annual treatment developed symptoms of Capgras syndrome and Mignon delusion.

Method: 72 year old female patient was admitted to the hospital due to deterioration of mental state. On admission in mental status dominated: accelerated opinion in form and in content with plenty paranoid ideas she also said: This is not my husband. Sometimes I know that this man wears a mask, so he looks like him, but my husband is not here he is in the U.S. Insight into previous medical records, showed that in the previous hospitalization she amounted symptoms of Mignon delusion and was saying that her parents were not hers and that she is a descendant of a noble family. It is Significant that those symptoms were followed after minor head injury.

Conclusion: Dynamics of changes in symptoms indicates the importance of further processing in order to determine whether these symptoms were result of underlying disease or may be caused by an organic lesion that is very often in the same substrate.