

Hyperbaric Oxygen as an Adjunctive Therapy for Bilateral Compartment Syndrome, Rhabdomyolysis and Acute Renal Failure After Heroin Intake.

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Arch Med Res. 2006 May;37(4):559-62.**

A wide range of behavioral symptoms may occur following surgery, including depression, hallucinations, true psychosis, mania, and impulsivity. Psychoses, including those that occur postoperatively, are among the most frequent indications for hospitalization in the United States and are associated with a substantially increased rate of morbidity. The exact cause of postoperative psychosis has not been identified. A 59-year-old woman who developed acute psychosis after cholecystectomy is described here. The patient was brought to Mount Vernon Hospital in New York because she exhibited acute disruptive behavior following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography and laparoscopic cholecystectomy performed on 2 consecutive days. The patient was psychotic and was unable to be managed; she was disorganized, confused, and perplexed. Findings of computed tomography of the head, electroencephalography, and chemical and hematologic tests were normal. The patient was treated with lorazepam 1 mg every 6 h, olanzapine 5 mg at bedtime, and clonazepam 1 mg at bedtime. She experienced a mixture of auditory and visual hallucinations with a paranoid perspective and was then treated with haloperidol 5 mg, diphenhydramine chloride 25 mg, and divalproex sodium 500 mg. After 1 wk, the patient was described as acutely psychotic; antipsychotic medication dosages were readjusted and the patient's condition stabilized. The association between surgical procedures and psychosis is thoroughly reviewed here. Awareness, ability to diagnose, and an understanding of the cause of psychotic symptoms that emerge following surgery must be established if physicians are to provide better care and more effective treatment.