

N. Ilankovic¹, A. Ilankovic¹

¹Neuropsychiatry, University Psychiatric Clinic, Belgrade, Serbia

Introduction

In the last decades the unethiological approach in clinical medicine is very frequent (the 'medicine of consequences', N. Ilankovic). Because the syndromological diagnoses and (relative) effective symptomatic therapy in clinical psychiatry, in most cases the therapeutic targets are only the phenomenology of behavioral disorders and the neurochemical, imunological and morphological consequences, without precise etiopathogenetic approach.

Objectives

Researchers have found that both medical and psychiatric comorbidity is common in patients with psychiatric disorders, particularly in children, adolescents and in old age.

Aims

To show how many psychotic disorders have real and detectable etiology, very frequently extracerebral origin.

Methods

Clinical and etiological analysis of data of all clinical laboratory and neuroimaging investigations by 100 patients with psychotic disorders with schizophrenic and schizophreniform clinical pictures.

Results

In most of patient (29%) the cause of psychotic episode was the substance abuse, in 25% extracerebral focal and systemic infection (inflammation), in 16% endocrin-metabolic disorders (extracerebral origin), in 11% brain damage, in 7% cerebrovascular disorders, and in 7% neurodevelopmental disorders.

Conclusion

In about 70 % of our patients with schizophrenic and schizophreniform psychotic disorders the primary causes of illness were extracerebral. The real etiological approach and diagnosis in clinical psychiatry open the door to most targeted etiological therapy of psychotic and other mental disorders.