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## [Analysis of psychotic disorders in patients with refractory partial epilepsy, psychiatric diagnoses and clinical aspects].

[Article in Spanish]

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### Abstract

#### INTRODUCTION:

The association between psychotic disorders and epilepsy has been controversial. Different subtypes of psychotic disorders in epilepsy patients have been described according to temporal relationship with seizures- postictal (PIP), interictal (IIP) and bimodal (BP) psychoses are described in literature.

#### OBJECTIVES:

Determine clinical characteristics of patients with refractory partial epilepsy and psychoses and compare the results with a control group of patients with refractory partial epilepsy without psychoses.

#### METHODS:

A total of 57 patients with refractory partial epilepsy and psychotic disorders (psychotic group [PG]) and 56 patients with refractory partial epilepsy and without psychoses (control group, CG) were evaluated according to DSM-IV criteria and SCID-I. All patients underwent complete neurological, neuroimaging, neuropsychological, and psychiatric assessment. Clinical, demographic and neuroimaging data were compared between patients in CG and PG.

#### RESULTS:

In PG 15 patients (26 %) had criteria for PIP, 29 patients (51%) for IIP and 13 patients (23%) for BP. Epilepsy time duration and bilateral hippocampal sclerosis were significantly more frequent in patients with psychosis. PG patients had a longer evolution time of epilepsy and greater frequency of bilateral hippocampal sclerosis ( $p < 0.05$ ). No differences were found between psychoses subtypes.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

Longer evolution of seizures and the presence of bilateral hippocampal sclerosis may increase propensity to develop psychoses in patients with refractory partial epilepsy.

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