EXTRACAMPINE HALLUCINATIONS

an unusual phenomena in Schizophrenia

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INTRODUCTION

Extracampine hallucinations (EH) are hallucinations occurring outside the perceptual field.¹ EH are experienced as the sense of a presence beside or behind, or as a fleeting sense of movement alongside the patient.¹ Reports of EHs in the clinical setting are scarce and more often in context of neurological disease, such as Parkinson's Disease, cerebrovascular disease, epilepsy, sleep paralysis, and traumatic brain injury.¹

We aimed to present a case report of an Extracampine Hallucination (EH) as a rare psychopathological manifestation in Schizophrenia and to review the literature on EHs.

METHODOLOGY

Simple Revision by research of the term "Extracampine Hallucinations" in Pubmed.

RESULTS

Case Report

A previously healthy 19-year-old male was admitted to our acute inpatient ward after presenting at the emergency department with behavior and thought disorganization, persecutory delusions and auditory hallucinations in the form of imperative voices. He also presented with an **extracampine hallucination**, described as "*having a man behind me all the time*". Neurological examination, head CT-Scan and EEG were normal.

The patient met diagnostic criteria for **Schizophrenia**. After introduction of antipsychotic medication (risperidone 4 mg), there was full remission of positive symptoms, including the EH.

CONCLUSIONS/FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Although there has been some progress in understanding this phenomenon, EHs remain an elusive phenomenon of subjective experience. We intend to further research other cases of EH's in Schizophrenia and other Psychotic Disorders.

Revision of Literature

EHs were first described by Bleuler, as a perception received by the patient outside the sensory apparatus.² Jaspers called this a phenomenon of "vivid physical awareness" (*leibhaftige Bewusstheit*).³ Fenelon et al. stated the term EH has been wrongly equated to the feeling of presence (FP): EHs have a sensory component that is typically absent in FP.⁴ EHs are not exclusive of psychiatric conditions, as they have been described in several other pathological situations, including Parkinson's disease, Lewy Body Dementia, epilepsy, cerebrovascular disease and traumatic brain injury.¹ EHs have been associated to **cortical temporoparietal dysfunction**, but there is a paucity of empirical data to propose a neuropsychological model.¹

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