

Postpartum Psychosis



PLAY PICMONIC

Risk Factors

First Pregnancy

[Award-first-sign](#)

Being a first-time parent is a risk factor for postpartum psychosis.

Family History

[Family portrait](#)

A family history of postpartum psychosis is a risk factor for postpartum psychosis.

Bipolar Disorder

[Bi-polar-bear](#)

Bipolar disorder is one of the most common medical conditions associated with postpartum psychosis. This disorder is marked by alternating periods of mania/hypomania and depression.

Medication Changes

[Med-bottles](#)

Changes in medication regimens, particularly those including antipsychotics and mood stabilizers, are associated with postpartum psychosis.

Clinical Symptoms

Hallucination

[Halloween-hallucination](#)

Hallucination is a frequent manifestation of postpartum psychosis. Hallucination is a medical condition that results in difficulties in determining what is real and what is not.

Delusion

[Doll-illusionist](#)

Delusions can be a manifestation of postpartum psychosis. A delusion is defined as an idiosyncratic belief or impression maintained despite being contradicted by reality or rational argument.

Treatment

Atypical Antipsychotics

[A-tipi Ant-tie-psychiatrist](#)

Atypical psychotics are a first-line therapy for postpartum psychosis. Atypical antipsychotics are less likely to cause extrapyramidal side effects.

Electroconvulsive Therapy

Shock

Electroconvulsive therapy can be used for the treatment of postpartum psychosis, especially in acute settings when the risk of harm to the parent or infant is high. This procedure is done under general anesthesia; small electric currents are passed through the brain, intentionally triggering a brief seizure, which causes chemical changes that alleviate the symptoms.