

SCHIZOPHRENIA

SCHIZOPHRENIA Factsheet

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What is late-onset schizophrenia?

Late-onset schizophrenia is defined as onset of psychosis after age 45 years and it has been previously associated with a higher proportion of women, high levels of occupational functioning and marital relationships, as well as more severe paranoid delusions and more visual, tactile, and olfactory hallucinations. It has also been associated with less severe disorganisation and negative symptoms.

What is the evidence for late-onset schizophrenia?

Moderate quality evidence suggests negative life events, history of psychotic symptoms, poor social networks, cognitive impairment, and functional limitations are related to increased rates of late-onset schizophrenia.



NeuRA (Neuroscience Research Australia) is one of the largest independent medical and clinical research institutes in Australia and an international leader in neurological research.

Diseases of the brain and nervous system pose the greatest health, economic and social burden of any disease group because they are chronic, debilitating and have no known cures.

Medical research is the cornerstone of efforts to advance the health and wellbeing of families and the community. Our dedicated scientists are focussed on transforming their research into significant and practical benefits for all patients.

While we hope you find this information useful, it is always important to discuss any questions about schizophrenia or its treatment with your doctor or other health care provider.

For more information see the technical table

HOW YOUR SUPPORT HELPS

We are able to make significant advances due to the generosity of countless people. Your donation allows us to continue to work towards transforming lives. For information on how you can support our research, phone 1300 888 019 or make a secure donation at neura.edu.au/donate/schizophrenia.