



Acute Psychotic Episode in Psychostimulant Drug Addicted Teenager

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Abstract:

Background: Consumption of psychostimulant drugs is a medical problem of the entire world because of the growing number of consumers, while developing global drug trafficking. The predisposition for psychostimulant drugs is primarily influenced by the psychological structure of the individual (persons instability, histrionic personality, anxious type), the individual's age, but also depending on social, environmental, family, professional factors. Prevalence of drug use is highest in the age group between 16-30 years when teenagers are prone to increased vulnerability, especially those with serious emotional problems.

Aims: To emphasize the importance of recording and following the intellectual, emotional and social development of the addictive teenagers after a psychotic episode induced by drugs consumption and adapting treatment for each of these patients.

Methods: Use of psychostimulant drugs can cause symptoms of psychosis. People who are addicted to psychostimulant drugs can experience psychotic symptoms. Approaching this pathology in terms of a clinical case aims to highlight the symptoms of an acute psychotic episode, its origin, the correct diagnosis, early treatment and evolution of a teenager patient with such an addiction. The intensity of the symptoms depends on the type of the psychostimulant drug, the timing and duration of consumption, and the dosage. In many cases, people only need to take antipsychotics for a short time to get their symptoms under control. People with schizophrenia may have to stay on medications for life.

Results and Discussions: It is also very important to recognize an acute psychotic episode and administer an early treatment which can change the course of a potentially illness. It is required a fast and adequate medical intervention established by a multidisciplinary team formed by a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a medical assistant who can help stopping the consumption of psychostimulant drugs, for following up the evolution of the patient, the acceptance of the treatment and also for social reinsertion.

Conclusion: In Romania, it is compulsory to understand the necessity of a multidisciplinary team to work together for the wellbeing of a patient, for the family and friends of the patients to recognize and to admit the modifications in someone's behavior and the administration of adequate medication in early stages of an illness to change its` course or to stop its` evolution.

Keywords:

Teenagers-Addictions, Psychostimulant Drugs, Psychotic Symptoms, Schizophrenia