



Figure 1. Approach for evaluating visual hallucinations (VH). If there is a clinical psychosis presentation, look for criteria of delirium. If there is no delirium, evaluate the patient for substance/drug-induced psychosis and psychosis caused by acute medical conditions, including autoimmune causes. If no causes are evident and the condition does not meet the criteria for dementia, then it is likely a functional psychosis. If dementia is established, the psychosis is a manifestation of behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD).

AD, Alzheimer’s dementia; BPD, bipolar affective disorder; DLB, dementia with Lewy bodies; LOS, late-onset schizophrenia; VaD, vascular dementia; VLOSLP, very-late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis.