

# Emotional disorder in Epilepsy

Emotional disturbances have been reported in patients with epilepsy. Although conflicting results emanate from relevant studies, depressive symptoms are seen more often in temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) whereas, hypomanic/manic symptoms usually accompany frontal lobe epilepsy (FLE); the above psychiatric symptoms are especially seen in refractory epilepsy. However, neocortical TLE and medial TLE are considered as distinct epileptic syndromes, and there is limited literature on comparison of affective traits in medial TLE (MTLE) and FLE.

In a study, Patrikelis et al., sought to investigate affective traits among epilepsy surgery candidates suffering refractory left medial TLE (LMTLE), right medial TLE (RMTLE), left FLE (LFLE), and right FLE (RFLE).

The results revealed that patients with MTLE scored significantly higher than the ones with FLE in depression, anxiety, asthenia, and melancholia as measured by the Symptoms Rating Scale for Depression and Anxiety (SRSDA), while patients with FLE scored significantly higher in mania than those with MTLE. Moreover, patients with MTLE scored significantly higher than their FLE counterparts on the anxiety scale of the State Trait Personality Inventory (STPI)-trait version. When laterality of the seizure focus was taken into account, no differences were found among both patients with MTLE and patients with FLE, with exception for the Trail Making Test part B (TMT-B) in which patients with RMTLE performed significantly worse than patients with LMTLE. Seizure frequency was higher for FLE.

They provided evidence for an anterior-frontal versus a posterior-medial temporal cerebral functional asymmetry with regard to the manifestation of manic and depressive emotional traits in FLE and MTLE, respectively. Our results are mainly discussed within the frame of their contribution in localizing and to a lesser extent in lateralizing seizures foci in epilepsy surgery candidates. We suggest that this is of great importance in the context of preoperative monitoring of epilepsy surgery, especially when neuropsychologists are called upon to provide anatomical information in defining the functional deficit zone <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Patrikelis P, Alexoudi A, Takoussi M, Liouta E, Lucci G, Korfiass S, Verentzioti A, Sakas D, Gatzonis S. Emotional asymmetries in refractory medial temporal and frontal lobe epilepsy: Their impact on predicting lateralization and localization of seizures. *Epilepsy Behav.* 2019 Apr 10;94:269-276. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2019.03.008. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 30981983.

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

[https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=emotional\\_disorder\\_in\\_epilepsy](https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=emotional_disorder_in_epilepsy)

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:54**

