

CT scans in psychiatric patients – an exploratory study at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital

F Y Jeenah, MMed (Psych)

M Y H Moosa, MMed (Psych), FC (Psych)

*Division of Psychiatry, Department of Neurosciences,
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg*

Objective. An exploratory study was undertaken to determine the value of computed tomography (CT) in the assessment of mentally ill patients at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital

Method. All mentally ill inpatients aged 18 years and older who presented during the period March - August 2005, were screened for eligibility for CT of the head. The patients' demographic data, clinical details, special investigations and the results of the CT were recorded.

Results. Of approximately 600 admissions, 55 were eligible for CTs during the study period. The mean age of the study population was 38.3 years (standard deviation (SD) 16.3 years). Twenty patients (36.4%) had abnormal CTs; 7 (35%) of these patients were over the age of 60 years. There was a significant correlation between abnormal CTs and advancing age ($r = 0.5$, $p < 0.001$). In the group with abnormal CTs the gender distribution was similar, 15 (75%) presented with a first episode of psychosis, 5 (25%) had a concurrent abnormal physical examination, and 7 (35%) had abnormal special investigations. There was no significant difference between this group and the group with normal CTs with regard to gender ($\chi^2 = 0.75$, $p = 0.385$), first-episode psychosis ($\chi^2 = 2.76$, $p = 0.096$), abnormal physical findings ($\chi^2 = 0.51$, $p = 0.473$), or abnormal laboratory findings ($\chi^2 = 0.13$, $p = 0.714$) respectively.

Conclusion. In this psychiatric population CT scanning revealed a significant number of abnormalities, especially in patients with first-episode psychosis. The study also suggests that clinical abnormalities (physical and laboratory) may not be reliable predictors of abnormal CTs and therefore the need for further research with bigger sample size.

The introduction of computed tomography (CT) is recognised as one of the most important innovations in the recent history of clinical medicine. The value of this non-invasive technique

in examining intracranial contents was quickly realised in the diagnosis and detection of vascular accidents and tumours.

In psychiatric research studies, CT provides important insights into the aetiology and long-term structural abnormalities in the brains of patients with schizophrenia, mood disorders, metabolic and neurological disorders of the brain. However, the place of CT in clinical psychiatry is less clear. Disorders of the central nervous system resulting from trauma, intracranial haemorrhage, tumours and vascular abnormalities, etc. may initially manifest as psychiatric symptoms. As these symptoms may be misdiagnosed as indicating a primary psychiatric disorder, there is a danger of missing potentially treatable causes if a CT scan of the brain is not performed.

Although the use of CT has been advocated for various conditions, there are no guidelines for its use in psychiatric patients. However, its use can be divided in two groups as follows: (i) to confirm organic illness, inferring that definitive physical illness such as seizure disorder, stroke, and alcohol/drug use can mimic psychiatric disorders; and (ii) as a preventive measure to screen all psychiatric patients, similar to the use of blood tests and urinalysis.¹ Current literature provides little evidence on the definitive role of CT as a diagnostic tool in psychiatry. International and local studies²⁻⁷ report indications for CT in psychiatric patients as being confusion and/or dementia of unknown cause, first episode of a psychosis of unknown aetiology, movement disorder of unknown aetiology, prolonged catatonia, first episode of major affective disorder, personality change after 50 years of age, and the presence of cognitive decline. Some psychiatrists recommend CT for all first admissions to hospital.²

In South Africa, more than 50% of illnesses presenting in tertiary institutions are due to communicable diseases and injury. A significant percentage of these patients present with predominantly psychiatric symptoms and may warrant CT. Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto has a psychiatric unit with facilities for 155 inpatients and regularly admits acutely ill patients who fit this profile and who warrant CT of the head as part of their assessment. Because of the high cost of this procedure and the limited resources, it is important to have evidence-based guidelines for eligibility for CT. This study was an exploratory study to provide further information on this procedure when creating guidelines.

Objectives

Objectives of the study were as follows: (i) to determine the yield of abnormal scans using a set of criteria for eligibility for CT and to describe these abnormalities; and (ii) to describe the demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with abnormal scans and to determine the differences, if any, between this group and the group with normal scans.

Method

This prospective study was conducted at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto. All mentally ill inpatients aged 18 years and older who presented during the period March - August 2005 were screened, and those who underwent CT of the head were included in the study.

Procedure

The study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) of the University of the Witwatersrand. The procedure was fully explained to each patient and written consent was obtained. If the patient was eligible for CT but did not have the capacity to understand and give written consent, this was obtained from alternative sources (family or hospital superintendent). The patients' demographic data (age, race and gender), clinical details (physical, mental state) and all other special investigations conducted (laboratory, radiological and EEG) were recorded by the investigators. Thereafter the patients underwent CT and the scan was read by a radiologist who was blind to the patients' history and initial diagnosis.

Criteria for eligibility

The following patients were eligible for CT scanning: (i) all those presenting with a first episode of psychosis (with or without mood features); and (ii) all psychotic patients (with or without mood features) with either features of a delirium, some focal physical or neurological signs, and/or abnormal results of special investigations.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics were computed as counts and percentages, minimum and maximum, and means (standard deviations (SD), 95% confidence intervals (CIs). The chi-square (χ^2) test was used to determine the relationship between general categorical characteristics (age group, sex and clinical and laboratory findings) in the groups with abnormal and normal CTs.

Correlations were done using Pearson's correlation coefficient for age and abnormality of CT. All analyses were done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences 10.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Ill.). A value of $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results

During this 6-month period approximately 600 patients were screened and a total of 55 were found to be eligible for X-ray CT. All 55 patients gave written consent and were included in the study. Twenty of these patients (36.4%) showed some abnormal findings, and the details are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Abnormal CT findings (N (%))

Details	N
Trauma: Blow-out fracture of the orbits	1
Vascular: Old infarct with/without calcification	6
Global cerebral atrophy	7
Mass lesion: Pituitary adenoma; TB granuloma; neurocysticercosis	6

The mean age of the study population was 38.3 years (SD 16.3, 95% CI: 33.9 - 42.7, minimum 18, maximum 73 years). Seven patients (35%) with abnormal CT were over the age of 60 years compared with only 1 patient in the group with a normal scan ($\chi^2=17.2, p = 0.0006$). There was also a significant correlation between abnormal CT and advancing age ($r = 0.5, p < 0.001$) (Fig. 1).

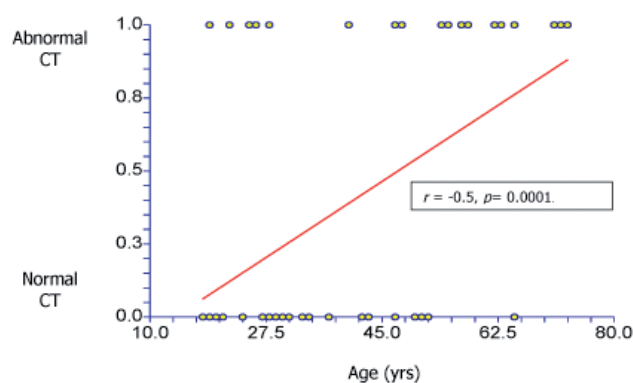


Fig. 1. Correlation between abnormal X-ray CTs and age.

In the group with abnormal CTs the gender distribution was similar, 15 (75%) presented with a first episode of psychosis, 5 (25%) had a concurrent abnormal physical examination (blindness, tardive dyskinesia, chronic alcoholism, diabetes mellitus), and 7 (35%) had abnormal special investigations (blood, cerebrospinal (CSF)

and HIV tests, and EEG). There was no significant difference between this group and the group with normal CTs with regard to gender ($\chi^2 = 0.75, p = 0.385$), first-episode psychosis ($\chi^2 = 2.76, p = 0.096$), abnormal physical findings ($\chi^2 = 0.51, p = 0.473$), or abnormal laboratory findings ($\chi^2 = 0.13, p = 0.714$) respectively (Table II).

Only 2 of the patients with abnormal CTs had a first episode of psychosis and either some focal physical or neurological signs and/or abnormal results of special investigations.

Discussion

In this study the yield of abnormal scans was significantly high (36.4%). Similar high yields have been reported in other studies: 86% of 37 patients⁸ and 57% of 323 patients.⁹ In contrast, Agzarian *et al.*¹⁰ reported that 95% of 397 patients at an acute tertiary service were within normal limits and McClellan *et al.*¹¹ reported that 88.1% of all inpatients during a 3-year period were within normal limits. Both studies with low yields reported that in the few patients with abnormal findings the main finding was cortical atrophy. We suggest that if scanning is done routinely the yield would be considerably lower; however, if as in this study the patients were screened adequately, the yield would probably be higher.

A significantly large percentage of our patients with abnormal, CTs were over the age of 60 years and there was a positive

correlation between abnormal CTs and advancing age. Similar high yields of abnormal CTs in first-episode psychosis patients in this age group have been reported in other studies.¹²

The factor most predictive of abnormal CT in our patients was a first episode of psychosis (32% of all patients with first-episode psychosis, and 85% of all patients with abnormal scans). Previous studies^{2,13,14} also recommend that all patients presenting with a first onset of psychotic illness should receive CT of the head to rule out such causes as tumours, abscesses, Huntington's disease, encephalitis, Wilson's disease, and trauma. Yet other studies¹⁵ suggest that scanning is indicated if there is an atypical presentation or inadequate response to standard treatment in such patients.

Some researchers^{11,12,16} recommend that only mentally ill patients with neurological abnormalities (namely focal signs, seizures, head injuries, etc.) and/or abnormal special investigations (EEG, blood tests etc.)⁴ should be eligible for CT. This is similar to the guidelines of the Chris Hani Baragwanath unit. However, in our group of patients only a significant minority of the patients with abnormal CTs had a concurrent abnormal physical examination and/or special investigations. This suggests that if we use these criteria for scanning strictly, we will most probably miss many abnormalities. This view is supported by Colohan *et al.*,¹⁷ who also report a poor correlation between abnormalities on CT scan and findings on physical examination, laboratory testing, EEG and psychological testing. It is recommend that in first-episode

Table II. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the study sample (N (%))

Characteristics	Abnormal scans (N = 20)	Normal scans (N = 35)	Statistical analysis
Age group (yrs)			
18 - 30	6 (30.0)	19 (54.3)	
31 - 45	1 (5.0)	11 (31.4)	
46 - 60	6 (30.0)	4 (11.4)	
> 60	7 (35.0)	1 (2.9)	$\chi^2 = 17.2, p = 0.0006$
Gender			
Male	9 (45.0)	20 (57.1)	
Female	11 (55.0)	15 (42.9)	$\chi^2 = 0.75, p = 0.385$
Clinical findings			
First episode psychosis	15 (75)	32 (91.4)	$\chi^2 = 2.76, p = 0.096$
Abnormal physical examination	5 (25.0)	12 (34.3)	$\chi^2 = 0.51, p = 0.473$
Abnormal special investigations	7 (35.0)	14 (40.0)	$\chi^2 = 0.13, p = 0.714$
Blood investigations	3 (15.0)	3 (8.6)	
HIV-positive	1 (5.0)	6 (17.1)	
CSF investigation	1 (5.0)	3 (8.6)	
EEG	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	

CSF = cerebrospinal fluid; EEG = electro-encephalogram.

psychosis, clinical and laboratory findings should be used either for clarification or to complement other findings,¹ and that utilising all of these factors to guide the ordering of CTs would greatly increase the yield of the procedure for psychiatric patients, without excess medical morbidity.⁵

This study is limited in its generalisability because the study population were attendees of a tertiary academic hospital and represent a select group of severely ill patients. The small sample size may have statistical limitations in terms of ascertaining meaningful differences when comparing groups. Notwithstanding these limitations the findings were significant and different from published data and warrant further investigation into the role of CT scanning in mentally ill patients.

Conclusion

The study revealed that CT scans in this psychiatric population yielded a significant number of abnormalities, especially in patients with first-episode psychosis. This study also suggests that clinical abnormalities (physical and laboratory) may not be reliable predictors of abnormal CTs. It is recommended that further studies using a larger sample size be conducted to determine if guidelines should include all patients with first-episode psychosis despite the high cost and limited availability of this procedure.

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