

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt (ent. dementiat) - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

Yl juha kemppinen

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt (ent. dementia) - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

- Agenda:

- 1) Psykooseista – mitä niitä psykooseja olikaan?
- 2) Yleistä neurokognitiivisista häiriöistä
- 3) Dementioista – miten eri vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt ilmenevät
- 4) Miten psykoosin ja dementian voi erottaa toisistaan?

1) Psykooseista – mitä niitä psykooseja olikaan?

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Skitsofrenia – Oireet

kreikk. Schizein “jakaa”, phren “mieli”

Huom! Vain 1 kriteeri A vaaditaan, mikäli harhaluulot ovat bisarreja tai harhat koostuvat henkilön käytöstä tai ajatuksia kommentoivasta äänestä tai kahdesta tai useammasta keskenään keskustelevasta äänestä.

Positiiviset Oireet:

- 2. Hallusinaatiot, Aistiharhat (ääni !)
- 1. Deluusiot, Harhaluulot (bisarreja, vainoamis -)
- 3. Disorganisoitumaton, Järjestymätön Ajattelu , Puhe
- 4. Järjestäytymätön Käyttäytyminen
Havaitsemisen häiriöt
Sopimattomat emootiot

Negatiiviset oireet:

Latteat emootiot, ilmeettömät tai reagoimattomat kasvot
Anhedonia, mielihyvän Puuttuminen
Alogia, köyhtynyt puhe
Avolitio, kyvyttömyys aloittaa päämääräsuuntautunutta toimintaa
Tunteiden puuttuminen

Mielialaoireet:

Motivaation puuttuminen
Sosiaalinen vetäytyminen
Oivalluskyky
Demoralisoituminen
Suicidi

Aggressiivisuus
Aggressiivisuus

Neurokognitiiviset oireet:

Toiminnanohjaus,
tarkkaavaisuus,
työ- ja toisiomuisti,
vigilanssi

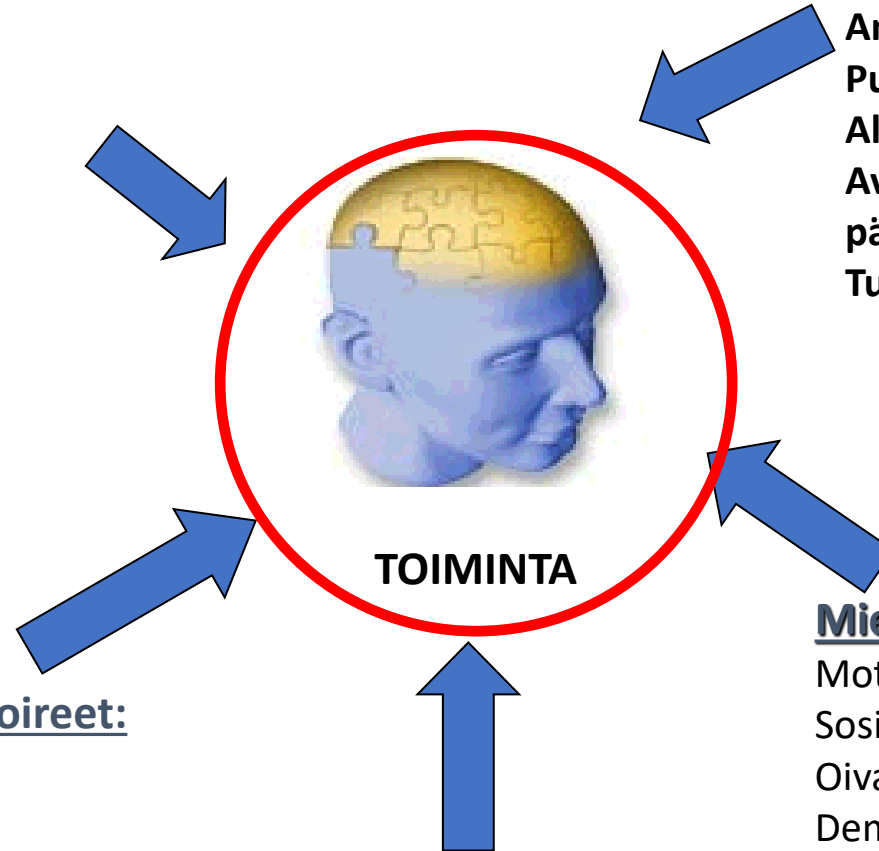


TABLE 25.1 *Frequency of Psychotic Symptoms in Schizophrenia (WHO International Pilot Study)*

Lack of insight	Oivalluskyvyn puute	97%
Auditory hallucinations	Kuuloharhat	74%
Verbal hallucinations	Ääniharhat	70%
Ideas of reference	Väärä uskomus: sattuma on totta	70%
Suspiciousness	Epäluuloisuus	65%
Flatness of affect	Tunteet puuttuvat	65%
Voices speaking	Puhuttelevat/käskevät äänet	65%
Paranoid state	Vainoharhainen tila	64%
Thought alienation	Ajatussyrjähtämät	52%
Thoughts spoken aloud	Ajatukset on puhuttu ääneen	50%

Source: Sartorius, et al. (1974).

Table 4–2. Differential diagnosis and medical causes of psychosis

Neurological

Trauma
Multiple sclerosis
Huntington's chorea
Epilepsy
Strokes
Tumor
Abscesses
Normal pressure hydrocephalus
Subarachnoid hemorrhage
Intraparenchymal hemorrhage
Auditory or optic nerve disease
Fabry's disease
Fahr's disease
Wilson's disease
Parkinson's disease

Pharmacological

Antivirals
Anticonvulsants
Anticholinergics
Baclofen
β-Blockers
Bromocriptine
Cephalosporins
Captopril
Cimetidine
Clonidine
Corticosteroids
Disulfiram
Fluoroquinolones
Methotrexate
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

John Lauriello, M.D. Stefano Pallanti, M.D.(eds)
Clinical Manual for Treatment of Schizophrenia, 2012

Metabolic and endocrine

Cushing's syndrome
Hyperthyroidism
Hypothyroidism
Acute intermittent porphyria
Shock
Renal failure
Hepatic failure
Electrolyte imbalance
B₁₂ deficiency
Addison's disease
Paraneoplastic syndrome
Systemic lupus erythematosus

Theophylline

Vincristine

Substance abuse

Alcohol
Amphetamines
Belladonna alkaloids
Cannabis
Cocaine
Lysergic acid diethylamide
Phencyclidine

Infections and toxins

Syphilis
Herpes encephalitis
HIV/AIDS
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
Lyme disease
Meningitis
Malaria
Heavy metal poisoning
Carbon monoxide poisoning

Source. Adapted from Hilty et al. 1999.

Differential Diagnosis of Psychotic Disorders

Harhaluuloja,
Harhoja,
Järjestäytymätön puhe
ja käytös

Somaattinen
psykoosi

Somaattinen
sairaus?

Kyllä

Ei

Päihteet,
Lääkitys,
Myrkytys?

Kyllä

Päihde/lääke/
myrkytys-
psykoosi

Ei

Skitsofrenia-
oireet
kestäneet > 1kk?

Kyllä

Masennus?
Mania?

Kyllä

Mieliala-
oireiden kesto
Lyhyt?

Ei

Ainakin 2 viikkoa
harhaluuloja tai harhoja
Ilman mielialaoireita?

Ei

Masennus/ Kaksisuuntaisen mielialan
häiriön psykoottinen jakso

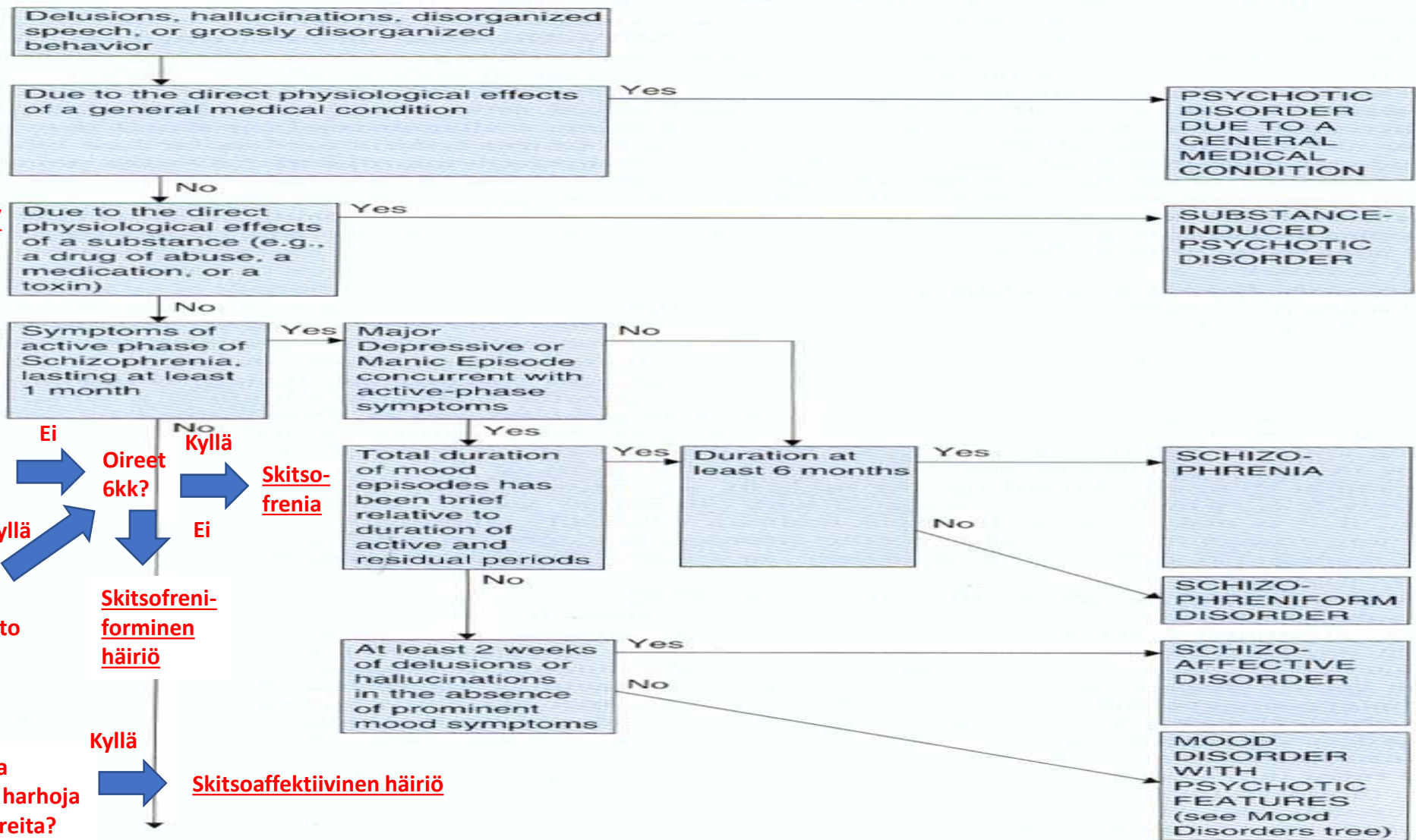


Figure 1-3 Differential diagnosis of psychotic disorders. (Source: American Psychiatric Association (2000) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed., Text Rev. APA, Washington, DC, pp. 750–751.)

17.11.2021



Psychosis NAS

= jos ei ole tavallinen psykoosi, niin mikä sairaus se on?

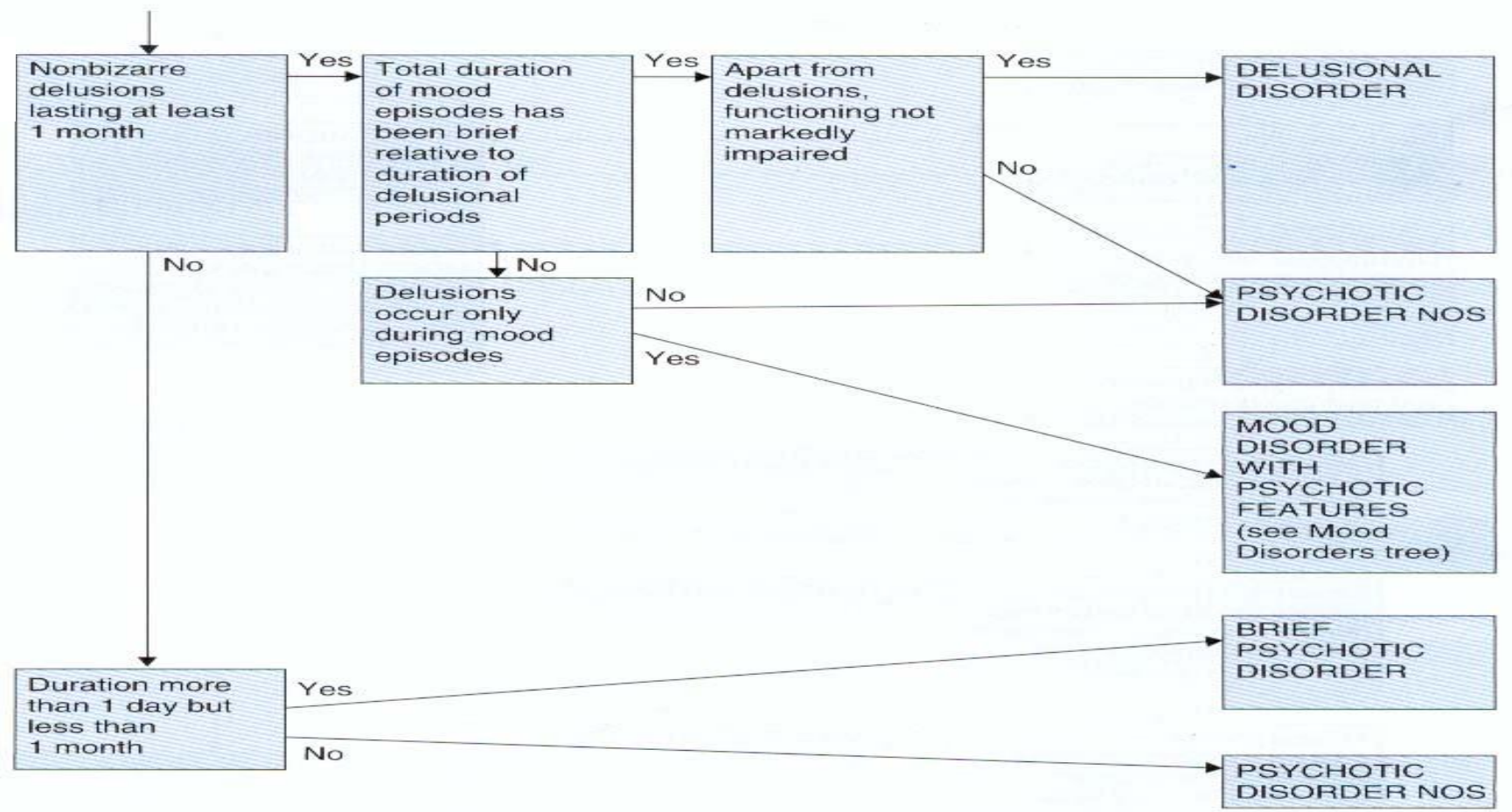


Figure 1-3 (Continued)

Muistisairaus vai masennustila:

Muistisairaus	Masennustila
Taudin alusta ei ole tarkkaa käsitystä.	Taudin alku on melko tarkkaan tiedossa.
Oireet etenevät hitaasti ja huomaamatta.	Oireet etenevät nopeasti.
Yleensä ei ole ollut aiempaa depressiota.	Usein ollut aiempi depressio.
Suvussa esiintynyt muistisairautapauksia samassa iässä.	Suvussa esiintynyt depressiota.
Potilas vähättelee ja peittelee muistihäiriöitä.	Potilas kertoo häiriöistä yksityiskohtaisesti.
Vähäinenkin onnistuminen ilahduttaa.	Potilas korostaa epäonnistumistaan.
Potilas turvautuu muistilappuihin ja kalentereihin.	Potilas ei näe vaivaa pysyäksään ajan tasalla.
Sosiaaliset taidot ovat säilyneet.	Sosiaalinen toimintakyky on puutteellinen
Tarkkaamis- ja keskittymiskyky ovat vajavaiset.	Tarkkaamis- ja keskittymiskyky ovat hyvin säilyneet.
Yrittää vastata kysymyksiin.	"En tiedä" ja "en muista"-vastauksia esiintyy.
Erityisesti lähimuisti on heikentynyt.	Lähi- ja kaukomuisti ovat heikentyneet yhtäläisesti.

TABLE 15–2. Depression of Alzheimer disease

Three (or more) of the following symptoms have been present during the same 2-week period and represent a change from previous functioning. Do not include symptoms that, in your judgment, are clearly due to a medical condition other than Alzheimer disease or are a direct result of non–mood-related dementia symptoms (e.g., loss of weight due to difficulties with food intake).

Clinically significant depressed mood (e.g., depressed, sad, hopeless, discouraged, tearful)

Decreased positive affect or pleasure in response to social contacts and usual activities (either 1 or 2 are required)

Disruption in appetite

Disruption in sleep

Psychomotor changes (e.g., agitation or retardation)

Fatigue or loss of energy

Feelings of worthlessness, hopelessness, or excessive or inappropriate guilt

Diminished ability to think or concentrate

Recurrent thoughts of death, suicidal ideation, plan, or attempt

Social isolation or withdrawal

Irritability

All criteria are met for dementia of the Alzheimer type (DSM-IV-TR). The symptoms are not better accounted for by other conditions, such as major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, bereavement, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, psychosis of Alzheimer disease, anxiety disorders, or substance-related disorder.

The symptoms are not due to the direct physiological effects of a substance (e.g., a drug of abuse or a medication).

The symptoms cause clinically significant distress or disruption in functioning.

Source. Reprinted from Olin JT, Katz IR, Meyers BS, et al: “Provisional Diagnostic Criteria for Depression of Alzheimer’s Disease: Rationale and Background.” *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 10:129–141, 2002. Used with permission.

Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

2) Yleistä neurokognitiivisista häiriöistä

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171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

Geriatric Neuropsychiatry

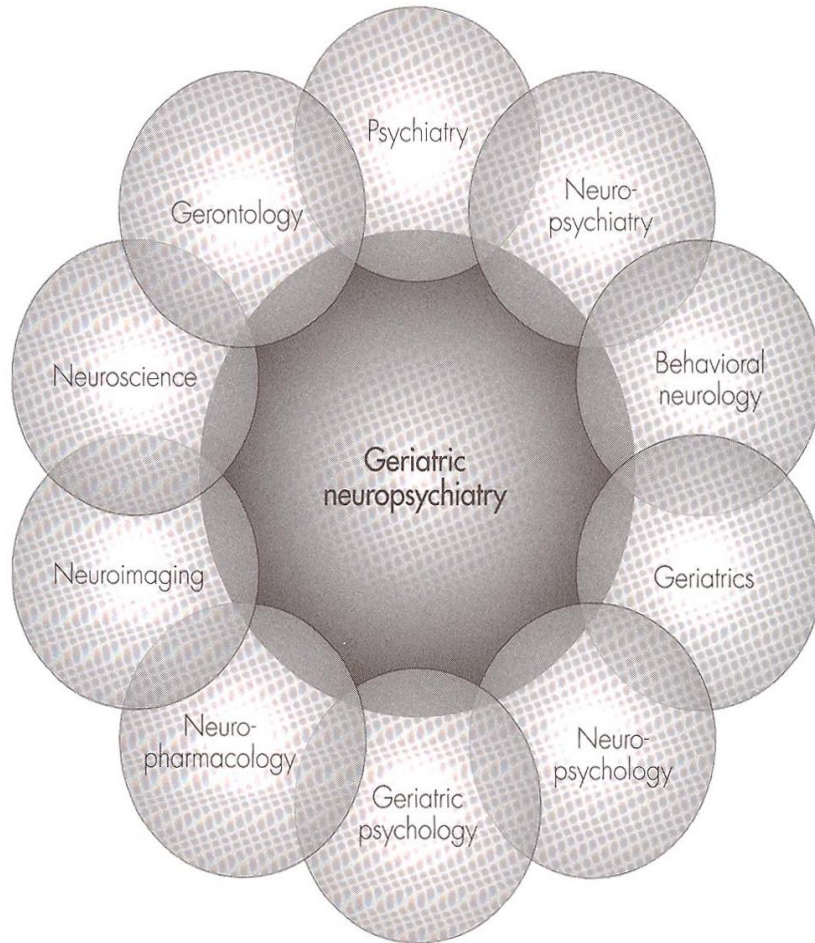


FIGURE 1-1. Disciplines comprising geriatric neuropsychiatry.

Coffey & Cummings eds, 2012

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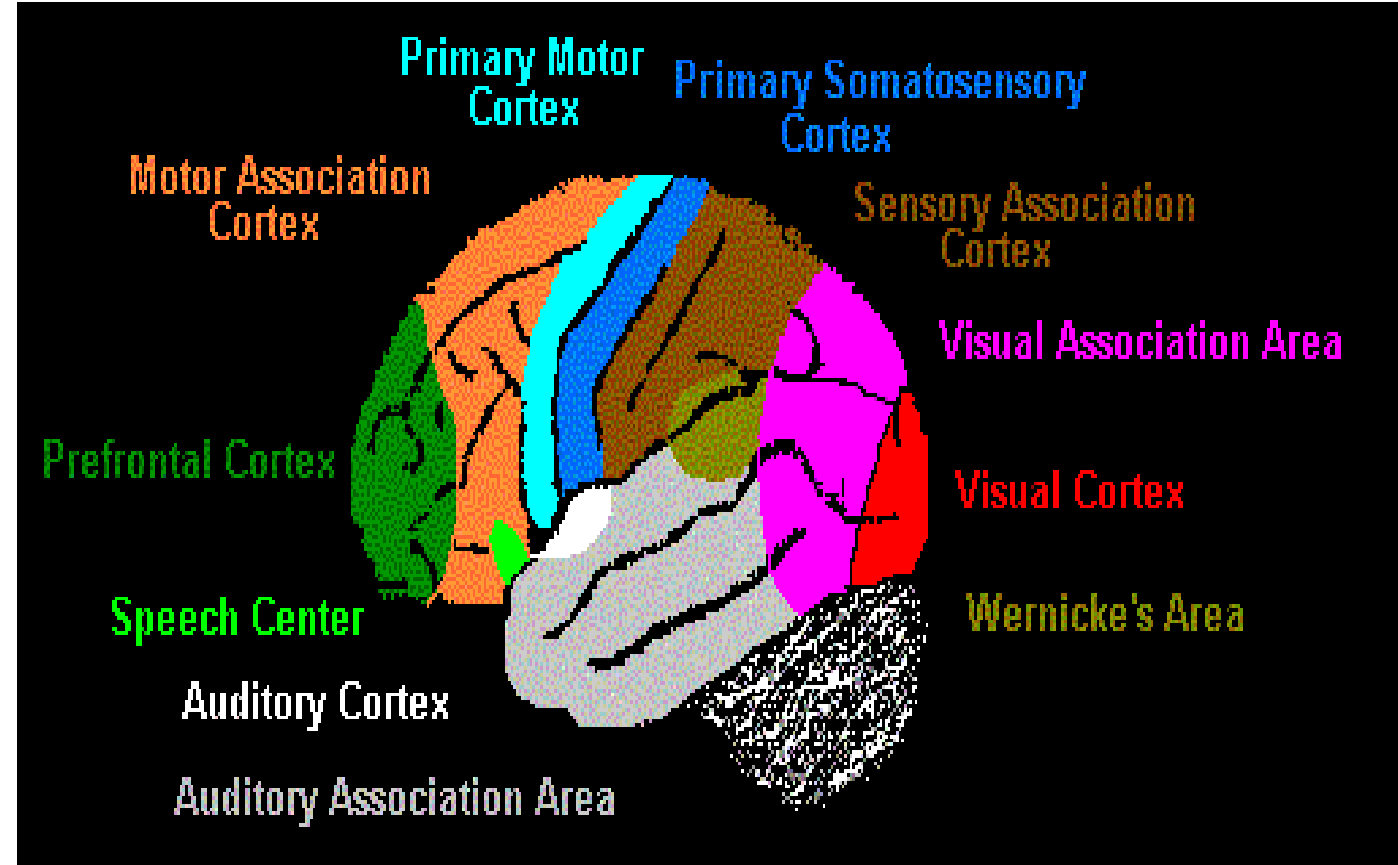


TABLE 19–1. Comorbidity in dementia patients and healthy elderly control subjects

Comorbidity	Dementia patients (%)	Control subjects (%)
Cerebrovascular disease	38.9	9.9
Congestive heart failure	29.3	14.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	24.9	19.8
Diabetes	21.8	16.1
Peripheral vascular disease	15.9	8.5
Myocardial infarction	13.0	5.4
Malignancy	12.1	10.1
Renal disease	8.3	3.2

Source. Adapted from Hill et al. 2002.

Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

171121 Neurokognitiiviset häiriöt, muistisairaudet ja elimelliset aivo-oireyhtymät

- Neurokognitiivisilla häiriöillä tarkoitetaan sairauksia, jotka aiheuttavat **selvän kognitiivisten toimintojen laaja-alaisen taantumisen** ja jotka **eivät ole** muun psykiatrisen häiriön, kuten skitsofrenian, aiheuttamia.
- Neurokognitiiviset häiriöt ovat usein muistisairauksien aiheuttamia.
- Tavallisin muistisairaus on **Alzheimerin tauti**, joka käsittää jopa **70 %** kaikista muistisairautapauksista. 65 vuoden iässä kahdella prosentilla väestöstä on Alzheimerin tauti, yli 85-vuotiaista 25 prosentilla.
- Aikaisemmin vaikeista neurokognitiivisista häiriöistä käytettiin termiä **dementia**, jonka nykyisin on korvannut muistisairaus tai vaikea muistisairaus.
- Valikoituva hermosolutuho aiheutunee amyloidivalkuaisaineen kertymisestä aivoihin. Erytyisesti tuhoutuvat ne hermosolut, jotka käyttävät asetyylikoliinia välittäjäaineenaan.
- **Muita muistisairauksia** ovat muun muassa verisuoniperäinen muistisairaus, Lewyn kappale -tauti ja Parkinsonin tautiin liittyvä muistisairaus.
- Parannettavissa olevia muistisairauksia ovat hoitamattomasta kilpirauhasen vajaatoiminnasta johtuva tai alkoholiin liittyvä muistisairaus.
- Tavallisia äkillisen sekavuustilan laukaisevia tekijöitä ovat aivoverenkiertohäiriöt, tulehdussairaudet, aineenvaihduntahäiriöt, epileptiset kohtaukset sekä päihteiden ja lääkeaineiden käyttöön liittyvät hättävähäiriöt.
- Autoimmuunienkefaliitti on akuuttia somaattista hoitoa vaativa sairaus, joka saattaa johtaa psykoosina psykiatriseen sairaalahoitoon. Tavallisin on N-metyyli-D-aspartaattireseptoria vaurioittavia vasta-aineita kehittävä NMDAR-enkefaliitti.

Koponen H ja Vataja R, 2021

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 4–1. Elements of the neuropsychiatric clinical interview

Gestational and birth history	Raskaus ja synnytys	Behavioral and cognitive baseline	Käyttäytyminen ja kognitio
Achievements of developmental milestones	Kasvu ja kehitys	Occupational history	Työhistoria
Handedness	Kätisyys	Medical and surgical history	Lääketieteellinen ja kirurginen historia
Genetic history of the parents and siblings	Perimä	Medication history	Lääkityshistoria
School history: academic and disciplinary	Kouluhistoria	Review of systems	Elinjärjestelmätutkimus
History of violence or criminal behavior	Väkivalta- ja rikollisuushistoria	Survey of the vegetative functions	Autonominen hermosto
History of head injury	Päänvammat	Assessment of activities of daily living	Adl- arviointi
Psychiatric history	Psykiatrinen historia	History of recent changes in behavior and cognition	
Substance abuse history	Päihteidenkäyttö-historia		

TABLE 4–2. Regional prefrontal syndromes

Region	Cardinal signs
Orbitofrontal system	Behavioral disinhibition; environmental dependency
Dorsolateral convexity system	Cognitive disorganization
Mesial frontal system	Apathy syndrome

Estoton
käyttäytyminen
Ymp.
riippuvuus
Kognitiivinen
järjestäytymättömyys
Apatia

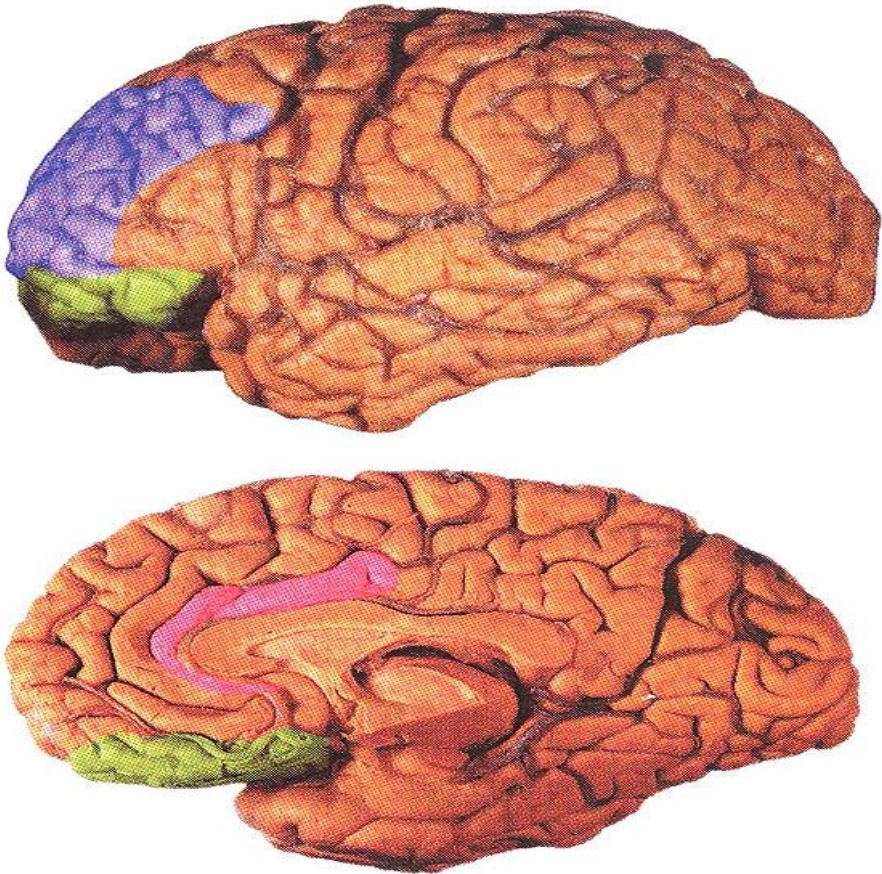


FIGURE 3–10. Prefrontal cortical origins of the dorsolateral (*blue*), anterior cingulate (*pink*), and lateral orbitofrontal (*green*) circuits.

Source. Image courtesy of M. Mega and the UCLA Laboratory of Neuroimaging.

Lievä ja vaikea neurokognitiivinen häiriö, diagnostiset kriteerit:

Muistisairaus (dementia) on kyseessä, jos vaikean neurokognitiivisen häiriön kriteerit täyttyvät.

- A Todetaan yhden tai useamman taulukossa [2](#) kuvatun kognition osa-alueen merkittävä häiriintyminen: potilaan, hänet hyvin tuntevan henkilön tai klinikon arvioimana. Lisäksi havaitaan vähäinen (lievä neurokognitiivinen häiriö) tai merkittävä (vaikea neurokognitiivinen häiriö) kognitiivisten toimintojen poikkeavuus neuropsykologisessa tutkimuksessa tai muilla kognition tutkimusmenetelmillä.
- B Kognition häiriö ei juuri haittaa (vaikka selviytymiseen tarvitaan esim. muististrategioita tai enemmän ponnistelua; lievä muistisairaus) tai se haittaa merkittävästi (vaikea neurokognitiivinen häiriö) potilaan itsenäistä selviytymistä päivittäisistä askareista, kuten laskujen maksamisesta, lääkityksestä huolehtimisesta tms.
- C Kognition häiriö ei ole äkillisen sekavuustilan (delirium) aiheuttama.
- D Kognition häiriöt eivät ole muun psyykkisen häiriön, kuten vakavan masennustilan tai skitsofrenian, aiheuttamia.

Neurologisia vihjeitä muistisairaudesta:

Neurologinen löydös Muistisairaus

**Tapahtumamuisti
heikentynyt** Alzheimerin tauti

**Toiminnanohjaus
heikentynyt** Aivoverenkiertosairauden muistisairaus, otsa-ohimolohkorappeumat, Parkinsonin taudin muistisairaus, Lewyn kappale -tauti, Huntingtonin tauti, Hakolan tauti

**Näönvaraiset
toiminnot
heikentyneet** Lewyn kappale -tauti, epätyypillinen Alzheimerin tauti

**Kielelliset toiminnot
heikentyneet** Otsa-ohimolohkorappeumat, epätyypillinen Alzheimerin tauti

Toispuoliset löydökset Aivoverenkiertosairauden muistisairaus, kortikobasaalinen rappeuma

**Spastisuus,
vilkastuneet
jänneheijasteet** Aivoverenkiertosairauden muistisairaus, kortikobasaalinen rappeuma, monisysteemiatrofia, Creutzfeldt–Jakobin tauti

Neurologisia vihjeitä muistisairaudesta:

Neurologinen löydös Muistisairaus

Hypokinesia, rigiditeetti	Parkinsonin taudin muistisairaus, Lewyn kappale -tauti, etenevä supranukleaarinen halvaus, kortikobasaalinen rappeuma, otsa-ohimolohkorappeumat, monisysteemiatrofia
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Myoklonia	Creutzfeldt–Jakobin tauti, perinnöllinen Alzheimerin tauti
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Pakkoliikkeet	Creutzfeldt–Jakobin tauti, Huntingtonin tauti, kortikobasaalinen rappeuma
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Kävelyvaikeus	Aivoverenkiertosairauden muistisairaus, normaalipaineinen hydrokefalia
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Tasapainovaikeus	Aivoverenkiertosairauden muistisairaus, normaalipaineinen hydrokefalia, Lewyn kappale -tauti, monisysteemiatrofia, etenevä supranukleaarinen halvaus, otsa-ohimolohkorappeumat, Creutzfeldt–Jakobin tauti
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Primitiiviheijasteet	Otsa-ohimolohkorappeumat
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171121 Neurokognitiiviset häiriöt, muistisairaudet ja elimelliset aivo-oireyhtymät

Kognition häiriö	Esimerkki häiriöön liittyvästä oireesta
<u>Tarkkaavaisuus</u> (attentio)	Keskittyminen vaikeata, häiriintyy herkästi, monimutkaisten ohjeiden muistaminen vaikeata. Esim. päässä lasku, aakkos-numeroparien luetteleminen (A-1, B-2).
<u>Toiminnanohjaus</u> : toiminnan suunnittelu, päätöksenteko, työmuisti, virheiden korjaaminen, kyky muuttaa joustavasti toimintatapaa, abstrakti ajattelu	Kykenee vain yhteen asiaan kerrallaan. Uupuu monimutkaisissa henkisisä askareissa. Juuttuu tiettyyn, haitalliseenkin toimintatapaan, ei opi virheistä. Ei saa vietyä tehtäviä loppuun, asiat ovat sekaisin.
<u>Oppiminen ja muisti</u>	Esim. toistaa samoja asioita. Unohtaa äsken tapahtuneet asiat, esim. mistä aamu-uutisissa kerrottiin. Tarvitsee jatkuvaa muistuttamista.
<u>Kielelliset toiminnot</u>	Joutuu hakemaan sanoja, ei osaa nimetä asioita, unohtaa läheistenkin nimet. Sanasujuvuus huono (esim. nelijalkaisten eläinten luettelu).
<u>Visuokonstruktiiviset ja visuospatiaaliset toiminnot</u>	Eksyy helposti. Näönvarainen askartelu tai laitteiden käyttö vaikeata. Kuvioiden kopioiminen ja piirtäminen (esim. kellotaulu) vaikeata
<u>Praktiset toiminnot (praxis) ja havaitseminen (gnosis)</u>	Ei osaa toistaa näytettyjä liikesarjoja; ei osaa esittää esim. "kuinka käyttäisit kampaa". Kodinkoneiden käyttö tai siivoaminen ei onnistu. Ei tunnista kasvoja tai värejä.
<u>Sosiaalinen kognitio</u>	Tilanteeseen sopimaton käytös tai pukeutuminen. Arvostelukyvyyttömyys. Läheistenkään asiat eivät kiinnosta, ei iloitse tai ole surullinen toisten puolesta; empatiakyvyttömyys.

171121 Neurokognitiiviset häiriöt, muistisairaudet ja elimelliset aivo-oireyhtymät

Elimellinen aivosairaus vai ei:

Elimelliseen etiologiaan viittaavat

- muistiaukot
- tapaamisten unohtelu
- tavaroiden jatkuva hukkaaminen ja niiden etsiskely
- tuttujen ihmisten nimien unohtelu ilman, että ne palautuvat mieleen lyhyellä miettimisellä
- uusien asioiden oppimisen vaikeus tai mahdottomuus
- vaikeus pysyä juonessa kirjaa lukiessa tai elokuvaa katsoessa
- eksyminen vähänkään vieraammissa paikoissa
- vetäytyminen aiemmista tehtävistä ja harrastuksista
- läheisten kertoma tilanteen selvä huonontuminen
- sukulaisten samassa iässä alkaneet muistisairaustapaukset.

Elimelliseen etiologiaan eivät viittaa

- unohtuneiden asioiden ja nimien palaaminen nopeasti mieleen ja hukkuneiden tavaroiden löytyminen helposti
- suoriutuminen samanlaista tehtävistä kuin ennenkin
- muistin toimiminen ajoittain täysin normaalisti, esim. kun henkilö on virkeä.

Level of Function Scale

Please circle the patient's level of function at these tasks of everyday life.

	Independent, as good as ever	Independent, not as good as past	Needs prompting or reminding to perform task	Needs hands- on help or step-by-step directions	Can't do, depends on others to do
Work responsibilities	0	1	2	3	4
Hobbies	0	1	2	3	4
Household chores	0	1	2	3	4
Shopping for needs	0	1	2	3	4
Driving	0	1	2	3	4
Appointments	0	1	2	3	4
Finding one's things	0	1	2	3	4
Dressing	0	1	2	3	4
Washing/Grooming	0	1	2	3	4
Eating	0	1	2	3	4
Toileting	0	1	2	3	4
Other:	0	1	2	3	4
Other:	0	1	2	3	4
Anything else you'd like to mention?					

Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

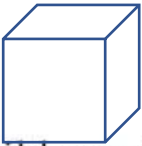
TABLE 4–3. Office examination of cognition Kognition tutkimus

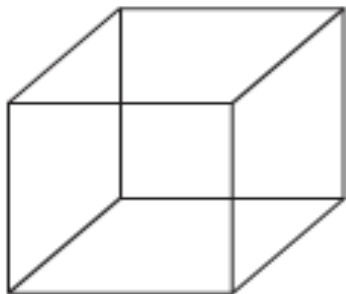
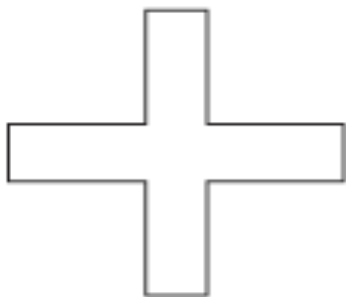
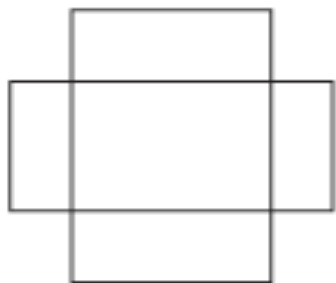
Domain	Task	Luettele viikonpäivät takaperin sunnuntaista lähtien
High-level attention Tarkkaavaisuus	“Begin with Sunday and say the days of the week backwards.” (<i>This task requires intact executive function but eliminates mathematical issues associated with serial subtraction.</i>)	
Declarative memory (encoding) Deklaratiivinen muisti (enkoodaus)	“I am going to give you 4 words that I want you to remember. Listen carefully, and when I’m done, repeat the words back to me.” (<i>Ask patient to repeat the word list twice. Repeat the entire list if patient does not encode all 4 words after a trial.</i>) “Now hold on to them, and I’ll ask for them later.” (<i>This should normally be done in one or two trials.</i>)	Neljä sanaa muistettavaksi, toista, kysyn kohta myöhemmin
Executive cognition Toiminnanohjaus kognitio	“I want you to copy what I’m doing with my hands.” (<i>Alternating motor sequence simultaneously and alternately opening and closing both fists.</i>) “When I touch my nose, you raise your finger. When I raise my finger, you touch the opposite of what I’m doing.” (<i>Look for copying of examiner’s movements.</i>) “Say as many different words as you can in 1 minute that begin with the letter ‘A.’ Don’t include names of people, like ‘Adam,’ or names of places, like ‘Alaska.’ (<i>Look for ~15 words without repetition or loss of set.</i>) “I have drawn a circle for you. Please make it into a clock by adding the numbers.... Now make the clock say ‘10 past 11.’” (<i>Look for proper spacing of the numbers and proper placement of the hands.</i>) “Copy this design (alternating squares and triangles).” (<i>Look for perseveration of the square or the triangle.</i>)	Toista mitä teen perässä Kun kosken nenääni, nosta sormesi Niin monta A:lla alkavaa sanaa minuutissa kuin keksit (yli 15) Laita piirtämäni ympyrään kellon numerot Piirrä samanlaiset neliöt ja kolmiot

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 4–3. Office examination of cognition

Domain	Task	
Declarative memory (retrieval and storage)	“Now tell me the 4 words I asked you to remember.” (If the words aren’t recalled, give first a category prompt—e.g., “Fruit” for “lemon”—then a forced choice—e.g., “It was either a lemon, an orange, or an apple.” If the word is then recalled, the patient is demonstrating a retrieval, but not a storage, deficit. Note the number recalled spontaneously, the number recalled with prompts, and the number not recognized despite a forced choice.)	Kerro ne neljä sanaa jotka kerroin; ei muista, luokka?
Deklaratiivinen Muisti (mieleenpalautus)		
Aphasia	“Are we in a hospital? A library? A supermarket?” “Repeat this sentence: ‘Pry the tin can’s lid off.’” “Name several objects.” “Write me a sentence about you.”	Olemmeko sairaalassa? Kirjastossa? Kaupassa? Toista tämä lause Nimeä useita esineitä Kirjoita lause itsestäsi
Afasia		
Calculations	“How much is 5 + 3?” “How much is 17 + 5?” “How much is 31 – 8?” “How much is 36/3?”	Paljonko on?
Laskutaito		
Praxis	“Make a salute.” “Show me how you would use a toothbrush.” “Beckon a friend over with each hand.”	Tervehdi minua Näytä miten hammasharjaa käytetään Näytä ystävä
Käytäntö		
Visuoconstruction	“Copy this (transparent) cube.”	Kopioi
Visuokonstruktio		
Judgment	“What would you do if you saw a young child wandering alone at the supermarket?”	
Päätöksentekokyky		Mitä teet jos näet nuoren lapsen vaeltelemassa yksin kaupassa+





Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

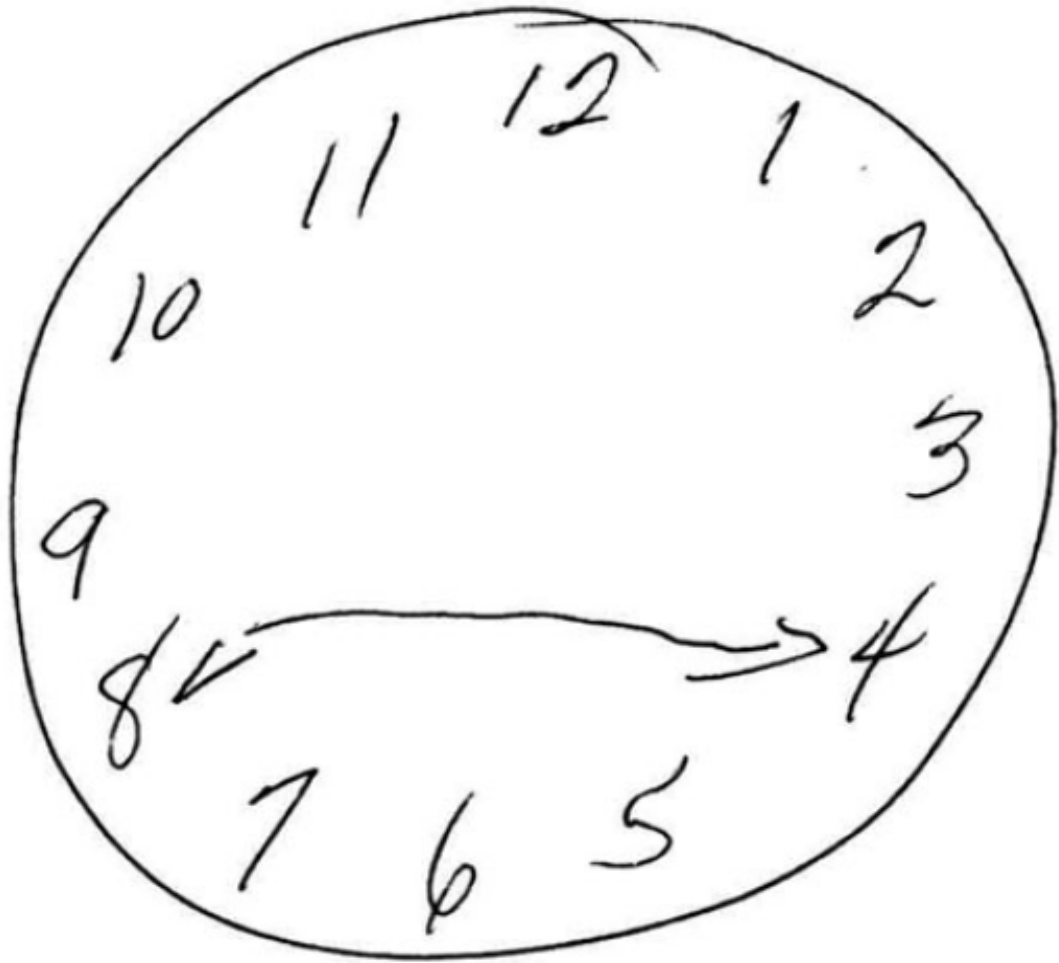


FIGURE 3-4. Clock drawn by early Alzheimer patient with Mini-Mental State Examination score of 27.

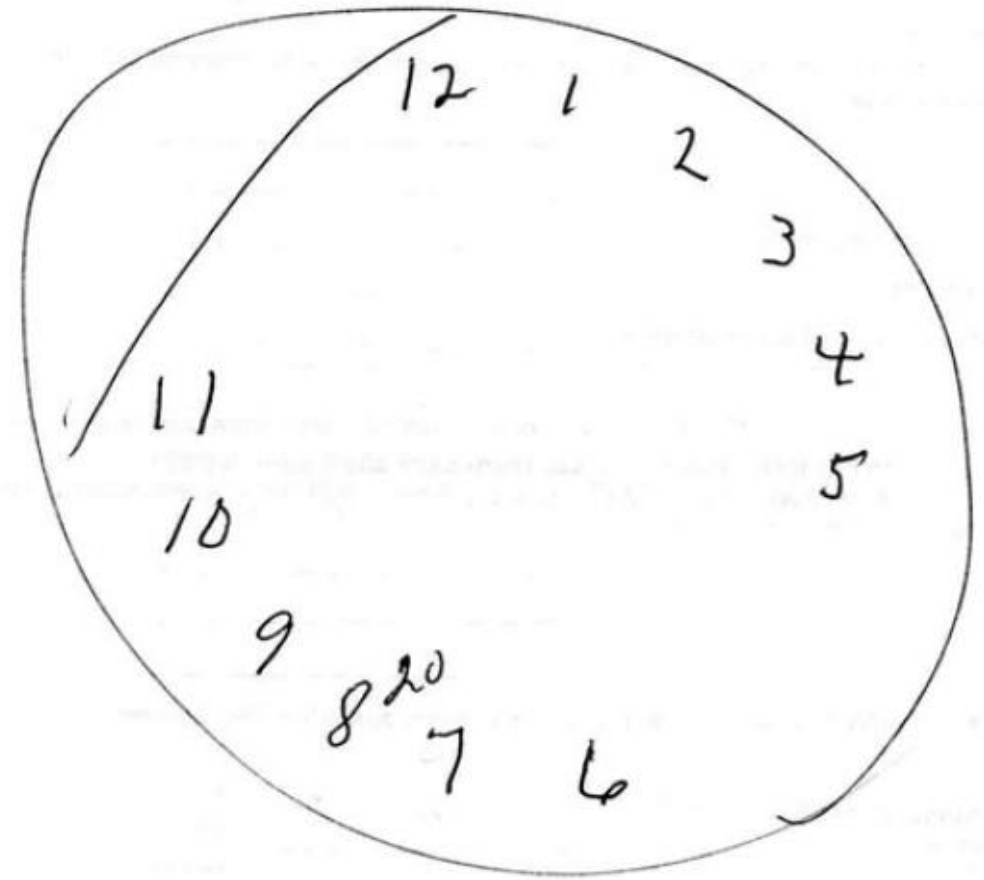
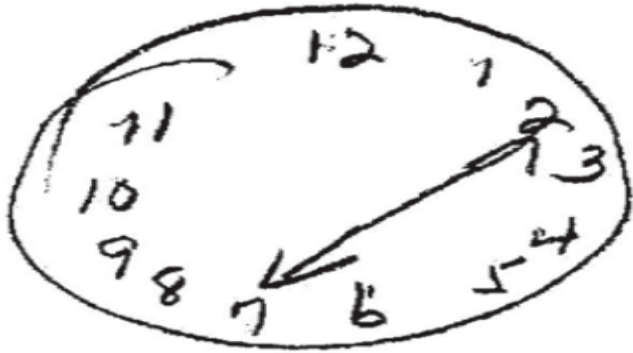


FIGURE 3-5. Clock drawn by early Alzheimer patient with Mini-Mental State Examination score of 28.

Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

A

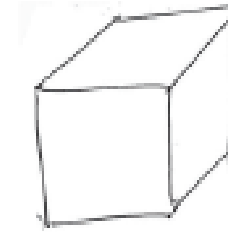


B



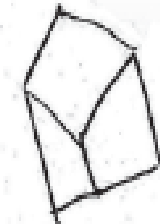
FIGURE 8–2. Freehand responses to the request, “Draw the face of a clock.”

The drawings show A) intact spatial organization but reduced semantic knowledge of hand configuration and placement for 2:35 (Mini-Mental State Examination [MMSE]=24) and B) marked spatial disorganization (MMSE=14).

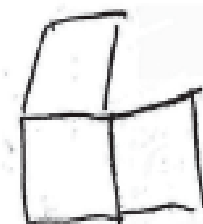


Model

A



B



C



D



FIGURE 8–1. Examples of abnormal cube copying in patients with Alzheimer disease.

The model figure is the “solid” cube. The other figures show A) loss of three-dimensional aspects, with preserved representation of the three visible sides (Mini-Mental State Examination [MMSE]=22); B) reduced representation of perspective (MMSE=20); C) lost representation of perspective/depth (MMSE=14); and D) perseverative response (MMSE=12); note the fine lines of the drawing are indicative of the patient’s uncertainty.

Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

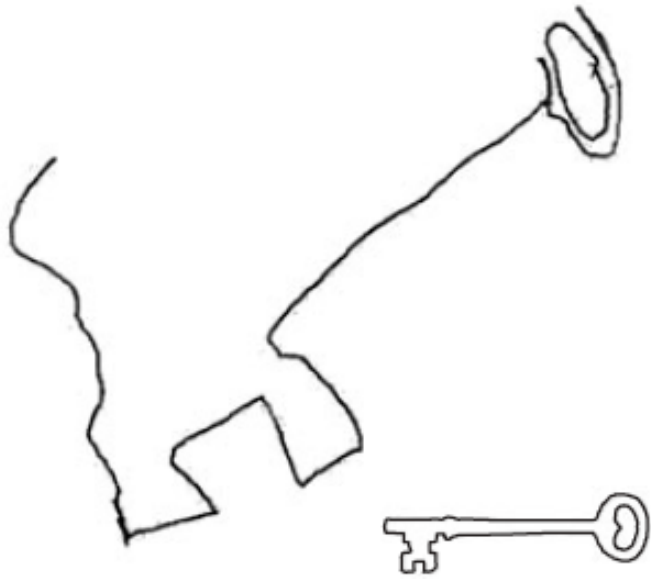


FIGURE 13–1. Apraxic attempt at drawing a key. The patient whose neuroimaging studies are shown in Figure 13–2 displayed prominent constructional apraxia (inability to draw to command or copy simple figures) in his attempt to copy a simple line drawing of a key. This was likely a result of the loss of integrative cognitive control as a consequence of the diffuse brain injury, with particular deficits noted in the frontal regions bilaterally, and right parietal as shown in Figure 13–2.

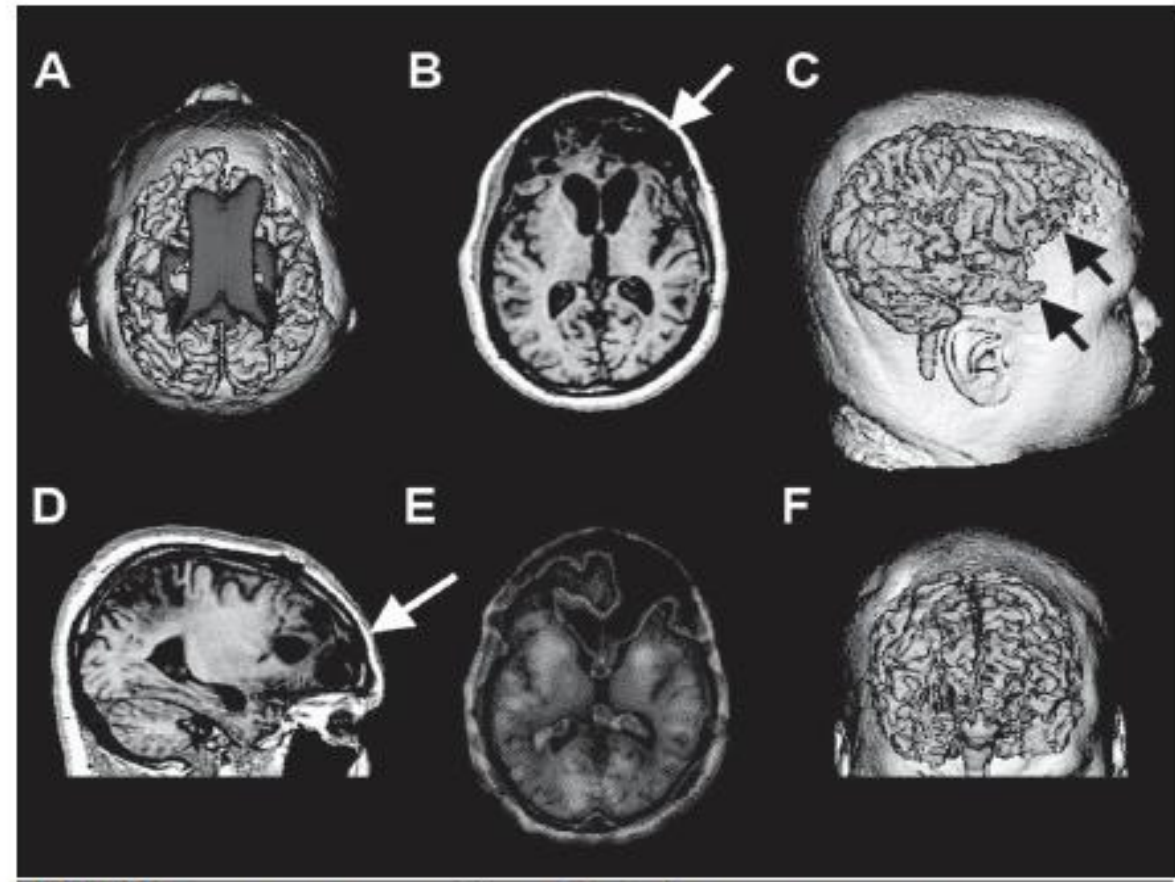


FIGURE 13–2. Neuroimaging in a case of dementia due to head trauma. (See color plate 10) Neuroimaging studies for the subject discussed in Figure 13–1. *B* is an axial T₁-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) image showing extensive frontal damage (white arrow) as a result of the severe traumatic brain injury (TBI). *D* is a sagittal T₁-weighted image showing the extensive frontal (white arrow) pathology present in this patient. *A*, *B*, and *F* all represent three-dimensional (3-D) reconstructions of the MRI as to visualize the ventricle (shown in blue) in the dorsal view in *A*, and the extensive frontotemporal wasting (black arrows) in *C* and by viewing the bifrontal atrophy, particularly in the inferior frontal region in *F*. *E* is the view of single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) findings at the same axial level as depicted in *B*. Note the extensive loss of frontal perfusion on the SPECT image. Lastly, note the generalized ventricular dilation (see *H* in Figure 13–4 for what a normal dorsal view should appear like). These imaging findings clearly demonstrate diffuse brain damage and generalized TBV loss, wherein the dementia due to head trauma diagnosis was straightforward to make given these neuroimaging findings, in conjunction with the history and neuropsychological assessment findings.

Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

Hyperkinetic perseverations—The elementary motor act cannot be terminated.



Perseveration of elements—The substitution, or addition, of a previously occurring element, or part of an element, into the current response.



Perseveration of features—No specific component of the element is perseverated. Instead a general characteristic, or feature, of the element intrudes upon the present response.



FIGURE 5–2. Types of graphomotor perseverations from the Graphical Sequences subtest of the Executive Control Battery (Goldberg et al. 2000).

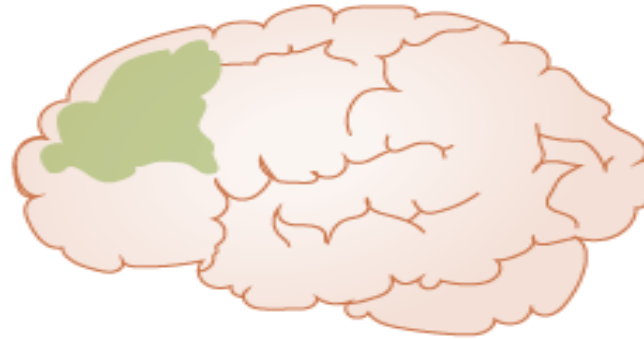
Elimelliset psykiatriset häiriöt

Otsalohkopiirit ja neuropsykiatriset oireet



orbitofrontaaliset otsalohkopiirit

- depressio
- impulsiivisuus
- arvostelukyvyyttömyys
- riskien arvioinnin vaikeus
- päätöksenteon vaikeus
- empatian puute
- väkivaltainen käyttäytyminen
- kyvyttömyys arvioida toisten tunnetiloja tai mielen sisältöä (*theory of mind*)
- sosiaalisten normien rikkominen
- autonomiset ja neurodoktrinologiset häiriöt



dorsolateraaliselta kuori-kerrokselta lähtevät otsalohkopiirit ja kognition häiriöt

- suunnittelu
- jaksottaminen
- tehtävän valinta
- työmuisti
- oman toiminnan arviointi
- metakognitio (omien kognitiivisten kykyjen arviointi)
- attentio
- depressio



cingulumista lähtevät otsalohkopiirit

- apatia
- amotivaatio
- anhedonia
- addiktiot
- negatiiviset oireet
- attention häiriöt

171121 Neurokognitiiviset häiriöt, muistisairaudet ja elimelliset aivo-oireyhtymät

Muistisairauteen liittyviä käytösoireita:

Käytösoire	Vallitsevuus etenevissä muistisairauksissa
Apatia	30–40 %
Masennus	30 %
Levottomuus, agitaatio	25–30 %
Ärtyneisyys	27 %
Ahdistuneisuus	21 %
Harhaluulot	18 %
Estottomuus (disinhibitio)	13 %
Hypomania tai mania	11 %
Aistiharhat	10 %
Jokin ylläolevista	70 %

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 4–5. Localizing neuropsychiatric findings

Region	History	Mental status	Sensorimotor
Frontal Otsalohko	Disorganization	High-level attention deficit	Gait apraxia
	Disinhibition	Luria motor sequences deficit	Mitgehen
	järjestymätön estottomuus	Go/no-go task deficit	Ipsilateral gaze preference
		Decrease in verbal fluency	Primitive reflexes
		Perseveration	Sanasujuvuus laskee
		Losses of set	Juuttuminen
		Confabulation	Ei pysty arvioimaan menetyksiä
		Witzelsucht	satuilu
		Dilapidation	vitsailu rapistuminen
	Apathy		Hypokinesia
Subcortical Kuorikerroksen alainen	Motor impairment	Dilapidation	Hypokinesia
	Social withdrawal	Mental torpor	Vahamaiset kasvot
	Cognitive impairment	Retrieval deficit	Masked facies
			Apinamainen asento
			Simian stance
			Festinating gait
			Kiirehtivä kävely
			Adventitious movement
			Satunnainen liike
			Muscular rigidity
			Lihaskäykkyys
			Cogwheeling
			hammasratasliike
			Gegenhalten
			Downward gaze palsy

Coffey & Cummings eds, 2012

Alaspäinkatse-halvaus

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 4–5. Localizing neuropsychiatric findings

Region	History	Mental status	Sensorimotor
Right hemisphere	Confusional state	Dysprosodia puhevaikeus	Left hypertonus
	Delusions	Visuoconstructive deficit	Left Babinski sign
	Spatial disorientation	Spatial analysis deficit	Left astereognosis
	Neglect	Left hemineglect	Left dysgraphesthesia
	Denial of deficit	Visual memory deficit	Double simultaneous extinction
	Dressing difficulties	Dressing apraxia	Posturing of left hand/arm with tandem gait
	Left-sided motor impairment	pukeutumisvaikeus	Left pronator drift Left quadrantanopia
Left hemisphere	Confusional state	Ideomotor apraxia	Right hypertonus
	Language impairment	Dysphasia	Right Babinski sign
	Match impairment	Dyslexia	Right astereognosis
		Dyscalculia	Right dysgraphesthesia
		Dysgraphia	Posturing of right hand/arm with tandem gait
		Right/left disorientation	Right pronator drift
		Finger agnosia	Right quadrantanopia
Bitemporal	Placidity	Amnesia	Superior quadrantanopia
	Hyperorality	Agnosia	
	Hypersexuality	Visual right	
		Auditory left	
		Anomia	
		Prosopagnosia kasvosokeus	
Biparietal	Spatial disorientation	Asimultanagnosia	Inferior quadrantanopia
			Ocular apraxia
			Optic ataxia

Coffey & Cummings eds, 2012

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 5–4. Description and common characteristics of dementia types

Syndrome	Initial complaints	Neuropsychological profile	First to notice changes
Depression Muistivaikeus, keskittymisvaikeus	Memory problems, poor focus	Fluctuating attention, slow learning curve, retrieval memory deficit with intact retention and recognition, fluctuating executive functioning, psychomotor slowing	Patient
Alzheimer’s dementia Toisto, unohtelu, sekavuus	Repetition, forgetfulness, confusion	Slowly progressive anterograde memory deficit with poor learning, retention, and recognition; impaired naming, semantic fluency, and executive deficits; visuospatial processing deficits and apraxia, aphasia, and agnosia in advanced illness; functional decline	Patient/family
Frontotemporal dementia Persoonallisuus/ käyttäytymismuutos	Personality/behavioral change	Executive functioning deficits (perseveration, impulsivity, impaired planning, stimulus boundedness, impaired mental flexibility, impaired synthesis), impaired selective attention, relatively preserved memory in earlier stages	Family
Dementia with Lewy bodies Hyviä/huonoja päiviä, Sekavuus, harhaluulot, harhat, unihäiriöt	Good and bad days, confusion, delusions, hallucinations, parasomnias	Progressive insidious cognitive decline with pronounced attentional fluctuations and executive deficits; marked visuo-perceptual errors; retrieval memory deficit initially followed by poor retention; autonomic dysfunction and falls; motor skills marked by parkinsonism; vivid, detailed visual hallucinations	Patient/family
Parkinson’s dementia Vaikea aloittaa, Hidastunut ajattelu, Havaitsemisen ongelmat	Poor initiation, slowed thinking, perceptual problems	Fluctuating attention, intact learning curve, retrieval memory deficit with poor retention and intact recognition, mildly impaired naming, slow processing speed, visuospatial processing deficits, executive dysfunction, psychomotor slowing	Family

Coffey & Cummings eds, 2012

TABLE 5–5. Distinguishing manifestations of the dementias

Mood/behavior	AD: depression, anxiety, apathy	Alzheimer: masennus, ahdistuneisuus, apatia
	DEP: vegetative symptoms	Masennus: väsymys, psykomotorinen hidastuneisuus, ruokahaluttomuus, laihtuminen
	FTD: marked personality/behavior changes, unawareness, disinhibition, apathy, fixations and compulsions, emotional blunting, poor hygiene, impulsivity	
	DLB and PD: depression greater than in AD and may present before motor symptoms, apathy, impulsive/compulsive behavior from medication side effects in PD	
Eating	AD: preference for salty and sweet foods	
	DEP: increase or decrease in appetite	
	FTD: specific food preferences, overeating	
	DLB and PD: difficulties swallowing	
Hallucinations/delusions	AD: hallucinations and delusions in advanced illness	
	DEP: can be present in severe cases	
	FTD: rare	
	DLB: visual hallucinations early (often people and animals)	
	PD: visual hallucinations late or related to medication side effects	

TABLE 5–5. Distinguishing manifestations of the dementias

Sleep	AD: disrupted circadian rhythms
	DEP: hypersomnia or insomnia
	FTD: disrupted circadian rhythms
	DLB and PD: parasomnias
Other	AD: motor skills mostly preserved, decreased smell/taste
	DEP: decreased libido, psychomotor retardation
	FTD: frontal release signs, slow eye movements, incontinence, increased interest in sex
	DLB: autonomic dysfunction, neuroleptic medication sensitivity, poor saccadic pursuit, bradyphrenia and bradykinesia. Cognitive difficulties develop before motor symptoms (within 1 year).
	PD: autonomic dysfunction in advanced illness, neuroleptic medication sensitivity, saccadic pursuit, cognitive difficulties develop at least 1 year after motor symptoms

Note. AD=Alzheimer's dementia; DEP=depression; FTD=frontotemporal dementia; DLB=dementia with Lewy bodies; PD=Parkinson's dementia.

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 4–4. Differential diagnosis of dementia

Syndrome	Area of impairment				
	Memory		Executive	Parietal ^a	EPS
	Executive (encoding/retrieval)	Cortical (storage)			
Dementia of the Alzheimer's type (NP + NFT)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Frontotemporal dementia (NFT, NP + NFT)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No Yes later
Dementia with Lewy bodies ^b (LB)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Subcortical dementia (LB, NFT) ^c	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Vascular dementia	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Alzheimer's plus Parkinson's disease ^d dementia (LB + NP + NFT)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note. EPS = extrapyramidal side effects; LB = Lewy bodies; NFT = neurofibrillary tangles; NP = neuritic plaques.

^aLanguage, calculations, praxis, visuoconstructional.

^bVisual hallucinations, systematized delusions, frequent falls, syncope, waxing and waning attentional and cognitive symptoms, neuroleptic sensitivity; onset of all symptoms temporally related.

^cParkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, progressive supranuclear palsy.

^dParkinson's disease precedes the Alzheimer's-type dementia by at least 1 year.

TABLE 15–4. Differences in delusions and hallucinations in psychotic patients with and without dementia

	Patients without dementia	Patients with dementia
Delusions	Systematized Bizarre	Unsystematized Commonplace (children, animals)
Hallucinations	Auditory	Visual

Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

Differential Diagnosis of Psychotic Disorders

Harhaluuloja,
Harhoja,
Järjestäytymätön puhe
ja käytös

Somaattinen
psykoosi

Somaattinen
sairaus?

Kyllä

Ei

Päihteet,
Lääkitys,
Myrkytys?

Kyllä

Päihde/lääke/
myrkytys-
psykoosi

Ei

Skitsofrenia-
oireet
kestäneet > 1kk?

Kyllä

Kyllä

Masennus?
Mania?

Ei

Kyllä

Mieliala-
oireiden kesto
Lyhyt?

Ei

Ainakin 2 viikkoa
harhaluuloja tai harhoja
Ilman mielialaoireita?

Ei

Masennus/ Kaksisuuntaisen mielialan
häiriön psykoottinen jakso

Delusions, hallucinations, disorganized
speech, or grossly disorganized
behavior

Due to the direct physiological effects
of a general medical condition

Yes

PSYCHOTIC
DISORDER
DUE TO A
GENERAL
MEDICAL
CONDITION

No

Due to the direct
physiological effects
of a substance (e.g.,
a drug of abuse, a
medication, or a
toxin)

Yes

SUBSTANCE-
INDUCED
PSYCHOTIC
DISORDER

No

Symptoms of
active phase of
Schizophrenia,
lasting at least
1 month

Yes

Major
Depressive or
Manic Episode
concurrent with
active-phase
symptoms

No

Total duration
of mood
episodes has
been brief
relative to
duration of
active and
residual periods

Yes

Duration at
least 6 months

Yes

SCHIZO-
PHRENIA

No

SCHIZO-
PHRENIFORM
DISORDER

At least 2 weeks
of delusions or
hallucinations
in the absence
of prominent
mood symptoms

Yes

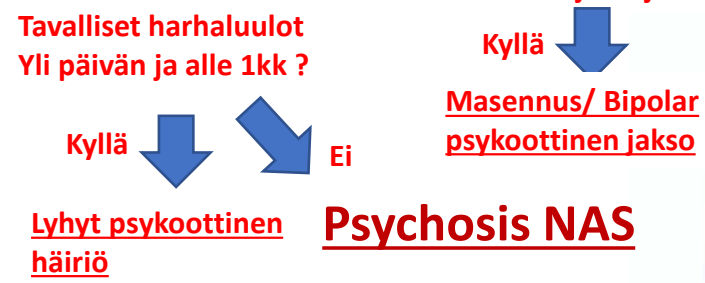
SCHIZO-
AFFECTIVE
DISORDER

No

MOOD
DISORDER
WITH
PSYCHOTIC
FEATURES
(see Mood
Disorders tree)

Figure 1-3 Differential diagnosis of psychotic disorders. (Source: American Psychiatric Association (2000) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed., Text Rev. APA, Washington, DC, pp. 750–751.)

17.11.2021



Psychosis NAS

= jos ei ole tavallinen psykoosi, niin mikä sairaus se on?

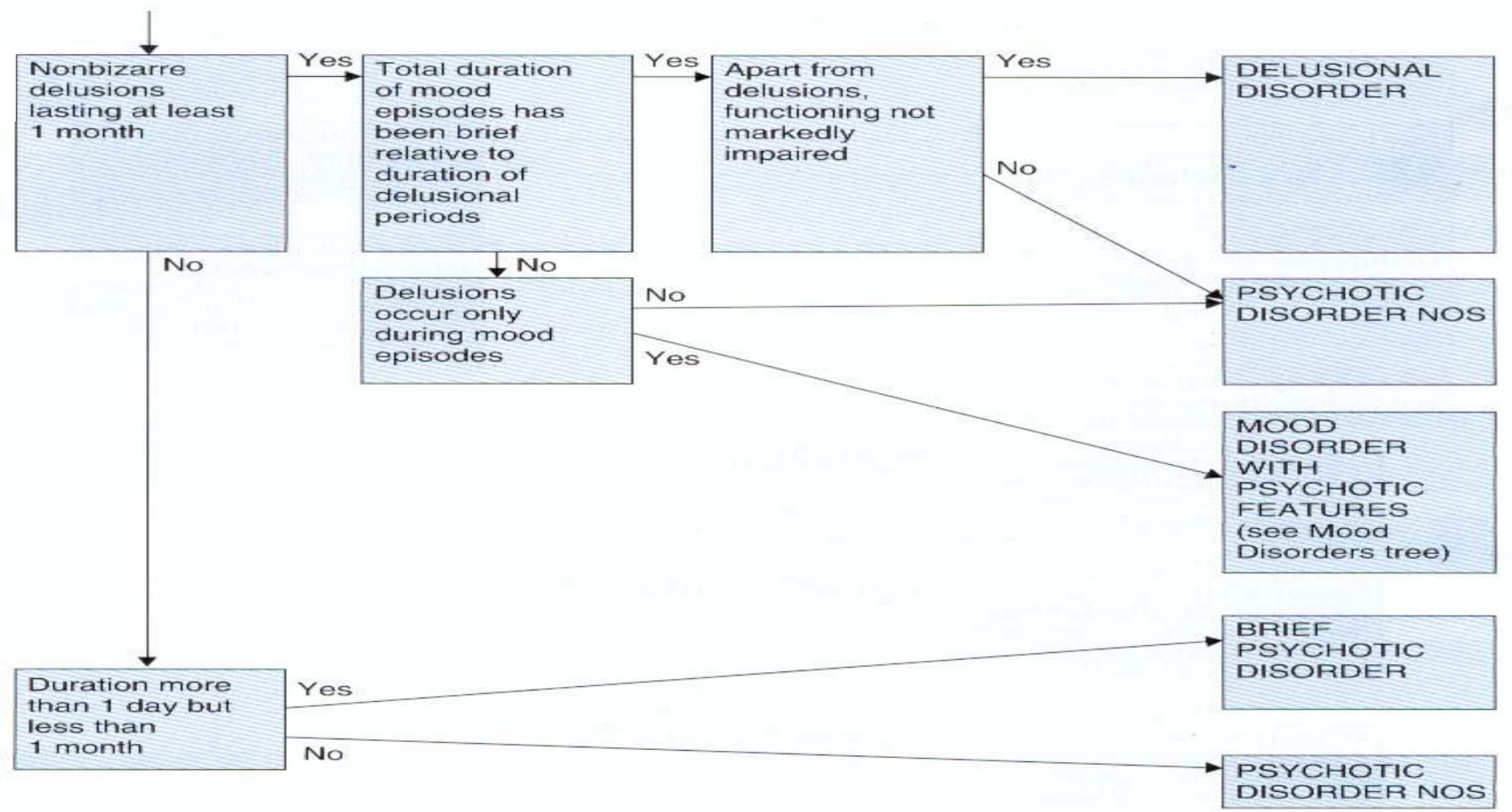


Figure 1-3 (Continued)

TABLE 21–1. Features of psychosis and clinical course in different disorders in the elderly

Diagnosis in the elderly	Features of psychosis	Clinical course	Other clinical features
Alcohol intoxication or withdrawal	Auditory hallucinations	Clinical course depends on abstinence from alcohol use	Short-term memory loss
Alzheimer's disease	Isolated delusions and hallucinations, often intermittent; paranoid delusions of someone stealing things, spouse's infidelity, or home not being one's own	Psychotic features may or may not persist over time; agitation and aggression often present; response to antipsychotics limited by side effects	Progressive memory loss with decline in instrumental and basic activities of daily living with disease progression
Bipolar disorder, mania	Euphoria or irritability, grandiosity, flight of ideas, excessive spending, hypersexuality	Responsive to lithium, anticonvulsants	May be secondary to medical disorders or medication toxicity
Brief psychotic disorder	Variable delusional thinking and hallucinations	Variable course, often resolves within days to weeks	Stressors are common antecedents
Delirium	Markedly fluctuating psychotic features	Resolves rapidly after identifying and treating the underlying cause	Disorientation, specific medical etiology
Delusional disorder	Persecutory, erotomanic, or somatic delusions	Difficult to treat, partial response to antipsychotics	Not accompanied by hallucinations

TABLE 21–1. Features of psychosis and clinical course in different disorders in the elderly

Diagnosis in the elderly	Features of psychosis	Clinical course	Other clinical features
Frontotemporal dementia	Symptoms of disinhibition resembling hypomania; clear-cut delusions and hallucinations are uncommon	Memory preserved through the early part of the illness; frontal lobe release signs and executive function deficits	Impulsivity in the verbal, motor, sexual, and appetite domains; apathy more common in later stages
Lewy body dementia	Prominent visual hallucinations	Fluctuating course short term, rapidly progressive dementia longer term	Extrapyramidal signs worsen markedly with most antipsychotics
Parkinson's disease	Hallucinations and delusions	Psychosis typically related to levodopa or dopamine agonist use and diminishes with dosage reduction	Extrapyramidal signs worsen with most antipsychotics
Psychotic depression	Somatic delusions, delusions of guilt, rare hallucinations	Responsive to electroconvulsive therapy, antipsychotic plus antidepressant treatment	Major depression present; late-onset patients do not have increased family history of affective disorder
Schizophrenia	Complex systematized delusions, command hallucinations	Positive symptoms may respond to antipsychotics; negative symptoms difficult to treat	Late onset: more females, positive symptoms, auditory and visual hallucinations, family history not common
Vascular dementia	Psychotic features overlap with those of Alzheimer's disease	Stepwise progression, focal neurological signs, depression and executive function deficits common	Vascular risk factors: obesity, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, smoking, family history

TABLE 15–9. Potential causes of agitation and aggression in dementia

Etiology	Examples	Intervention
Primary disease process	Patient swings fists at staff when he cannot express his needs. Patient with agnosia is distraught when she sees her reflection in the mirror.	Provide picture board so the patient can point to the picture representing his need. Remove or cover mirrors and other reflective surfaces.
Psychiatric syndrome	Patient meets criteria for depression of Alzheimer disease. Patient is delusional that staff is trying to poison her.	Treat with antidepressant. Treat with neuroleptic.
Medical problem	Patient has a urinary tract infection. Patient with arthritis of his knees grimaces when walking.	Treat with antibiotics. Treat with analgesic.
Environmental factors	Patient becomes disruptive during shift changes, when there is commotion. Patient living at home is restless on days when home health aide is not present.	Engage patient in an activity far from nursing station during change of shift. Increase the frequency of home health aide visits.
Caregiver approach	Patient is physically aggressive with his daughter during morning care. She often rushes him because of time pressure. Caregiver frequently argues with or corrects patient.	Hands-on caregiver assessment and teaching by expert dementia care nurse. Counseling session with physician to modify caregiver's approach.

Weiner M and Lipton A eds, The American Psychiatric Publishing Textbook of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias, 2009

Table 81.1 Association between the HPA axis function and clinical variables in neuropsychiatric disorders

Patient group	HPA axis function	Cognition deficits	Depressed mood	Medial temporal damage
Alzheimer's disease	Overactive	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (weakly correlated with HPA activity)
Bipolar depression	Overactive	✓	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (small samples)
Cushing's disease	Overactive	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)
Head injury	Overactive (acutely)	✓	✓	✓
Huntington's disease	Overactive	✓	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	0
Korsakoff's syndrome/ alcoholism	Overactive (in withdrawal)	✓	✓	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)
Multiple sclerosis	Overactive (in severe illness)	✓	✓	0
Normal ageing	Overactive (in oldest old)	✓ (mild) (correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (variable)	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)
Parkinson's disease	Normal	✓	✓	0
Post-traumatic stress disorder	Underactive peripherally	✓	✓	✓ (correlated with cognition)
Schizophrenia	Near normal	✓	✓	✓
Stroke	Overactive (acutely)	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	0
Temporal lobe epilepsy	Overactive (acutely)	✓	✓	✓
Unipolar depression	Overactive	✓ (weakly correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)	✓ (correlated with HPA activity)

✓, Significant correlations have been reported, but the strength of the association varies

0, no association

Mitchell, 2009

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt

Table 15.1 Pharmacological management of psychosis in major neurocognitive disorders [36]

Medication category	Daily dosing	Side effect monitoring	Comments
<i>Atypical antipsychotics (AAP)</i>			
Risperidone	Initial: 0.25 mg od-bid Titration: 0.25–0.5 mg q3–7 days Max: 2 mg	Sedation Postural hypotension Falls Anticholinergic side effects (dry mouth, constipation, confusion) EPS, particularly parkinsonian side effects (rigidity, bradykinesia, shuffling gait, masked facies, tremor) Olanzapine and quetiapine are more sedating than risperidone or aripiprazole	Best supported AAP for NPS Most likely AAP to cause EPS
Olanzapine	Initial: 2.5–5 mg qhs Titration: 2.5–5 mg q3–7 days Max: 10 mg		Most likely AAP to cause metabolic side effects
Quetiapine	Initial: 12.5 mg bid Titration: 12.5–25 mg q3–7 days Max: 150 mg		Used for Parkinson disease-related and Lewy body-related NCD at lower doses
Aripiprazole	Initial: 2–5 mg daily Titration: 2–5 mg q3–7 days Max: 10 mg		Most likely AAP to cause akathisia (restlessness)

Hategan A et al , 2018

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt

Table 15.1 Pharmacological management of psychosis in major neurocognitive disorders [36]

Medication category	Daily dosing	Side effect monitoring	Comments
<i>Typical antipsychotics</i>			
Haloperidol	Initial: 0.25 mg bid Titration: 0.5 mg bid q3–7 days Max: 1.5 mg bid	Haloperidol more likely to cause EPS than AAP	Gold standard for delirium Given IM in ED when other formulations are unavailable
<i>SSRI antidepressants</i>			
Citalopram	Initial: 5–10 mg daily Titration: 10 mg q7 days Max: 20 mg	Headache Nausea (given with food to decrease GI upset) Diarrhea Sweating Insomnia Hyponatremia Risk of GI bleed QTc prolongation at higher dose of citalopram Risk of falls, fractures, and osteoporosis	Citalopram is best supported SSRI for NPS, with evidence for both citalopram and sertraline
Sertraline	Initial: 25 mg daily Titration: 25 mg q7 days Max: 100 mg		

Hategan A et al , 2018

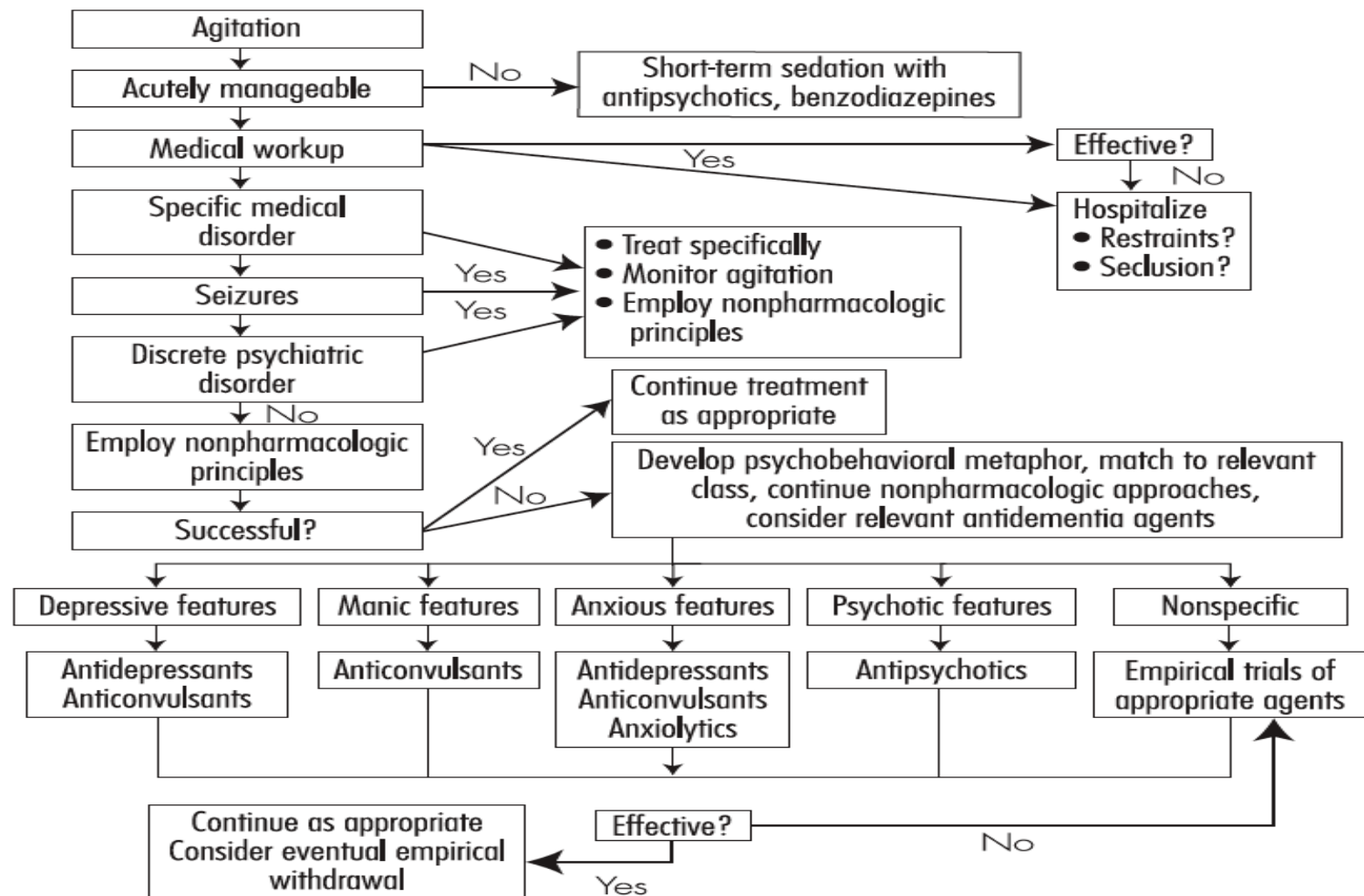
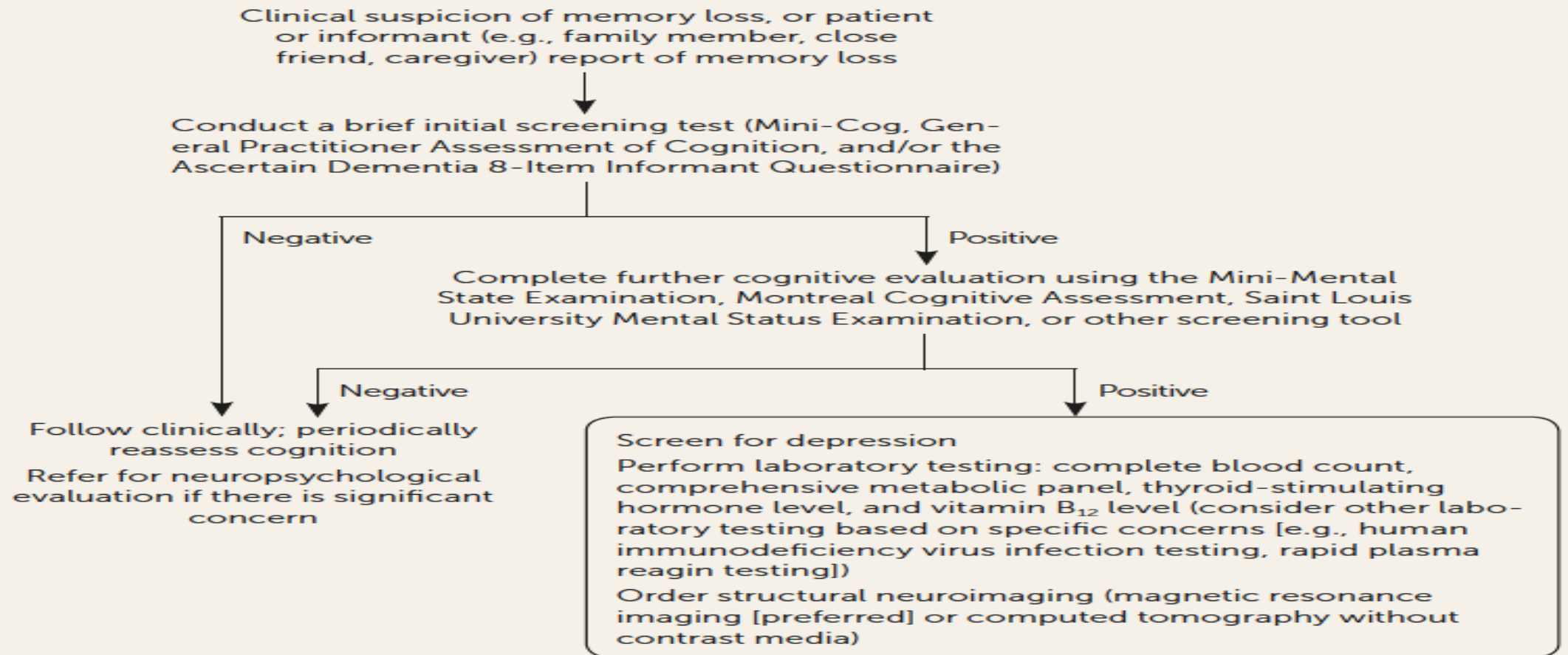


FIGURE 16–1. Management of agitation in dementia.

Source. Reprinted from Tariot PN: "Treatment of Agitation in Dementia." *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 60 (suppl 1):11–20, 1999. Used with permission.

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

FIGURE 1



Algorithm for the evaluation of suspected dementia.

Falk N et al, 2018

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 1

Diagnostic Criteria for Neurocognitive Disorders

Major neurocognitive disorder

Significant cognitive decline in at least one cognitive domain as seen in *both* of the following:

Concerns expressed by the patient or reliable informant or as seen by the clinician

Objective neurocognitive testing/assessments

Interference with instrumental activities of daily living

Cannot occur exclusively during bouts of delirium

Cannot be explained by another mental disorder

Specify one or more causal subtypes

Alzheimer disease

Frontotemporal lobar degeneration

Human immunodeficiency virus infection

Huntington disease

Lewy body dementia

Parkinson disease

Prion disease

Substance/medication use

Traumatic brain injury

Minor neurocognitive disorder

Modest cognitive decline in at least one cognitive domain as seen in *both* of the following:

Concerns expressed by the patient or reliable informant or as seen by the clinician

Objective neurocognitive testing/assessments

Does not interfere with instrumental activities of daily living, but they require additional time and effort

Vascular disease

Other medical condition

Multiple etiologies

Information from references 23 and 24.

Falk N et al, 2018

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 2

Cognitive Domains Affected by Dementia and Associated Symptoms

Cognitive domain	Symptoms and observations
Complex attention	Normal, routine tasks take longer; difficulty in completing tasks when multiple stimuli are present; difficulty in maintaining information while completing task (e.g., completing mental math calculations, remembering a phone number to dial); work requires more overview/rechecking than before
Executive function	Difficulty in completing previously familiar multistep tasks, such as preparing a meal; no longer wanting to participate in activities of the home; difficulty in completing activities or tasks because of easy distractibility; social outings become more taxing and less enjoyable
Language	Difficulty finding the correct words; using general pronouns regularly instead of names; mispronunciation of words; problems with understanding verbal and written communication
Learning and memory	Forgetting to buy items or buying the same items multiple times at the store; repetition in conversations; difficulty in recalling recent events; relying on lists of tasks to complete; forgetting to pay bills
Perceptual-motor	Difficulty in using familiar technology, tools, or kitchen appliances; getting lost in familiar environments
Social cognition	Apathy, increase in inappropriate behaviors, loss of empathy, impaired judgment

Information from references 23 and 24.

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 3

Key Findings and Suggested Etiologies in Patients with Cognitive Impairment

Suggested etiology	Key findings on history and examination
Alzheimer disease	Insidious and gradual onset of memory and learning symptoms without evidence of plateaus; recall of recent events is most affected; cardiovascular disease risk factors; depression and apathy; sleep disturbances
Delirium	Recent hospitalization or acute illness, inattention, fluctuating behavior changes, altered level of consciousness
Frontotemporal dementia	Socially inappropriate behaviors; loss of empathy; changes in dress, eating habits, religious/political beliefs; development of compulsive behaviors; progressive aphasia
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	History of high-risk sexual behavior or drug use, apathy, poor attention and concentration, hyperreflexia, slow limb movements
Hypoperfusion from heart failure	Syncope, history of heart failure
Intracranial tumor	Seizures, neurologic deficits
Medication adverse effects	Use of anticholinergic drugs, benzodiazepines, opioids, or muscle relaxants

Falk N et al, 2018

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

TABLE 3

Key Findings and Suggested Etiologies in Patients with Cognitive Impairment

Suggested etiology	Key findings on history and examination
Neurocognitive disorder with Lewy body dementia	Daytime drowsiness, daytime naps lasting more than two hours, prolonged staring spells, disorganized speech, visual hallucinations, parkinsonian symptoms
Vascular dementia	History of symptoms beginning after cerebrovascular events
Other medical conditions	
Depression	Anhedonia, feelings of worthlessness, slowed speech, flat affect, sleep disturbance
Hypothyroidism	Fatigue, cold intolerance, constipation, weight gain, dry skin, prolonged deep tendon reflexes, myalgias
Neurosyphilis	History of high-risk sexual behavior or injection drug use, vision and hearing loss, decreased proprioception, stabbing extremity pains
Niacin/vitamin B ₃ deficiency	History of bariatric surgery or malabsorption disorders, photosensitive rash, anxiety, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting
Normal-pressure hydrocephalus	Urinary incontinence and broad-based, shuffling gait
Vitamin B ₁₂ deficiency	Ascending paresthesias, tongue soreness, limb weakness, weight loss
Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome	History of alcoholism, nystagmus or extraocular muscle weakness, broad-based gait and stance

Adapted with permission from Simmons BB, Hartmann B, DeJoseph D. Evaluation of suspected dementia. Am Fam Physician. 2011;84(8):897, with additional information from references 23 through 27, 31, and 32.

Falk N et al, 2018

171121 Psykoosit ja vaikeat neurokognitiiviset häiriöt - erotusdiagnostiikkaa

SORT: KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRACTICE

Clinical recommendation	Evidence rating	References
In patients with suspected dementia, the Mini-Cog, the General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition, or the Ascertain Dementia 8-Item Informant Questionnaire should be used to determine the need for further evaluation.	C	29, 33-37
Patients who screen positive for cognitive impairment on brief screening tests should be evaluated further to quantify the degree of impairment.	C	29
The standard laboratory evaluation for patients with cognitive impairment includes testing for anemia, hypothyroidism, vitamin B ₁₂ deficiency, diabetes mellitus, and liver and kidney disease.	C	29
Magnetic resonance imaging without contrast media is the preferred imaging test to exclude other intracranial abnormalities, such as stroke, subdural hematoma, normal-pressure hydrocephalus, or a treatable mass.	C	41, 42

A = consistent, good-quality patient-oriented evidence; **B** = inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence; **C** = consensus, disease-oriented evidence, usual practice, expert opinion, or case series. For information about the SORT evidence rating system, go to <http://www.aafp.org/afpsort>.