

**Table 2.** Description of articles included in the integrative review

#N	Authors and Year	Country of origin of the case	Objective	Sample group	Adopted explanatory hypothesis
01	Schroeter et al. (2020) [18]	Germany	To identify neural correlates of SC in Posterior Cortical Atrophy (PCA) using advanced neuroimaging.	Woman, 57 years old, with PCA/Alzheimer's disease.	Neuroanatomical/Structural: Atrophy in specific regions of the posterior cingulate gyrus and middle frontal gyrus.
02	Watanabe et al. (2024) [19]	Japan	To describe SC as a presenting symptom of Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB).	Woman, 74 years old, with DLB.	Neurodegenerative: SC is a symptom indicative of DLB.
03	Ben Ammar et al. (2021) [20]	Tunísia	To analyze a case of filicide motivated by SC in schizoaffective disorder.	Woman, 35 years old, with schizoaffective disorder.	Psychodynamic/Violence Risk: SC as a specific risk factor for homicidal impulses toward the delusion's target.
04	Revilla et al. (2021) [21]	Peru	To report the rare coexistence of Cotard and Capgras syndromes in treatment-resistant schizophrenia.	Man, 23 years old, with treatment-resistant schizophrenia.	Inferential: Perceptual anomaly followed by abnormal rationalization; Capgras as an externalization of negative events.
05	O'Brien et al. (2023) [22]	Ireland	To report the coexistence of Capgras and vampirism delusions in treatment-resistant schizophrenia and response to clozapine.	Boy, 15 years old, with schizophrenia.	Integrative (Sensory-Inferential): Impairment in sensory processing combined with failure in belief evaluation.
06	Castro et al. (2022) [23]	Colômbia	To report SC triggered by cannabis use.	Man, 28 years old, with chronic cannabis use.	Organic/Substance-Induced: Cannabinoid use as the likely trigger.
07	Shaw et al. (2024) [24]	United Kingdom	To describe an exclusively auditory variant of SC in a first psychotic episode.	Woman, 70 years old, experiencing a	Multimodal Neuropsychological: Deficits in non-visual sensory

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				first psychotic episode.	pathways (auditory) may cause the syndrome.
08	Quarenta et al. (2022) [25]	Portugal	To describe a case of "Subjective Doubles Syndrome" in a first psychotic episode with cannabis use.	Man, 30 years old, experiencing a first psychotic episode.	Neurofunctional: Hyperactivity of the perirhinal cortex (hyperfamiliarity) and frontal dysfunction.
09	Connors et al. (2024) [26]	Austrália	To report a case of Fregoli Delusion in postpartum psychosis to discuss its genesis.	Woman, 30 years old, with postpartum psychosis.	Cognitive/Belief Model: Primary paranoia leading to hyperactivity of "identity nodes."
10	Ghannadi et al. (2024) [27]	Irã	To report a complex case of Fregoli Delusion associated with trauma and substance use.	Man, 23 years old.	Psychodynamic/Trauma: Trauma as a significant contributing factor to perceptual and delusional alterations.
11	Gramling et al. (2024) [28]	EUA	To highlight the association of SC with Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and response to olanzapine.	Man, 39 years old, with a history of TBI.	Neurostructural: Disconnection between the temporal lobe and limbic system due to injury (frontal encephalomalacia).

**Source:** The authors.

**Caption:** **#N:** Article identification number in the review. **DLB:** Dementia with Lewy Bodies. **PCA:** Posterior Cortical Atrophy.

**CS:** Capgras Syndrome. **TBI:** Traumatic Brain Injury.