

Mania and mobile phones

Sir - The modes of presentation of mental illness are clearly influenced by contemporary social circumstances; best illustrated by the decline in prevalence of religious delusions over the last century.¹ New technologies have been reported to alter phenomenological content,² and this current report shows an area of behaviour increasingly problematic in hypomania due to technological change. Admission to hospital for the mentally ill is seen in large part as protective for the sufferer against their actions. The following cases illustrate a behaviour pattern occurring in hypomania, where admission to hospital is not necessarily protective.

A 48 year old, separated photographer, with a past history of manic depressive psychosis, was admitted compulsorily following concern expressed by his friends since he had hired a helicopter to take his daughter to Euro Disney. He had spent over £16,000 in the two days prior to his admission. His mental state revealed a gentleman with flamboyant dress, over familiarity, pressure of speech and numerous grandiose and expansive delusions. During his stay on the ward he persisted with ideas of being a major international businessman, and to this end insisted on using a mobile phone whilst detained. He was able to communicate with various financial offices during his stay, much to the annoyance of those receiving the calls, and made various contractual arrangements. He absconded from the ward 24 days after his admission. His mental state was largely unchanged.

A 34 year old with a past history of manic depressive psychosis was admitted voluntarily following increasing agitation, insomnia, and the expression of bizarre paranoid ideas. His girlfriend reported him using his mobile phone with increasing regularity.

Mental state on admission was consistent with hypomania. During his stay on the ward he continued to use his mobile phone until the battery expired. At the suggestion of ward staff his girlfriend did not bring in the recharger. He made an uneventful recovery and has returned to work taking lithium prophylaxis.

A 30 year old, single, computer operator was admitted compulsorily in an agitated, grandiose state having recently been treated for a depressive episode with fluoxetine 20mgs a day. He believed himself to be of immense importance and to be essential for the safe running of a major bank's computer system who would lose £182,000 a second during his admission. He was concerned that the bank would not be able to contact him and so had purchased mobile phones and radio-pagers to ensure contact could be made. He insisted on using such devices during his stay making repeated calls to his family in New Zealand. He refused to allow staff to care for the equipment who therefore allowed the batteries to run down to prevent further use. He made an uneventful recovery. Afterwards he was faced with bills for £4,500 for the equipment and calls.

The ill-judged behaviour of hypomanic patients with regard to financial arrangements is well known. Admission to hospital normally prevents further ill-conceived arrangements being made. The widespread use of mobile phones is a relatively new phenomenon and is becoming increasingly common in London. In all three cases they had clearly been a problem preceding the admissions and in cases A and C remained problematic during the patient's stay. Neither patient was prepared to voluntarily hand over their devices and the least confrontational method of reducing their use, and the consequences thereof, was to allow the batteries to expire. Restricting patients freedom is never undertaken likely; a detained patient may be allowed their keys providing the unit is secure, but it is impossible to make a unit 'secure' with respect to mobile phone usage. Considerable thought was given before limiting access to communication, but the teams eventually considered it

necessary to limit use. Whilst the Code Of Practice³ states that patients should not be deprived of "aids necessary for their daily living", limitation of the irresponsible use of mobile phones appeared to be the only sensible way to prevent serious consequences for these patients from their mental illness.

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References

1. Klaf & Hamilton. Schizophrenia: a hundred years ago and today. *J Ment Sci* 1961; 107: 819-27.
2. Spence SA: Nintendo hallucinations: a new phenomenological entity. *Ir J Psych Med* 1993; 10(2): 98-9.
3. Code Of Practice: Mental Health Act 1983. HMSO.

Bilateral foot-drop and electroconvulsive therapy

Sir - We report a case of bilateral foot-drop due to common peroneal nerve palsies which became obvious immediately at the end of a course of electroconvulsive therapy and discuss the possible aetiologies. To our knowledge this is the first such report.

Z, a 67 year old male was admitted to hospital with psychotic depression following a failed trial of lofepramine. He believed that he had blocked, odoriferous bowels and bladder, and was worried lest he might have cancer and AIDs which people could catch from a toilet seat he had used. He gave up food and drink in an attempt to relieve the blockage and spent days digging for a 'broken pipe' in a rain-flooded field despite assurance that one did not exist. The illness appears to have started a few months before admission. Z had received uneventful ECT for psychotic depression when he was aged 29 years and remained well until the index episode. When well, he was of a quiet, anxious disposition. He retired from his warehouse job nine years previously. He never drank alcohol and had not smoked in years.

On admission, Z was agitated, mumbling, pessimistic, depressed, wringing his hands and afraid lest the examiner would catch his disease. He was "finished" and believed we would "put him down". He was fully orientated, had no suicidal thoughts, and denied auditory hallucinations. He was treated with thioridazine 100mgs QID and trazodone 50mgs BID and 100 mgs nocte (later 150 mgs nocte). Physical examination revealed widespread expiratory rhonchi, an intact nervous system, and a normal prostate and ECG. He consented to ECT but was not hopeful about the outcome.

He received seven uneventful bilateral treatments (3/ week; average clinical fit duration = 11.8 secs, range 10-15 secs; average stimulus = 282mC, range =250-325mC) leading to restoration of a completely normal mental state. He remained fully orientated throughout. Thioridazine had been reduced to 25mgs nocte by the time of the seventh treatment.

At the end of the course of ECT, Z was noted to be walking by raising both heels off the ground. All of his reflexes were brisk and equal on both sides. His plantars were down-going, but he had weakness of dorsiflexion of both feet, this being more marked on the left side. B12, folate, FBC, TPHA, VDRL, SMAC, acid phosphatase, chest-Xray, blood glucose and EEG were normal. He had mild degenerative changes in his lumbar spine. Physiotherapy and walking were prescribed and he was discharged on trazodone only.

One week later he was readmitted with a return of his original psychotic symptoms, together with the delusional belief that his penis was diseased. His gait was unchanged. There was no priapism. Trazodone was stopped, although no report of foot-drop could be found to incriminate it. This time he was treated with thioridazine 50mgs QID and trifluoperazine 5mgs QID. Because of