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Recognition and Management of Psychogenic Stroke & Seizures

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Disclosures

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- Overview of psychogenic pseudostroke & PNEE/PNES
- Explore why patients present with stroke-like symptoms
- Approaches to management
- Role of primary provider and consultants





What do we call it?

- Psychogenic pseudostroke
- Psychogenic nonepileptic event
- Nonepileptic attack disorder
- Functional seizures
- Stress seizures
- Psychogenic seizures
- Pseudoseizures



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Review Article

Psychogenic Pseudostroke

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Psychogenic non-epileptic event (PNEE)

psychogenic nonepileptic seizure (PNES)

a behavioral or emotional manifestation of psychological distress, conflict, or trauma that resembles an epileptic seizure but is not produced by abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Most PNESs are conversion nonepileptic seizures, but they may also be associated with factitious disorder or malingering. Also called **psychogenic seizure**.





What disorders present with stroke-like symptoms?

Conversion Disorder

Factitious Disorder

Malingering





DSM-5 Conversion Disorder

Conversion Disorder (Functional Neurological Symptom Disorder): Diagnostic Criteria

- A. One or more symptoms of altered voluntary motor or sensory function
- B. Clinical findings provide evidence of incompatibility between the symptom and recognized neurological or medical condition
- C. The symptom or clinical deficit is not explained by another medical or mental disordert
- D. The symptom or deficit causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational or other important areas of functioning or warrants medical evaluation

Conversion Disorder (Functional Neurological Symptom Disorder): Diagnostic Criteria

- Specify symptom by:
 - With weakness or paralysis
 - With abnormal movement
 - With swallowing symptoms
 - With speech symptoms (dysphonia, slurred speech)
 - With attacks or seizures
 - With anesthesia or sensory loss
 - With special sensory symptoms (visual, olfactory, hearing disturbance)





Quick & Dirty Conversion Disorder Definition:

- 1. \geq 1 symptom altered motor/sensory function
- 2. Disconnect → symptom vs. true neuro condition
- 3. Not explained by another medical or mental disorder
- 4. Impairment in work and/or social life





DSM-5 Factitious Disorder

Factitious Disorder(5): Changes in Diagnostic Criteria

DSM - IV

- Intentional production or feigning of physical or psychological signs or symptoms
- The motivation for the behaviour is to assume the sick role

DSM - 5

- Falsification of physical or psychological signs or symptoms, or induction of injury or disease, associated with identified deception
- (Dropped as a criterion: but stipulates that behaviour is not better explained by another mental disorder)

Malingering

"intentional production of false or grossly exaggerated physical or psychological symptoms motivated by external incentives"

- a. avoiding military duty
- b. avoiding work
- c. obtaining financial compensation
- d. evading criminal prosecution
- e. obtaining drugs







Psychogenic
Nonepileptic Seizures
(PNES),
Epileptic Events (PNEE)
& Psychogenic
Pseudostroke (PS)





Etiology & Epidemiology of PNES/PNEE

Etiology

- History of physical or sexual abuse and female gender.
- A disproportionate number of patients with PNES have training in health care careers.
- Malingering or factitious disorder is thought to be less common as a cause of PNES but might be suspected.
- A conversion disorder by definition implies that the patient is not aware and is not consciously feigning the events.

Epidemiology

- 20% of patients with epilepsy have PNES/PNEE
- 40% on epilepsy monitoring units





Epidemiology of Psychogenic Pseudostroke (PS)

PNES estimated prevalence 2-33 cases per 100,000

NO epidemiological data on PS
 Incidence believed to be <u>similar to</u> Multiple Sclerosis (5 per 100,000)



Psychogenic Stroke Red Flags

- previous history of psychogenic symptoms (such as PNES or PS) 11;
- · history of other unexplained conditions that have undergone extensive workup to no avail;
- \bullet coexisting, poorly defined, and probable psychogenic conditions, such as fibromyalgia, chronic pain without a cause, and chronic fatigue 12 ;
- a long history of recurrent "transient ischemic attacks" despite no clear mechanism and adequate stroke prevention therapy;
- history of psychiatric disorders ¹³;
- \bullet presence of medical background 13 ;
- presence of emotional or situational triggers ¹³; and
- symptoms triggered or ameliorated by placebo. ¹³





How long does it take to diagnose?

7 to 10 years



Key Points

- Always remember to screen for psychiatric comorbidities of PNES and plan treatment accordingly.
- ▶ Anti-epileptic drugs are not effective in treating PNES and may worsen symptoms.
- Approach PNES treatment with a focus on improved functioning rather than on making sure the patient is seizure-free.



Clinical Pearls

Give them an out

Give it a name





Treat comorbid psychiatric symptoms

Treatment

Give them control

-example: Vistaril "just in case"

Psychotherapy

- -Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- -Psychodynamic Therapy
- -Mindfulness

Education





Search Mayo Clinic



Patient Care & Health Info

Departments & Centers

Research -

Education -

For Medical Professionals

Patient Care & Health Information > Diseases & Conditions

Functional neurologic disorders/conversion disorder

Symptoms & causes

Diagnosis & treatment

Doctors & departments







Not always the best advice.....

Psychogenic Pseudostroke 🔊 🔁

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Psychiatric Times Enter your keywords Special Reports Quizzes

Psychogenic Non-Epileptic Seizures: Clinical Issues for Psychiatrists

By Omair H. Abbasi, MD and TsungWai Aw, MD March 31, 2017 Volume: 34

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