

Psychiatric/Mental Health Symptoms Potentially Due to Other Causes Kim A. Drury RN, MSN

When someone is first diagnosed as having a mental health problem or psychiatric disorder, it is advisable to have at least a thorough general medical diagnostic work-up and, if indicated, additional more specific diagnostic medical work-up to arrive at the best diagnoses and treatment.

There are certain medical conditions that in some cases cause symptoms that look like a psychiatric disorders. In other cases both general medical conditions and psychiatric disorders occur together and one affects the other. Both conditions need to be treated. At times symptoms may be due to adverse effects of certain medications. In yet other cases, the symptoms are solely due to psychiatric disorders. The following information gives you an idea of how some symptoms may or may not be totally due to psychiatric disorders.

This information is not meant to take the place of seeing a physician, but will help you be more informed and be a better advocate for yourself and family or friends.

Psychiatric Disorders/ Symptoms	General Medical Conditions	<u>Medications</u>
 Changes in personality Memory problems Major Depressive Disorder/Depression Bipolar Disorder (At times symptoms of major depressive disorders and at other times symptoms of mania) Schizophrenia/Other Psychosis 	Nervous System Disorders: • Stroke [Cerebral vascular accident (CVA)]	
 Changes in personality Memory problems Olfactory hallucinations 	• Tumors	

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(Involving sense of smell; odors that no one else smells. Ex. Something burning or foul odor, but no physical cause or evidence to explain this symptom) Major Depressive Disorder/Depression Schizophrenia/Other Psychosis Impulse Control	Traumatic Brain	
Problems Intermittent Explosive	Injury	
 Disorder Personality Changes Major Depressive Disorder/Depression 		
Bipolar Disorder		
Bipolar Disorder	Temporal Lobe Epilepsy	
 Major Depressive Disorder/Depression Bipolar Disorder 	Hypothalamus and Related Brain Structures-Circadian Rhythm Disturbance/"Biologi cal Clock" (Some functions have circadian rhythms/24 Hour Regulation – Ex. Body Temperature, Blood Pressure, Cortisol Levels, Sleep/Wake Cycle)	
Major Depressive Disorder/Depression Psychosis (Hallucinations or delusions that can occur as part of Schizophrenia, Substance Use/Abuse/Dependence , in addition to Depression or Bipolar)	Parkinson's Disease	
Major DepressiveDisorder/DepressionBipolar Disorder	Huntington's Chorea	
Major Depressive Disorder/Depression	Multiple Sclerosis	

Dementia	 Infections affecting the nervous system: Encephalitis HIV Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease ("Mad Cow Disease") 	
 Disorientation Confusion Anxiety Aggression/Combative Delirium (periods of confusion, disorientation, decreased level of consciousness, concentration, judgement; changes in emotions and/or visual perception that begin within a few hours or a few days; symptoms come and go) 		
 Major Depressive Disorder/Depression Anxiety Mania Agitation Increased aggression Confusion Decreased cognitive ability (ex. Concentration, Information processing, judgement, decision-making) 	Hepatitis C (HCV)	 Interfuron + Riboviran (Used to treat HCV) Steroids (ex. Prednisone/Solumedrol) mood swings, agitation, psychosis) Heart/Blood Pressure Medications (Cardiovascular) (ex. Inderol/Propranolol Clonidine/Catepres, Digitalis/Digoxin/Lanoxin) depressed mood in some patients Cancer meds (Antineoplastics) Difficulty clearing any medication can result in delirium (ex.kidney, liver problems)
Major Depressive Disorder/DepressionBipolar Disorder	Thyroid Disease- Hypothyroidism (low)	

DeliriumAnxiety	or Hyperthyroidism (high) Diabetes Mellitus Cushing's Syndrome Addison's Disease (ACTH insufficiency) Pituitary Gland Disease/Dysfunction - Hypopituitarism (low)/ Hyperpituitarism (high)	
 Disorientation Confusion Anxiety Aggression/Combative Delirium 	Oxygen Deficits: • Hypoxia (Decreased oxygen in bloodstream) (ex. Anemias, COPD/Emphysema/As thma, Congestive Heart Failure, Irregular Heart Beat/Arrhythmias, Heart Attack, Stroke, Pneumonia)	
 Disorientation Confusion Anxiety Restlessness Muscle twitching Agitation Seizures Aggression/Combative Delirium Weakness Lethargy 	Electrolyte Imbalances:	

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