



# A Brief Note on Psychosis in Infants and Young Children as Manifested by Typical Development

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## INTRODUCTION

Epidemiological studies have reported higher rates of diagnoses of psychotic disorders in transgender individuals compared to cisgender individuals. However, with the exception of this work and a small number of published case studies, gender diversity has received little consideration in psychosis research or clinical care. In this article, we review and critically appraise the limited literature on gender diversity and clinical psychosis, as well as articulate the critical need for further research in this area, focusing on the following areas and their implications for clinical care: Diagnostic bias; how chronic non-confirmation and bias, gender dysphoria, and other gender minority stressors can function as trauma and contribute to clinically significant psychotic symptoms; the potential mental health impact of gender-affirming care, such as hormone therapies, and barriers to accessing such care for transgender and non-binary individuals; and culturally sensitive and gender-affirming approaches to addressing psychosis.

## DESCRIPTION

Finally, we consider how researchers can take more ethical, gender-affirming, and accurate approaches to gender identity in psychosis research. We hope that this research will contribute to the development of clinical guidelines for the understanding, diagnosis and treatment of psychoses in people of different genders. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that the onset of illness in schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders occurs many years before the first psychotic episode. In this study, we looked at 15 preadolescent children aged 7 to 12 years who are at high familial risk because a parent or sibling has a history of schizophrenia or a related psychotic disorder. We assessed differences in whole-brain functional connectivity in the FHR sample compared to a control group of 15 age and sex-matched children without a family history of psychosis

using multi-voxel pattern analysis, a data-driven fMRI analysis. Surveillance medicine, which shapes the gray zones of uncertainty between health and illness, is explored in psychiatric care. Anticipating psychosis has become a priority in the field of international mental health, but French psychiatrists seem hesitant to send their young patients for standardized tests or to inform them of their risks. This efficacy was observed in both focal (46%) and generalized seizures (42%).

## CONCLUSION

Furthermore, we compared initial efficacy (assessed after an average of 3 months of follow-up) and retention at an average of 12 months of LEV in terms of loss of efficacy (defined as return to baseline seizure frequency) in a group of 48 patients. Thirteen patients with an initial response (59%) experienced loss of efficacy. The efficacy of LEV was preserved in patients with focal epilepsy and West syndrome. LEV was well tolerated. Adverse effects were observed in 18 (34%) patients. The most common side effects were drowsiness and nervousness. Adverse effects were either tolerable or resolved rapidly with dose reduction or drug discontinuation. Indices of energy compensation are often used to examine children's self-regulation of food intake. However, previous research has not considered children's ability to self-regulate with complete autonomy. Using an unlimited lunch buffet paradigm, this study focused on the self-regulation of food intake in young children as well as the effect of caloric manipulation on food/nutrient intake.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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