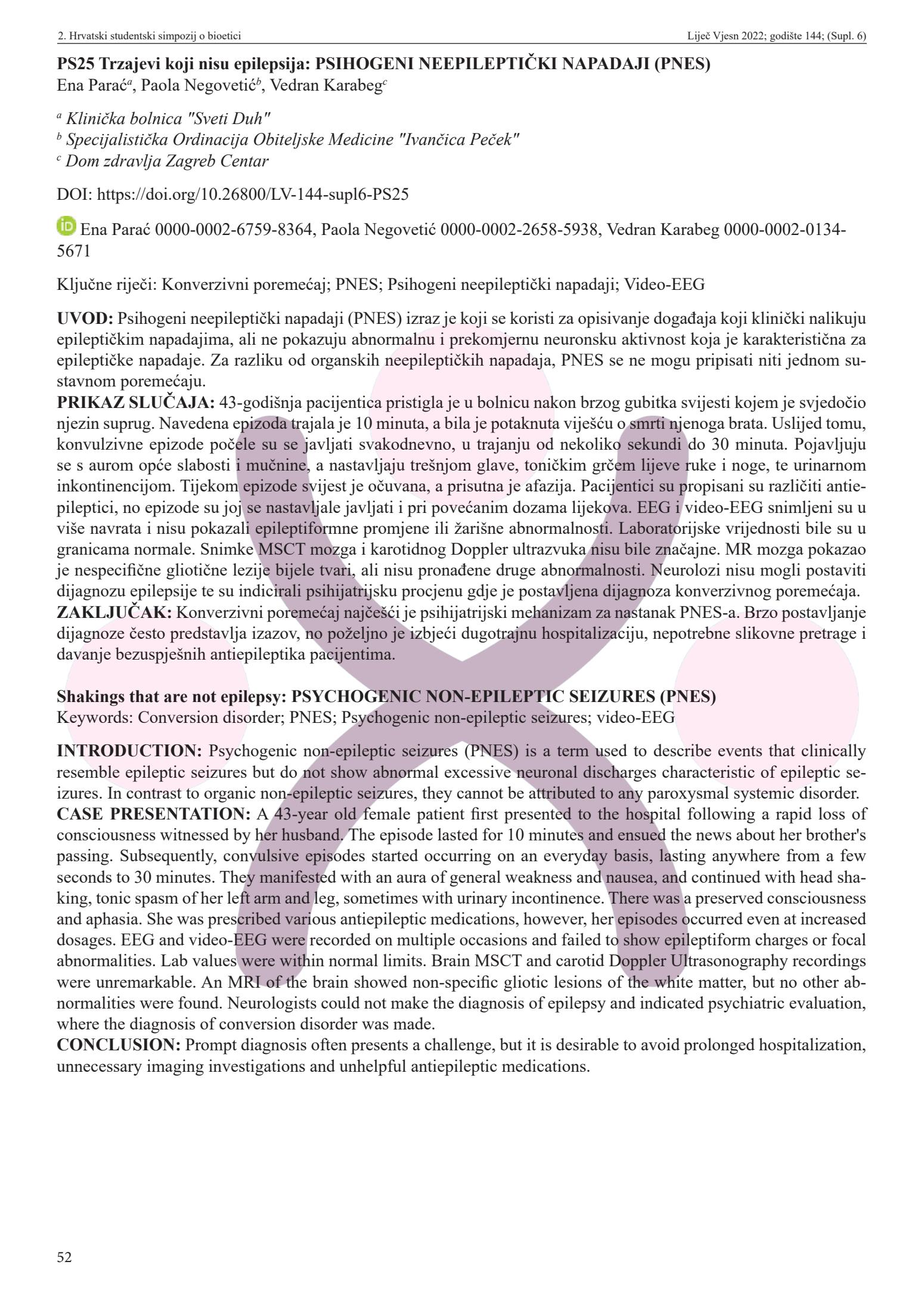


PS25 Trzajevi koji nisu epilepsija: PSIHOGENI NEEPILEPTIČKI NAPADAJI (PNES)Ena Parać^a, Paola Negovetić^b, Vedran Karabeg^c^a Klinička bolnica "Sveti Duh"^b Specijalistička Ordinacija Obiteljske Medicine "Ivančica Peček"^c Dom zdravlja Zagreb CentarDOI: <https://doi.org/10.26800/LV-144-supl6-PS25>A decorative background consisting of several overlapping circles in different colors: light blue, pink, and purple. They are scattered across the page, with some overlapping the text and others the images.

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Ključne riječi: Konverzivni poremećaj; PNES; Psihogeni neepileptički napadaji; Video-EEG

UVOD: Psihogeni neepileptički napadaji (PNES) izraz je koji se koristi za opisivanje događaja koji klinički nalikuju epileptičkim napadajima, ali ne pokazuju abnormalnu i prekomjernu neuronsku aktivnost koja je karakteristična za epileptičke napadaje. Za razliku od organskih neepileptičkih napadaja, PNES se ne mogu pripisati niti jednom sustavnom poremećaju.

PRIKAZ SLUČAJA: 43-godišnja pacijentica pristigla je u bolnicu nakon brzog gubitka svijesti kojem je svjedočio njezin suprug. Navedena epizoda trajala je 10 minuta, a bila je potaknuta viješću o smrti njenoga brata. Usljed tomu, konvulzivne epizode počele su se javljati svakodnevno, u trajanju od nekoliko sekundi do 30 minuta. Pojavljuju se s aurom opće slabosti i mučnine, a nastavljaju trešnjom glave, toničkim grčem lijeve ruke i noge, te urinarnom inkontinencijom. Tijekom epizode svijest je očuvana, a prisutna je afazija. Pacijentici su propisani različiti antiepileptici, no epizode su joj se nastavljale javljati i pri povećanim dozama lijekova. EEG i video-EEG snimljeni su u više navrata i nisu pokazali epileptiformne promjene ili žarišne abnormalnosti. Laboratorijske vrijednosti bile su u granicama normale. Snimke MSCT mozga i karotidnog Doppler ultrazvuka nisu bile značajne. MR mozga pokazao je nespecifične gliotične lezije bijele tvari, ali nisu pronađene druge abnormalnosti. Neurolozi nisu mogli postaviti dijagnozu epilepsije te su indicirali psihijatrijsku procjenu gdje je postavljena dijagnoza konverzivnog poremećaja.

ZAKLJUČAK: Konverzivni poremećaj najčešći je psihijatrijski mehanizam za nastanak PNES-a. Brzo postavljanje dijagnoze često predstavlja izazov, no poželjno je izbjegći dugotrajnu hospitalizaciju, nepotrebne slikovne pretrage i davanje bezuspješnih antiepileptika pacijentima.

Shakings that are not epilepsy: PSYCHOGENIC NON-EPILEPTIC SEIZURES (PNES)

Keywords: Conversion disorder; PNES; Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures; video-EEG

INTRODUCTION: Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (PNES) is a term used to describe events that clinically resemble epileptic seizures but do not show abnormal excessive neuronal discharges characteristic of epileptic seizures. In contrast to organic non-epileptic seizures, they cannot be attributed to any paroxysmal systemic disorder.

CASE PRESENTATION: A 43-year old female patient first presented to the hospital following a rapid loss of consciousness witnessed by her husband. The episode lasted for 10 minutes and ensued the news about her brother's passing. Subsequently, convulsive episodes started occurring on an everyday basis, lasting anywhere from a few seconds to 30 minutes. They manifested with an aura of general weakness and nausea, and continued with head shaking, tonic spasm of her left arm and leg, sometimes with urinary incontinence. There was a preserved consciousness and aphasia. She was prescribed various antiepileptic medications, however, her episodes occurred even at increased dosages. EEG and video-EEG were recorded on multiple occasions and failed to show epileptiform charges or focal abnormalities. Lab values were within normal limits. Brain MSCT and carotid Doppler Ultrasonography recordings were unremarkable. An MRI of the brain showed non-specific gliotic lesions of the white matter, but no other abnormalities were found. Neurologists could not make the diagnosis of epilepsy and indicated psychiatric evaluation, where the diagnosis of conversion disorder was made.

CONCLUSION: Prompt diagnosis often presents a challenge, but it is desirable to avoid prolonged hospitalization, unnecessary imaging investigations and unhelpful antiepileptic medications.