Psychosis

A mental disorder characterized by symptoms, such as delusions or hallucinations, that indicate impaired contact with reality

Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary, 2001

Psychosis

Four out of five doctors recommend...

Psychosis

- Delusion: false belief
- Hallucination: false perception
- Illusion: misperception of reality
- Disorganization

Not all Psychosis is Schizophrenia

Drug Induced
Psychosis secondary to Medical Illness/delirium
Brief acute psychotic episodes
Delusional disorders
Affective Disorders
  Depression with Psychosis
  Mania
Schizophrenia
  Schizoaffective
  Schizotypal and other spectrum disorders

Schizophrenia

Positive Symptoms:
- Hallucinations
- Delusions

Negative Symptoms
- Decreased spontaneity, motivation, persistence

Cognitive Deficits
- Verbal Memory Deficits
- Executive Function Deficits

Affective Symptoms
- Depression or mood lability

Onset of Schizophrenia

Most people develop schizophrenia in late teens through their 20s into early 30s
- slightly later in women
- better prognosis in women
Prevalence of Schizophrenia

1-1.9% of population - worldwide
2.5 to 4.8 million people

Male to female ratio of 1.5:1 to 2.5 to 1
65 billion dollars in direct and indirect costs worldwide

ECA epidemiological catchment area study

Genetics of Schizophrenia

- Sibs have 10% chance
- Children c 1 schizophrenic parent: 5-6%
- One parent and 1 sib: up to 17%
- Twin studies
  - Monozygotic 46%
  - Vs dizygotic 14%

Relative Costs of Schizophrenia

- 2.5% of US health costs
- 25% of US hospital beds
- 20% of Social Security benefit days

Love 1997

Who are people with schizophrenia?

McFarland survey of families and mental health staff:
- The average person was 32 y.o., unemployed or disabled. 20% were living at home.
- Average of 6 hospitalizations 1.5 in the last year.
- 52% had been arrested - 4% were under arrest at time of survey.
- 83% were arrested in midst of a psychiatric crisis, but only 40% were taken to hospital.
- Alcohol, drug abuse and noncompliance with medication felt by families to be associated with arrest.

Childhood trauma and schizophrenia

47% of people with schizophrenia with childhood report hx of childhood sexual abuse (review of 46 studies)

70% report either sexual or physical abuse (Read et al. Acta Psychiatr Scand 2005 112: 220-350)

Community sample of people with schizophrenic symptoms, 46% had hx of childhood sexual or physical abuse Vs 8% of community sample with no sx (Berenbaum et al Schiz Bull 2003)

Outcomes: how do people do over time

- Short term, social functioning predicted by past social functioning, rather than by symptoms or hospitalization history
- Long term, social functioning often restored after decades of disability after decades of illness, 33-68% of people had normal social roles in their community
Suicide

- 5-10% of people with schizophrenia kill themselves
- 18-55% attempt suicide
- Often difficult to predict

Mental Illness in Jails: How big is the problem?

- Steadman: Over 700,000 persons with severe mental disorder admitted to jails in 1988
- Teplin: 9% of people being admitted to Cook County Jail were severely mentally ill and in need of treatment.
- Torrey et al: The largest inpatient unit in U.S. is the mental health unit of Los Angeles County Jail with 3,600 inmates!

Incidence of Mental Illness in Jail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any severe disorder</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysthymia</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Teplin 1994

Person may be arrested without criminal behavior

- Why was the person involved in criminal behavior?
- People with mental illness engage in criminal activity for the same reasons as many non-mentally ill people:
  - No money, no job, nothing to do, no way to feel good about oneself.
  - Drug and alcohol abuse which causes a need for money, plus increases problems with judgment and impulse control.
Some problems are common for persons with serious mental illness who end up in jail.

- Problems with impulse control,
- Appearance or behavior that frightens people
- Difficulty explaining one’s actions.

At times, criminal behavior is directly related to symptoms of the mental illness

- Behavior under the influence of delusions
- Difficulty conforming behavior because of mental illness,
- As part of being self-destructive

Only a small numbers of people are frequent users of both the mental health and criminal justice system

1988 study of 100 clients in MCT
- 83 were not arrested, although some had police contact
- 17 were arrested—11 arrested once and spent on average less than 3 days in jail
- 6 people arrested more than once—one person arrested 7 times, with an average of 45 days each

-Wolff, Helminiak and Diamond

Mental illness often complicated by drug and alcohol abuse.

- 40% of people with alcohol disorder also had a psychiatric disorder
- >50% with drug disorders had psychiatric disorder

—Assessment and Treatment of Patients with Coexisting Mental Illness and Alcohol and other Drug Abuse, SAMHSA 1994

Substance abuse is extremely common in people with a mental illness

- 75% of psychiatric inpatients were reported to abuse substances
- up to 60% of people with schizophrenia abuse alcohol or other drugs

-Slaby 1991

Schizophrenia in jail

- Increased sensitivity to stress
- Cognitive distortions that interfere with communication
- Problems with interpersonal distance can precipitate behavioral problems
- People may be paranoid or disorganized or otherwise non-cooperative and get “stuck”
Criminalization of Mental Illness

• Hospitalization and other treatment options may not be available
• Something needs to be done
  – For the person’s own safety
  – For community safety
  – For community burden
• Jail becomes a viable “treatment option”
  – Probation officer becomes part of the mental health team

Symptoms noted in 50% of schizophrenic patients before hospitalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tense and nervous</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating less</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trouble concentrating</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trouble sleeping</td>
<td>67.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoying things less</td>
<td>65.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restlessness</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t remember things</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preoccupied</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing friends less</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling laughed at</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of interest</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More religious thinking</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling bad for no reason</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling too excited</td>
<td>52.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing voices/</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Herz and Melville 1980

Problematic behavior: specific issue for Police

• How dangerous is it likely to be?
• How predictable/treatable is it likely to be?
• How frequent is it?
• How much is it related to drug/alcohol use
• How much is it related to specific context, e.g. particular people or environment

Miscommunication:

Courtroom exchange between defense attorney and a farmer: Houston Texas

Att: "At the scene of the accident, did you tell the constable you had never felt better in your life?"

Farmer: "That’s Right."

Att: "Well, then, how is it that you are now claiming you were seriously injured when my client’s auto hit your wagon?"

Miscommunication II:

Courtroom exchange between defense attorney and a farmer: Houston Texas

Farmer: "When the constable arrived, he went over to my horse, who had a broken leg, and shot him. Then he went over to Rover, my dog, who was all banged up, and shot him. When he asked me how I felt, I just thought that under the circumstances, it was a wise choice of words to say I’ve never felt better in my life."

Atypical Antipsychotics

• Clozapine Clozaril
• Risperidone Risperdal
• Olanzapine Zyprexa, Zydis
• Quetiapine Seroquel
• Ziprasodone Geodon
• Aripiprazole Abilify
• Lurasidone Latuda
Schizophrenia:
Medications alone are never enough

Problems of a persistent, relapsing illness:
• Support in meeting basic needs
• Crisis intervention
• Skill Training
• Emotional Support
• Support for families

What do we want medication to do?
Short-term outcomes
• positive symptoms
• negative symptoms
• disorganized thought
• hostility / excitement
• anxiety / depression
• side effects

Ms A: 42 y.o. woman hospitalized 11 times

The hard thing about the medication is I am quiet now. Before taking the medication I was a street person living in a real hallucinating state. The medication helped me face reality...Everyone likes the new me and so do I (but) I feel sluggish and retarded because I can’t make conversation with my parents or boyfriend or anybody for that matter...It’s so sad to be with the two people I most love in this whole world and not be able to talk about anything.

Treatment Adherence
Think about side effects from the patient’s point of view!
How much weight gain would you tolerate from a medication?

Problems with Medication
Response is incomplete
• does not work with everyone
• does not work completely for almost anyone
• effects some part of the illness more than others--
• supports and rehabilitation needed for developmental gaps and disability caused by remaining deficits

Side effects are significant
• extrapyramidal side effects--esp akathisia
• TD
• dysphoric response
• anticholinergic side effects
• weight gain
• sexual side effects
Need for Support and Rehabilitation Services

Concrete needs: housing, food, social support
Crisis intervention
In-vivo skill training
Tenacious services/outreach
Work with family and other parts of the support system

CTA: Community Treatment Alternatives: Jail diversion program for people with serious mental illness

Days Incarcerated: Three Years Before vs After Admission

n = 31
Mean Before = 119 days
Std Dev = 199
Mean After = 32 days
Std Dev = 109
Percent Reduction = 73%
p < .01

David Delap (9/96)