

# **COMMON PSYCHOPHARMACS ADVERSE REACTION URINARY RETENTION CAN LEAD TO LIFE THREATENING CLINICAL CONDITION – PULMONARY THROMBOEMBOLISM**

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Sometimes the common adverse reaction to the psychopharmacs can lead to serious life threatening complication, PTE.

We present a case report of the patient treated with psychopharmacs, which, in mutual agonistic action, most likely cause urine retention, which probably as a consequence had an urinary infection, sepsis, shock, and PTE. It is about chronic psychiatric patient who was exposed to different combinations of psychopharmacs. Exacerbations of psychotic episodes were usually followed after self-medication of prescribed psychopharmacs. On hospital admission it was clearly stated that the patient altered state of consciousness resulted due to inadequate use of medicaments. Because of deterioration in mental status, the patient was subdued to correction of psychiatric therapy and soon after that, the retention of urine developed. The patient became febrile and the laboratory tests verified urinary infection. Inspire of the antibiotic therapy, deterioration of the physical condition persisted, so the patient was in the state of shock transferred to Intensive Care Unit where during the treatment, diagnostic procedures verified the pulmonary thromboembolism.

Due to deterioration of the patients' physical conditions, psychopharmacs were discontinued, bringing forward antibiotic therapy based on laboratory findings, along with the correction of the electrolytic status and volume of liquids; further treatment was needed in the ICU.

Antipsychotics due to anticholinergic effect can cause urine retention. During the use of the benzodiazepines a paradoxal reaction of the muscular spasm can occur. In the everyday practice urinary infections in elderly chronic psychiatric patients are common, and can lead to sepsis. Sepsis can pass over into the state of shock, during which often develops disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC, and in our case has led to development of PTE.