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.9 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.9

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). 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 publication 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 without feeling shy although there were two female classmates around. Following this, he was sent to the hospital immediately. 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 examination 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 improvement 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 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, 2011</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>Short time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang, 2005</td>
<td>? M</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>Soundly asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuan, 2002</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>Delusion</td>
<td>Short time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fang, 1992</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 petticoats, mental retardation</td>
<td>Disturbance of consciousness</td>
<td>Short time</td>
<td>Soundly asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, 1987</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>Short time</td>
<td>Soundly asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, 1987</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>Short time</td>
<td>Soundly asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhu, 1986</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>2 hours</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma, 1985</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>Soundly asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fang, 1990</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>Cranio-cerebral trauma history</td>
<td>Visual hallucination, delusion</td>
<td>1.5 hours</td>
<td>Soundly asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li, 1985</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</td>
<td>Soundly asleep</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.
than 4%. Several differences should be pointed out when
and the alcoholic strength of beer he consumed was less
6.52 mmol/L), and the amount of beer ingested was small
or two times in the 3 months before the first episode. Also,
alcohol abuse and dependence, but had drunk beer only one
far from such circumstances. The patient had no history of
symptoms,
ingestion of a small quantity of alcohol.
reporting the occurrence of such type of symptoms after
alcohol. What surprised us most was that once he had drunk
and there was no weird behavior before when he consumed
There was a very light history of drinking for the patient,
itive disorder, personality disorder, or a seizure disorder.
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
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 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 one
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). How-
ever, 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 agita-
tion, 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, 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.

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.

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