Current cognizance about the clinical features, course and treatment by antipsychotics which acts as a “double edged sword” in a research case of very early onset schizophrenia

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Background: Schizophrenia is outlined as a very early onset schizophrenia when the onset of psychotic symptoms before the age of 13 years. Childhood-onset schizophrenia is rare: Its prevalence is about 50 times lower than the one observed in adulthood. The prevalence of obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS) in patients with schizophrenia is relatively high. Antipsychotics have been found to influence OCS.

Aim & Objective: The present paper reviews the current knowledge with an emphasis on the clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment hindrance associated with the very early onset schizophrenia.

Case: We report a case of schizophrenia in which risperidone was effective in the treatment of the psychotic symptoms but produced obsessive-compulsive symptoms.

Conclusion: The diagnosis of VEOS requires a multidisciplinary approach, a detailed and careful differential diagnosis. The obsessive compulsive symptoms subsided with gradual reduction of risperidone dose

Biography
Aditya Soni has completed his Post graduation in MD Psychiatry from Gujarat University, India. He is currently working at Rajasthan as a Senior Resident in a premier Neuroscience and Deaddiction Centre.

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