Development of psychotic symptoms following ingestion of small quantities of alcohol

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Abstract: Psychotic symptoms can occur in some clinical conditions related to alcohol, such as intoxication, withdrawal, and other alcohol-induced neuropsychiatric disorders. Here, we present a case report of a 24-year-old man, without a known psychiatric history, who developed brief psychotic symptoms following ingestion of small quantities of alcohol repeatedly. To our knowledge, no related previous literature regarding this has been reported.

Keywords: Alcohol consumption, psychotic symptoms, behavioral change, minimal quantity, pathological intoxication, schizophrenia

Introduction

Patients with alcohol abuse and dependence may suffer from psychiatric disorder, and there is a high prevalence of alcohol and other drug use disorders among patients with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders — shown to be as high as 50% in some studies.1–3 A high prevalence of alcohol abuse and substance use disorders has also been found in patients with first-episode psychosis.4,5 While alcohol-induced psychotic disorder is a well-recognized clinical disorder, relatively little is known about the mechanism of this condition. Previous studies have reported decreased γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA, inhibitory)6 and increased plasma glutamate and aspartate in patients who consume alcohol,7 while a placebo-controlled study reported superior efficacy of the inhibitory neurotransmitter glycine in reducing hallucinations in patients.8 Certain genetic variants (alleles), particularly the ADH1B*2, ADH1B*3, ADN1C*1, and ALDH2*2 alleles, which code for alcohol-metabolizing enzymes such as alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) and aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH), have been associated with lower rates of alcohol dependence.8 The presence of these alleles may lead to an accumulation of acetaldehyde during the alcohol metabolism process, which can result in heightened subjective and objective effects.8

Furthermore, the existence of an acute brain syndrome manifested by psychotic reaction to alcohol without regard to the amount of alcohol consumed has been well-described in the past.9,10 The acute, chaotic disruption of behavior resulting from ingestion of a small quantity of alcohol, known as “pathological intoxication”, has long been recognized as a psychiatric entity.11 Pathological intoxication (PI), also called alcohol idiosyncratic intoxication, was said to occur predominantly in persons with low tolerance to alcohol, but its existence as a definable syndrome is still controversial.12 The disease has been defined as an acute brain syndrome manifested by a marked behavioral or psychotic reaction after minimal alcohol intake in people with no preexisting mental disorder.12 The essential points of all the definitions of this disease were the following: 1) marked maladaptive behavioral change (usually aggressive or assaultive behavior)
with minimal alcohol intake, 2) the behavior is atypical of the
person when not drinking, and 3) cause not being any other
physical or mental disorder according to DSM-III-R (Diagnostic
and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Third Edition
Revised).13 Although PI had been listed in previous DSM
editions, DSM-IV omitted it because of lack of supporting
evidence to show that it was distinct from regular alcohol
intoxication. Furthermore, such a condition of PI would be
mostly likely diagnosed as alcohol intoxication or alcohol-
related disorder according to DSM-IV to DSM-V.

There was also some evidence of PI in the People’s
Republic of China, and only ten published case reports of
PI have been identified upon a Chinese language literature
review from 1984 to 2012. The data for this review were
based on the Chinese language literature identified from
searches of the China National Knowledge Infrastructure
(www.cnki.net; 1979–2012), which is the largest online
Chinese language literature database. The clinical specifics
related to these published cases are summarized in Table 1.
Blood alcohol concentration was not measured in any patient,
none of them showed unsteady gait and were inarticulate.
Besides, all had absolute aggressive behavior changes,
and the duration of the episode was quite short and ceased after
a few minutes to several hours. Most of them were young,
and four of them had accompanying schizophrenic symptoms
such as visual hallucination or delusion.

In the current study, we report a 24-year-old man, without
a known psychiatric history of psychotic or affective disorder,
who developed a unique, brief psychotic disorder following
ingestion of small quantities of alcohol, which seems very
different from PI.

Case presentation
The patient provided written informed consent for publica-
tion of this case report. Mr Z. is a 24-year-old, previously
healthy college student who developed psychotic features after
drinking beer on the evening of June 15, 2011. Ten minutes
after having drunk two glasses (∼200 mL) of beer (alcoholic
strength of the beer was less than 4%), he was agitated and
screaming, saying that his parents were in danger and that he
should go to save them. He also masturbated in public with-
out feeling shy although there were two female classmates
around. Following this, he was sent to the hospital immedi-
ately. At the time of admission, he presented with unusual
thought processes and disorganized thinking. At the hospital,
he demanded strongly that the door be closed and curtains be
drawn over the windows. When the nurses switched on the
light, he would scream at them. When he saw his father, he
grabbed both of his father’s hands tightly as if he feared losing
his father. He closed his eyes but did not sleep the entire
night, and he also called his father’s name every 5 minutes to
ensure that his father was around. If his father did not respond,
he would feel nervous. He looked at the curtain all through
the night from the bed, watching the shadow that the light of
street lamp cast through the curtain, and listened to the noise
of cars as if waiting for something to happen. He felt that the
living environment around him was not as usual.

Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the
brain and 24-hour ambulatory electroencephalogram exami-
nation revealed no remarkable changes. Self-Rating Anxiety
Scale and Self-Rating Depression Scale were administered to
him, and the scores of the two scales were 50 and 28. There
were no other mental records for him as he was unwilling
to complete any more tests. At the time of admission, blood
was routinely drawn to determine the blood alcohol level,
perform routine blood examination, and assess hepatic and
renal function and serum electrolyte level. Blood alcohol
level on admission was 30 mg/dL (6.52 mmol/L), and other
blood examination results were normal. Besides, the time
span between ingestion of alcohol and blood alcohol level
testing was very short – it was approximately 2 or 3 hours.
There was no evidence of auditory or visual hallucination,
delusions of reference, or other psychotic symptoms. He
had not experienced stress or other traumatic experiences
before. Besides, there was a drinking history for the patient:
he had consumed alcohol only one or two times in the past
3 months – far from alcohol abuse and dependence.

For this reason, it was considered that the current
situation was an episode of brief psychotic symptoms, but
not schizophrenia spectrum or other psychotic disorders.
So, the doctor began therapy with Seroquel (Quetiapine)
25 mg Qn initially. Four days later, the dose was increased
to 50 mg/night. The patient began showing great improve-
ment within 7 days after admission. The doctor felt that
his mental state returned to normal and that his symptoms
resolved completely. He was discharged on the treatment
of Seroquel (Quetiapine) 50 mg/night. When he went back
to school 1 week later, he did not take medication as before.
He still studied well in school as before and showed no unusual
behavior or symptoms.

Approximately 40 days later, he had drunk approximately
150 mL of beer with his father and his relatives. Again, the
symptoms recurred, similar to the first time. His father sent
him to the hospital immediately. When we saw him, he was
too nervous to talk with us. There was evidence of thought
blocking. We started therapy with Seroquel (Quetiapine)
Table 1 Published case reports describing PI in the People's Republic of China (1984–2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Age/sex</th>
<th>Drinking history</th>
<th>Intake amount</th>
<th>Onset time</th>
<th>Aggressive or disruptive behavior</th>
<th>Memory of period of episode</th>
<th>Pathological basis</th>
<th>Other symptoms</th>
<th>Duration of episode</th>
<th>Prognosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhou,21</td>
<td>23 M</td>
<td>Very little</td>
<td>A little</td>
<td>Suddenly</td>
<td>Yes, self-harm</td>
<td>Total amnesia</td>
<td>ECG abnormality</td>
<td>Disturbance of consciousness</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>? M</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>400 mL distilled spirit</td>
<td>Suddenly</td>
<td>Yes, killed his wife</td>
<td>Total amnesia</td>
<td>Pathological history</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Short time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuan,23</td>
<td>30 M</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>120 mL distilled spirit</td>
<td>Suddenly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Total amnesia</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Disturbance of consciousness</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fang,24</td>
<td>25 M</td>
<td>A little</td>
<td>350 mL distilled spirit and 200 mL beer</td>
<td>4 hours later</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial amnesia</td>
<td>Encephalitis in peticoats, mental retardation</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You,25</td>
<td>? F</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>60 mL distilled spirit</td>
<td>Suddenly</td>
<td>Yes, killed her son</td>
<td>Total amnesia</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Disturbance of consciousness, visual hallucination, delusion</td>
<td>Soundly asleep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You,25</td>
<td>18 M</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Suddenly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Total amnesia</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Disturbance of consciousness</td>
<td>Soundly asleep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhu,26</td>
<td>31 M</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>30 minutes later</td>
<td>Yes, killed his son</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Disturbance of consciousness, visual hallucination, delusion</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma,27</td>
<td>? M</td>
<td>Very little</td>
<td>150 mL distilled spirit</td>
<td>15 minutes later</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Total amnesia</td>
<td>Somnambulism history</td>
<td>Disturbance of consciousness</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fang,28</td>
<td>31 M</td>
<td>Very little</td>
<td>300 mL distilled spirit</td>
<td>10 minutes later</td>
<td>Yes, killed two strangers</td>
<td>Total amnesia</td>
<td>Cranioencebral trauma history</td>
<td>Visual hallucination, delusion</td>
<td>Soundly asleep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li,29</td>
<td>28 M</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>600 mL distilled spirit</td>
<td>30 minutes later</td>
<td>Yes, setting off explosions</td>
<td>Total amnesia</td>
<td>Morbid personality, family psychotic history</td>
<td>Disturbance of consciousness</td>
<td>1 hour Soundly asleep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Intake amount refers to the amount of alcohol consumed before the episode of pathological reaction, and the alcoholic strength was all not given in literature. ? Indicates data not available.

Abbreviations: PI, pathological intoxication; ECG, electrocardiography.
25 mg/night (as before). Furthermore, the patient did not experience any psychotic symptoms or behavior change in between these two episodes. Three days later, he returned to normal. He partly remembered what he had done 3 days before. As his symptoms resolved completely, his father stopped him from continuing the drug. Approximately 30 days later, his symptoms recurred again because he had drunk three glasses of beer, approximately 150 mL. He was suggested to continue taking Seroquel (Quetiapine) 25 mg/night. His mental state returned to normal and his symptoms resolved completely 4 days after he took the medicine. We continued to contact the patient and his family for the following 3 months. He has since stopped taking the medicine and also does not drink alcohol anymore. He also continued performing well at university (just as before).

Discussion

In the present report, we described the case of a young patient who presented with three episodes of behavioral change of acute onset suggestive of the brief psychotic episodes. Interestingly, each of the hospital admissions was triggered by small quantities of alcohol consumption. The symptoms manifested mainly as thought blocking; psychosensory disturbance; public masturbation; insecurity without elevated, expansive, irritable mood; or other psychotic symptoms. The symptoms occurred and ended abruptly, at around 3–7 days. The patient returned back to normal after therapy. Both the MRI scanning of the patient’s brain and 24-hour ambulatory electroencephalogram were unremarkable. Furthermore, the patient and his family had no history of psychotic or affective disorder, personality disorder, or a seizure disorder. There was a very light history of drinking for the patient, and there was no weird behavior before when he consumed alcohol. What surprised us most was that once he had drunk such a small amount of alcohol, his behavioral reaction started to emerge. To our knowledge, there is no related literature reporting the occurrence of such type of symptoms after ingestion of a small quantity of alcohol.

Alcohol addiction or withdrawal could induce psychotic symptoms, but it seems that the patient in our case was far from such circumstances. The patient had no history of alcohol abuse and dependence, but had drunk beer only once or two times in the 3 months before the first episode. Also, blood alcohol concentration at admission was low (only 6.52 mmol/L), and the amount of beer ingested was small and the alcoholic strength of beer he consumed was less than 4%. Several differences should be pointed out when comparing these disease characteristics to that of PI. In our case, the patient experienced a marked behavioral change, such as public masturbation, but no aggressive or assaultive behavior. In addition, the duration of the episode in our patient (~3–7 days) was much longer than that in the cases with PI, which lasts for only several minutes or hours. Besides, most PI patients presented total amnesia for the period of the episode while in our case, the patient had partial amnesia. Subsequently, when we used Seroquel to treat the patient, he started to do better. Also, episode of PI normally end with sound asleep. In conclusion, there was insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the patient might suffer from PI or other alcohol-related neuropsychiatric disorders, although the episodes were induced by ingestion of a tiny amount of alcohol.

It seems still more difficult for us to ascertain the etiology of the presentation. Although the patient showed atypical psychotic symptom without evident hallucination or delusion in these three episodes, the childish mannerisms and bizarre behavior still relates to or is characteristic of schizophrenia. Besides, the age of onset is 24-year-old (very young). However, the one noteworthy point was that the patient would return to normal every time after therapy with Seroquel (Quetiapine). As the evidence accumulates, we have more confidence to speculate that the patient might be exhibiting early symptoms of schizophrenia and that ingestion of small amount of beer might induce the episode accidentally. In other words, ingestion of small amount of alcohol might be one of the predisposing factors of the episode of atypical psychotic symptoms in our case. Theoretically speaking, other issues, such as negative life events, might also induce psychosis.

The patient presented with irritability, psychomotor agitation, and insomnia after drinking beer, which also fulfils the DSM-IV criteria for catatonia. Catatonia is a clinical syndrome characterized by alterations in motor behavior, and changes in thought and mood and can occur in the context of several disorders, including neurodevelopmental, psychotic, bipolar, depressive disorders, and other medical conditions. Catatonia has been documented as occurring in alcohol withdrawal in rodents, and rarely in humans, but not occurring in alcohol drinking. Another possible diagnosis for this case was delirium. A patient with general delirious symptoms including thought process and sensory disturbances may fulfill the DSM-IV criteria for delirium. However, our patient exhibited no clouded consciousness, disorientation, or disturbed circadian rhythms, so this was not a possible diagnosis in this case.
Another diagnosis of this case considered was anxiety disorder associated with substance intoxication. Clinical studies have documented a significant degree of comorbidity between anxiety disorders and alcohol use disorders. Previous studies, including both animal and human, have shown that acute exposure to low-to-moderate doses of ethanol are anxiolytic, \cite{17, 18} and ingestion of small amount of ethanol resulted in development of anxiety symptoms in our patient. The etiological nature of this relationship is not well understood. One possible reason for this could be that acute ethanol ingestion in our patient was associated with an acute decrease in GABA concentrations of the brain, and studies (in humans and animals) have shown that GABA deficits may induce stress and anxiety. \cite{19, 20}

Taken together, this case demonstrates a special presentation of a marked behavioral change, which is suggestive of an episode of brief psychotic symptoms, after ingestion of small quantities of alcohol. And we can only assume, from the evidence and analysis, what disease the patient might be having. As a psychiatrist, it is essential to advise the patient not to drink any more, and, satisfactorily, he was also studying well at school during the follow-up period of 3 months. Further close follow-up with the patient and his family is required.

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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References