LITHIUM SALTS IN THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOTIC EXCITEMENT.

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LITHIUM SALTS enjoyed their hey-day in the latter half of last century when, commencing with their introduction by Garrod, they were vaunted as curative in gout, weight loss, and a multitude of other so-called gouty manifestations. This followed the demonstration that lithium urate was the most soluble of the urates. It was shown that the pieces of cartilage were urate deposits were immersed in solutions of sodium, potassium and lithium carbonate, the urate was dissolved first from that piece immersed in the lithium carbonate solution. As time went on and lithium tablets were consumed on an ever-increasing scale for an ever-increasing range of ailments, the toxic and depressant effects were more and more seen.

Garrod (1859) wrote of lithium carbonate: “When given internally in doses of from one to four grains dissolved in water, two to three times a day, it produces no direct physiological symptom... their use does not appear to be attended with any injurious consequences.” And certainly, in that dosage, there should never be any toxic symptoms.

But about fifty years later cases are reported “of cardiac depression and even dilatation, as a result of excessive and continued consumption of lithium tablets” (The Practitioner, 1907).

“Cardiac depression and even dilatation” was perhaps very vague physiology, but the note of warning was clear, also in a statement in Squire’s “Companion to the British Pharmacopoeia” that “lithia salts upset the stomach very easily” (The Practitioner, 1909).

When the hypothetical cardiac depression and the actual mental depression, nausea and giddiness, the useless- ness of lithium in most of the conditions for which it was prescribed, and the fact that there was other, more efficacious treatment in the only disease in which it had been shown to be of some value, it is not surprising that lithium salts have fallen into desuetude.

Culbreth (1927) says of lithium bromide that it is the most hypnotic of all bromides. The dosage stated there is the relatively enormous one of 10 to 30 grains. It is not stated how often this huge dose might be repeated each day, but one presumes the traditional two to three times. Squires, too, states that “in epilepsy it is the best of all bromides” and gives the dose more conservatively as five to 15 grains.

It is worth noting that the hypnotic action of lithium bromide was thought to be due to the fact that, the atomic weight being so small, weight for weight, lithium bromide must contain more bromide ion than any other bromide. There is no evidence that the lithium ion was responsible. It was marked that the action superior in some respects to that of the bromide.

But 15 grains of lithium bromide repeated three times a day would soon lead, not to bromide, but to far more dangerous lithium, intoxication, and it is little wonder that it has never found favour in the treatment of epilepsy. It is a pity, because properly used, lithium salts might well be an important addition to the anti-convulsant armamentarium.

In the course of some investigations by the writer into the toxicity of urea when injected intraperitoneally into
guinea-pigs, it appeared desirable to ascertain whether uric acid enhanced this toxicity. The great difficulty was the insolubility of uric acid in water, so the most soluble urea was chosen—the lithium salt. When an aqueous solution of 8% urea, saturated with lithium urate, was injected, the toxicity was far less than was expected. It looked as if the lithium ion might have been exerting a protective effect. To determine this, more observations were made, lithium carbonate being used instead of lithium urate. An 8% aqueous solution of urea kills five out of ten guinea-pigs when injected intraperitoneally in doses of 1-25 millilitres per ounce of body weight. When 0-5% lithium carbonate in an 8% urea solution was injected in the same dosage, all ten animals survived; and this argues a strong protective function for the lithium ion against the convulsant mode of death caused by toxic doses of urea.

To determine whether lithium salts per se had any discernible effects on guinea-pigs, animals were injected intraperitoneally with large doses of 6-5% aqueous solution of lithium carbonate. A noteworthy result was that after a latent period of about two hours the animals, although fully conscious, became extremely lethargic and unresponsi- 2ive to stimuli for one to two hours before once again becoming normally active and timid.

It may seem a long distance from lethargy in guinea- pigs to the excitement of psychotics, but as these investiga tions had commenced in an attempt to demonstrate some possibly exerted toxin in the urine of manic patients, the association of ideas is explicable.

It appeared worthwhile in view of these results to try lithium salts in the treatment of two distinct disorders—by mania, in view of their sedative effect; secondly, epilepsy, in view of their anti-convulsant action. With the latter, this paper is not concerned.

Henderson (1944) remark, in their his torical survey of psychiatry, that the waters of certain wells were considered to have special virtue in the treat ment of mental illness, and mention some of the more famous in the British Isles. It is very likely that their supposed efficacy was a real efficacy and directly propor tional to the lithium content of the waters.

In the treatment of such a self-limiting disorder as mania, the therapeutic innovator must be more than ordinarily on his guard. Whether this or that treatment is of any value must be carefully assessed from as many angles as possible. With an episodic disorder of this type, the efficacy of a particular treatment may be judged by one or more of the following criteria. The more criteria that are satisfied, the more sure are we that it is a treatment of real and not suppositional value.

1. Improvement must proceed pari passu with treatment.
2. Chronic cases are of special value in assessment because in them spontaneous remission is far less likely to occur in a specified short period than in the recent cases.
3. Supporting evidence may be forthcoming from the treatment of non-manic psychototic excitement.
4. The ideal is, of course, the method of controlled observation of a sufficient number of treated and untreated patients. The disadvantage of the ideal is that mania is not so common a psychototic disorder as might be thought and it would take any one observer even in a large mental hospital probably some years to accumulate a large enough series to be statistically significant. But although the first three criteria may be insufficient for formal proof, they are capable of giving strong circumstantial evidence for or against efficacy.

So far ten manic patients have been treated, of whom three suffered from chronic and the remainder from
times a day for one week, with instructions to the patient, the intelligent man, who was then leaving home, to take 10 grains twice a day for a further week and then to continue on 10 grains at night indefinitely. He has remained well.

Case VI.—A.M., a man of sixty years, suffered from manic-depressive insanity associated with alcoholism. He had been mainly depressive, but he had had a manic phase lasting five months two years previously. By November 17, 1948, he had been developing a manic phase for a fortnight, and was restless and agitated. On this date he commenced taking lithium carbonate twice a day. By the weekend he was calmer and more responsive, and on Monday he was again taking it. He was then able to function more normally. He continued this regimen for one week, after which he returned to his usual mode of functioning.

Case VII.—A.E.A., a man aged forty-six years, had been in hospital for chronic mania for five years. He had received lithium carbonate for three years. He had been irritable and aggressive and had been placed on a maintenance regimen of 10 grains daily. His symptoms were controlled but his mood was still fluctuating. He did not feel well and was only able to work part-time.

Case VIII.—W.M., a man of fifty years, suffered from manic-depressive insanity. He had been in hospital for two years and had been treated with lithium carbonate. He had been improving but was still irritable and restless. He had been advised to continue his treatment for a further two weeks, but he had not been following the instructions.

Case IX.—W.S., a powerful built man of forty-seven years, had suffered from recurrent manic episodes since the age of twenty-five years. He had been in hospital for a quarter of a century and had been treated with lithium carbonate for twenty-three years. His state and appearance had improved until his condition had become worse. He had been admitted to hospital on February 11, 1949, in a state of typical manic excitement. Despite his good health and physical well-being, he had become depressed and withdrawn. He had been treated with lithium carbonate three times a day. His condition improved but he was considered to be at risk for relapse.

Case X.—R.T., a man of sixty-one years, presents several points of interest. He has had manic episodes for twenty-five years, with attacks every two months. He was readmitted to hospital on January 5, 1949, in his usual noisy, elated, restless state with depressed habits. He was still excited and in such a state that it was impossible to determine whether or not he was hallucinated or delusional. He continued taking lithium carbonate twice a day. On January 28, 1949. He was quieter, but mildly toxic—dizzy, unsteady and nauseated. Lithium carbonate was continued for another week, and on February 14, 1949, when the toxic symptoms had disappeared and he was feeling well, he was discharged and treated as an outpatient.

started on lithium carbonate 10 grains three times a day. By February 10, 1949, it was evident that his excitement was abating steadily, but it was also becoming obvious that he was suffering from delusions and hallucinations and that he communicated "by telepathy" with various people. This state continued, that is, an excited delusional state in which the excitement was well controlled by lithium, but the delusional state was quite unaffected. Whether such a case can be regarded as one of true mania is a matter upon which there may well be considerable difference of opinion.

In addition to these ten patients, six patients suffering from dementia praecox were treated with lithium citrate, 20 grains three times a day, for from three to four weeks. An important feature was that, although there was no fundamental improvement in any of them, three who were usually restless, noisy and shouting increasingly, paralleling the patient in Case X, lost their excitement and restlessness and became quiet and amenable for the first time for years. The taking of a nocturnal hypnotic had been a routine and could be discontinued during treatment. They reverted to their previous state upon cessation of lithium medication.

It would be natural to suppose that as lithium salts cause the symptoms of mania to subside, continued dosage might precipitate a depressive episode in predisposed persons. So far there is no evidence of this. Three patients suffering from chronic depressive psychoses were given, for several weeks, lithium citrate in the same dosage as that prescribed for manic patients. There was no improvement, but neither was there any aggravation of the depression.

DOSAGE, OVER-DOSAGE, MAINTENANCE DOSE.

The British Pharmacopoeia gives the dose of lithium carbonate as two to five grains and that of lithium citrate as five to ten grains, but such figures convey little information of value in therapeutics in the absence of any information as to how often such a dose may be given in each twenty-four hours, or of the rate of elimination.

Culbret (1927) is more liberal and gives the dose of lithium carbonate as five to 15 grains and of the citrate as 10 to 30 grains.

In practice one finds that some patients can tolerate lithium citrate 20 grains three times a day for weeks without toxic symptoms, but that a high proportion show toxic symptoms in one to three weeks on such a dose.

It seems advisable to keep the patient on a maximum dose—that is, lithitum citrate 20 grains three times a day or lithium carbonate 10 grains three times a day—whilst he continues to improve. Once normal emotional tone is attained the dose is progressively reduced; lithium citrate to 10 grains three times a day for one to two weeks, to 10 grains twice a day for a further one to two weeks, and then a maintenance dose of 10 grains after the evening meal indefinitely. The corresponding doses of lithium carbonate are half those for the citrate. In view of their liability to produce gastric upsets lithium salts are given after meals.

The reason for using two alternative preparations is that the citrate is very soluble and appears to be better absorbed than the carbonate, whereas the carbonate must be put up suspended in muclage or given in capsules. However, the carbonate has the advantage that it is better tolerated by some patients and appears less liable to produce either gastric disturbances or other toxic symptoms.

The symptoms of over-dosage are referable mainly to the alimentary and nervous systems. Abdominal pain, anorexia, nausea and vomiting occur and occasionally mild diarrhoea. The nervous symptoms are giddiness, tremor, ataxia, slurring speech, myoclonic twitching, paresthesia and depression. The patient looks ill—pinched, drawn, said and other hallucinations.

Unless such symptoms are followed by immediate cessation of intake there is little doubt that they can progress to a fatal issue. It is therefore of the utmost importance that when a patient is on maximum dose he should be seen each day and that the nursing staff should be instructed to look for early symptoms of saturation.

If toxic symptoms develop, they disappear quickly—that is, in two to four days—when the drug is completely withdrawn. Treatment may then be resumed with a smaller dose, or, if it is still advisable to use a maximum dose, by substituting the carbonate for the citrate.

Discussion.

There is no doubt that in mania patients' improvement has closely paralleled treatment and that this criterion has been fulfilled in the chronic and subacute cases just as closely as in the cases of more recent onset. The quietening effect on restless non-manic psychotics is additional strong evidence of the efficacy of lithium salts, especially as such restlessness returned on cessation of treatment.

Lithium salts have no apparent hypnotic effect; the result is purely sedative. The effect on patients with pure psychotic excitement—that is, true manic attacks—is so specific that it inevitably leads to speculation as to the possible etiological significance of a deficiency in the body of lithium ions in the genesis of this disorder.

Lithium may well be an essential trace element. It is widely distributed, has been detected in many plants and animals. Pre-frontal leucotomy has been performed lately on restless and psychopathic mental defectives (Mackay, 1945; Engler, 1948) in an attempt to control their restless impulses and ungovernable tempers. It is likely that lithium medication would be effective in such cases and would be much preferred to leucotomy.

References.

The Practitioner (1907), Volume I, page 164, quoted in Squire's "Companion to British Pharmacopoeia".