You're special, but it's not right. It is hard to trust your version of the world around you. Constantly arguing with yourself. People and things randomly become scary. Seeing faces; hearing voices and sometimes what sounds like a leaky pipe. You are paranoid about the world around you, but don't want to be. You're looking around for the source of the voice you heard or the object that just flashed by—even if you're by yourself. You're frightened and confused and don't want to tell people what is going on. You can't think, or learn anything new because your brain stopped working.

You're looking around for the source of the voice you heard or the object that just flashed by—even if you're by yourself.
If you or someone you know is in crisis, call 1-800-273-TALK (8255), go to your local Emergency Room or call 911.

Some of the common types of psychotic disorders include:

- Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective Disorder, Schizophreniform Disorder, Delusional Disorder, and Schizotypal Disorder

Psychosis can also be a feature of other illnesses like:

- Bipolar Disorder, and Depression

To learn more visit: mentalhealthamerica.net/psychosis

Screening can help catch mental health problems early—B4Stage4.

If you think you may be showing warning signs of psychosis, take a screen at mhascreening.org.

A screening is not a diagnosis, but it can be a helpful tool for starting a conversation with your doctor or a loved one about your mental health.

Sources:

Tips for Tackling Psychosis

- If you feel like your brain is playing tricks on you, reach out for professional help right away - before Stage 4. The earlier you get treatment the better. Medications are very effective at reducing symptoms of psychosis, but are most the most helpful when combined with other services such as case management, supported employment, supported education, family supports, and psychoeducation.

- Find tricks that help you feel “grounded in reality.” Some tricks could be a change in scenery, realizing that hallucinations only come at certain times, or that hallucinations go away when you say or do a specific thing.

- Give your senses a break. If you are feeling especially sensitive to light, sound or touch, find a place where you can close the blinds or curtains, where it is quiet, and you feel safe and comfortable. If you are having trouble finding a place that suits you, try noise canceling headphones to help with sounds, or sunglasses to help with light.

- Stay away from recreational drugs. Drugs make it more difficult for treatment to work. Even though smoking marijuana might make you feel relaxed in the short term, marijuana and other hallucinogenic substances have been connected to increased symptoms of psychosis.

- Minimize the stress in your relationships. Struggling with mental illness can be difficult, and fighting increases stress which can aggravate symptoms and make it harder to recover. Focus on finding solutions and not placing blame. Know when it is best to walk away from conflict and come back when everyone is able to collect their thoughts and talk calmly.

- Try to get about 7 hours of sleep each night. It can be really hard to sleep when you’re experiencing psychosis, but not sleeping definitely makes things worse. Melatonin is a supplement that can help with sleep, but you should talk with a doctor before taking it, especially if you take prescription sleeping pills or tranquilizers.

- Eat Omega-3 rich foods (like wild-caught fish) or take high quality fish oil supplements. Regular, long-term inclusion of Omega-3s can reduce symptoms of psychosis. They are also really good for your body in general!