Olfactory and gustatory hallucinations in new onset psychosis due to COVID-19: an atypical presentation

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Case Report Background Discussion A 35-year-old female with recent COVID-19 infection presented to the ED with altered mental status. The novel coronavirus (COVID-Potential pathophysiologic mechanisms related to COVID-19 19) pandemic has caused detrimental effects on mental psychosis, such as: 3 days after 5 days before Psychiatry 10 days before direct neurotropic viral health worldwide, including an hospitalization hospitalization Consulted admission increase in incidence and infection Upper respiratory Abrupt onset Olanzapine 10 mg More organized relative risk of neurologic and cytokine dysregulation and linear thought paranoia, mood at night symptoms post-infectious cellular/ psychiatric diagnosis. lability, olfactory processes, Positive PCR improved sleep hallucinations. antibody mediated response¹ COVID-19 test Neuropsychiatric manifestations and insomnia Gustatory of COVID-19 remain poorly hallucinations understood. Cases of COVID-19 Conclusion persisted psychosis share common Self-treatment: Admitted to COVID-19 infection may be features: agitation, insomnia. pseudoephedrine, Medicine for associated with the risk of newaltered mental elderberry, paranoia, disorganized thinking, onset psychosis. quercentin, zinc, status. No and auditory hallucinations.¹ Zimecterin, and respiratory Further studies involving Resolution of naproxen. No symptoms Diagnostic workup pathophysiology and management steroids use. negative reported. symptoms are warranted. Significance 7 Days before Day of 2 days after 60 days after References hospitalization admission hospitalization admission We present the first documented 1. Ferrando SJ, Klepacz L, Lynch S, et al. (2020). COVIDpatient with new onset psychosis 19 psychosis: a potential new neuropsychiatric Past medical history: Unspecified anxiety disorder with remote benzodiazepine use. condition triggered by novel coronavirus infection experiencing both gustatory and Family History: No psychiatric illnesses. and the inflammatory response? 2. Mehraeen E, Behnezhad F, Alinaghi S. Olfactory olfactory hallucinations, in Mental status exam: Disorganized behavior, dysphoria, circumstantiality, olfactory and and gustatory dysfunctions due to the coronavirus contrast to anosmia and ageusia, gustatory hallucinations related to helium gas, paranoia, slowed concentration, and mild short disease (COVID-19): a review of current evidence. 3. Taguet M, et al (2021). 6-month neurological and which are commonly observed term memory impairment. No signs of delirium appreciated. psychiatric outcomes in 236 379 survivors of COVIDin COVID-19 infection.² Other symptoms: periods of mutism, verbigeration, facial grimacing, migratory paresthesia, and 19: a retrospective cohort study using electronic health records. urinary incontinence