Introduction: Toxic psychoses are growing problem in everyday clinical psychiatric practice. Well-known is fact that use of psychoactive substances, particularly stimulants and cannabis, is associated with psychotic mental disorders.

Objectives: Differences between psychopathology of schizophrenia and toxic psychotic states are not clear.

Aims: To compare psychopathology of patients treated with schizophrenia and toxic psychosis.

Methods: Patients with schizophrenia who only temporarily used psychoactive substances and patients with non-alcoholic toxic psychoses treated at Psychiatric Clinic of FMUC and UHB in interval of years 2006-2010 were enrolled in present study. Retrospective analysis of demographic and clinical characteristic, especially psychopathological symptoms was conducted.

Results: The authors collected data from medical records of 93 patients treated with non-alcoholic toxic psychoses (TP; 86.0% males, 14.0% females) and 80 patients treated with schizophrenia who only temporarily used psychoactive substances (SCH; 93.7% males, 6.3% females) (Tab. 1). Toxic psychotic state was induced mostly by more substances, stimulants and cannabis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis acc. ICD-10</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F 20.0</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 20.3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16.3</td>
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<td>F 20.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 20.6</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

[Diagnostic spectrum in patients with schizophrenia]

Conclusions: The most frequently observed clinical picture in toxic psychoses was paranoid-hallucinatory syndrome. In schizophrenia group was most prominent paranoid form. The authors found and discussed differences between psychopathology in both groups. It seems to that a more specific description and classification of toxic psychoses could be possible.