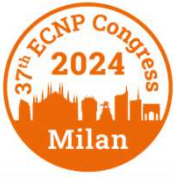


Childhood psychotic-like experiences are primarily correlated with emotional state, lifestyle habits and environmental stressors



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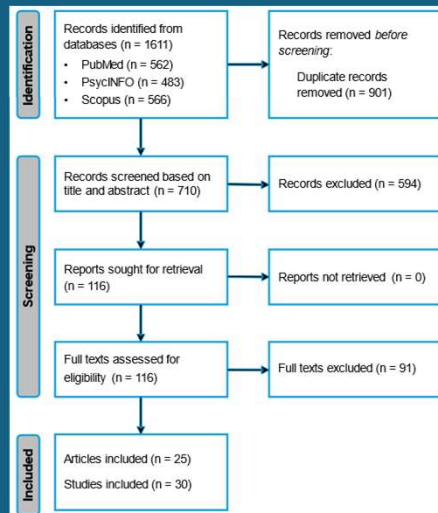


Background

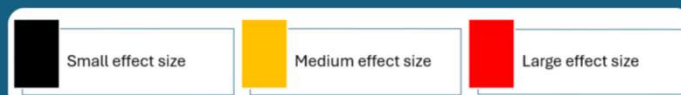
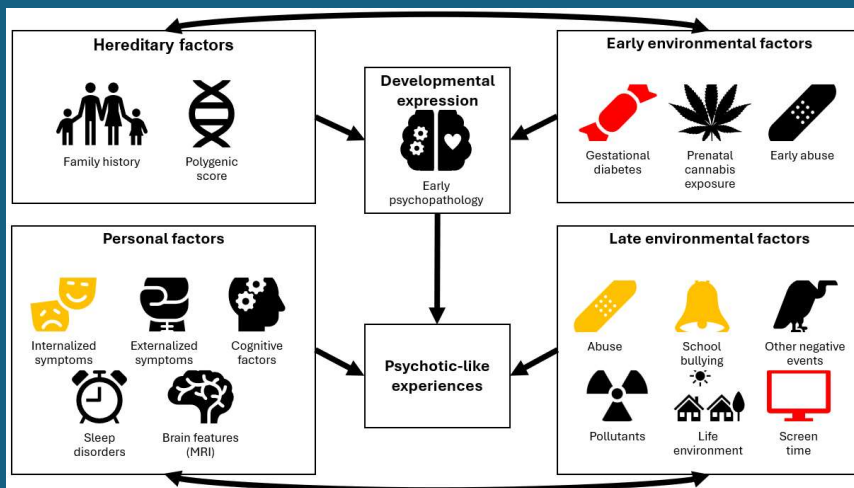
- Psychotic-like experiences (PLEs) are common and mostly transient during childhood.
- PLEs during childhood are nevertheless correlated to mental disorders during adolescence and adulthood, poorer academic achievement, and higher healthcare costs.
- Due to the potential poor prognosis of PLEs, preventive or therapeutic measures should be considered. Therefore, it is important to identify the risks factors for these phenomena.

Methods

- Bibliographic searches were conducted on 18/08/23 and 02/02/2024,
- Terms used: « psychotic-like experience* » OR « psychotic experience* » OR « unusual experience* » AND « child* ».
- Inclusion: Quantitative studies about risk factors for PLEs in children < 12 years of age, without any psychotic disorder, and representative of the general population.
- Limited to studies published between 2014 and 2024 and written in English or French



Results



Conclusions

- Except for exposure to gestational diabetes, the most relevant risk factors for PLEs in childhood are postnatal.
- Interventions should focus on current affective symptoms, interpersonal stressors, and lifestyle habits such as screen use.

References

