

Hallucinations in people with seizures may point to suicide risk

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Researchers from Trinity College Dublin and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (RCSI) have shown for the first time, the mental

health significance of hallucinations in people with a history of seizures.

In a study published today (Thursday, June 11th, 2020), findings show that 8% of individuals with a history of seizures report [hallucinations](#), including experiences of hearing or seeing things that are not based in reality. And, most importantly of that 8%, 65% also met criteria for one or more [mental health disorders](#) and 53% had one or more [suicide attempt](#).

The study is published in leading journal *Epilepsia*. As part of one of the longest running studies of mental health in the [general population](#), researchers assessed a wide range of physical and mental health factors in 15,000 people living in the UK. Hallucinations are known to occur in a proportion of adults with seizures but may be erroneously viewed as 'incidental' symptoms of abnormal electrical activity in the brain and nothing more. The findings of this study tell us that these symptoms are not just incidental in people with seizures; they are important markers of risk for mental ill health and for suicidal behavior.

Dr. Ian Kelleher, Research Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Trinity and Senior Author of the study said:

"People with epilepsy are known to be at increased risk of suicide. But among individuals with seizures, it's hard to pick out who is most at risk. What this research shows is that people with seizures who report hallucinations are a particularly high-risk group for suicidal behavior—about half of these individuals had one or more suicide attempt. So, it's important in epilepsy clinics to ask about hallucinations—and where someone endorses these symptoms, to carefully examine their [mental state](#)."

In an Irish context, anecdotal evidence tells us that auditory and visual hallucinations are not routinely assessed in epilepsy clinics.

Kathryn Yates, RCSI, Study Author said:

"It's not surprising that individuals with seizures have a higher rate of hallucinations—almost any disease that affects the brain is likely to increase risk of hallucinations. However, it's important to recognize that hallucinations don't simply reflect abnormal electrical activity in individuals with epilepsy; they're important markers of risk for mental health problems and suicidal behavior."

Dr. Kelleher concluded:

"We'll need further research to fully understand the significance of hallucinations in people with seizures. But what's clear from this work is that, for clinicians working with people with seizures, asking about auditory and visual hallucinations should be a routine part of their assessment."

More information: Kathryn Yates et al. Prevalence and psychopathologic significance of hallucinations in individuals with a history of seizures, *Epilepsia* (2020). [DOI: 10.1111/epi.16570](https://doi.org/10.1111/epi.16570)

Provided by Trinity College Dublin

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