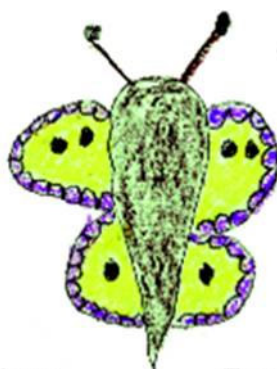


Psychosis: A Fact Sheet for Young People



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Introduction

The term 'psychosis' is used to describe when a person loses touch with reality. Teenagers often worry that they may be 'going mad' when they are feeling stressed, confused or very upset. In fact, feelings like these are very rarely a sign of mental illness. They can often get a lot better if you talk them through with someone you trust.

'Psychosis' is much more serious and affects people of all ages, but becomes increasingly common as you reach young adulthood.

When a young person has a 'psychotic breakdown', not due to drug use, it can be difficult to know what the long term effects will be and a definite diagnosis may not be possible.

Psychosis Symptoms

- **Delusions** are unshakeable beliefs that are obviously untrue. For example, an ill person might strongly believe that there is a plot to harm them – that they are being spied on through the TV or being taken over by aliens.
- **Thought disorder** is when someone is not thinking straight and it is hard to make sense of what they are saying. Their ideas may be jumbled up, but it is more than being muddled or confused.
- **Hallucinations** are when someone sees, hears, smells or feels something that isn't really there. The most common hallucination that people have is hearing voices. Hallucinations are totally real to the person having them. This can be very frightening and can make them believe that they are being watched or picked on. People who are having these experiences may act strangely.

For example, they may talk or laugh to themselves as if talking to somebody that you can't see.

The symptoms are sometimes mistaken as moodiness or teenage rebellion. In young people, hearing voices is not necessarily a sign of psychosis, but may be due to anxiety, stress or depression.

Bipolar Affective Disorder

The main feature of bipolar affective disorder is extreme changes of mood. When someone is high, they can become very overactive and loud and lose their inhibitions. They can also suffer from delusions, for example, that they are famous, or have special powers. Mania can alternate with periods of depression. Some people with bipolar disorder experience delusions and hallucinations.

What Causes Psychotic Illness?

This is still not fully understood. In both psychosis and bipolar affective disorder, there are abnormalities in the chemistry of the brain. This causes changes in thoughts, feelings and behaviour.

There are a number of reasons that can make a person more likely to develop a psychotic illness:

- Genetic factors play a part; probably by increasing the risk of an imbalance in brain chemistry. Having a parent or close relative with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder means that a person will have a slightly greater than normal chance of developing the condition.
- Stress of extreme life events.
- Physical illness.
- Cannabis and mind-altering drugs such as LSD, ecstasy and speed (amphetamines).

Getting Help

The person with the illness may not notice that there is a problem and deny that there is anything wrong. Your GP or school nurse can give you good advice. They will be able to get you specialist help, if it is needed. A psychiatrist may need to visit the person to find out whether or not they are ill and to offer the treatment required.

Medication

Medication is an important part of treatment and often needs to be taken for a long time in order to stay well. As with medication of any kind, there may be side-effects; the doctor will be able to advise on what they are and about what can be done to help.

Some of the medicines for the treatment of psychosis are 'unlicensed' in children and young people. This does not mean they do not work for young people, but simply that the drug company has not applied for a licence.

If you are worried about this, you should speak to the doctor or pharmacist.

If the psychosis is due to drug use, the young person may need help with this.

Other Forms of Treatment

Other forms of treatment are also important. Both the patient and their family will need help to understand the condition, to cope successfully and to prevent the illness recurring. Support is often needed to rebuild the confidence needed to continue with school, college or work.

The young person may need to be treated in hospital or in a specialist inpatient service. Talking treatments can be helpful, but need to be in addition to medication.

Sources of Further Information

- The Manic Depression Fellowship supports people with a diagnosis of manic depression and their families.

Castle Works
21 St George's Street
London
SE1 6ES

Tel: 020 7793 2600

Web: www.mdf.org.uk

- Rethink offers to help people with severe mental illness (not only psychosis) and their carers.

30 Tabernacle Street
London
EC2A 4DD

National advice line: 020 8974 6814

Email: <mailto:advice@rethink.org>

Web: www.rethink.org.uk.

- For drug-induced psychosis, see www.talktofrank.com.
- Changing Minds: A Multimedia CD-ROM about Mental Health is intended for 13-17 year olds; it talks about addiction, stress, eating disorders, depression, schizophrenia and self-harm. Further details from:-

Royal College of Psychiatrists

Tel: 020 7235 2351, ext 146

Web: www.rcpsych.ac.uk/publications/auvideo/cmindsacd/index.htm.

Lancashire Early Intervention Service

Spoke Teams

East Lancashire Spoke Team

The Mount
Whalley Road
Accrington
Lancashire
BB5 5DE

Tel: 01254 226390

Fax: 01254 882880

Central Lancashire Spoke Team

1 Ashfield Road
Chorley
PR7 1LH

Tel: 01772 645761

Fax: 01772 773545

North Lancashire Spoke Team

Unit 1
Blackpool Technology Management Centre
Faraday Way
Bispham
Blackpool
FY2 0JW

Tel: 01253 657470

Fax: 01253 657479