

## **Episodic amnesia - vascular or epileptic nature related to mild cognitive impairment**

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Purpose: to evaluate the diagnosis and the assessment of therapeutic response of patients who presented transient, recurring amnesia states and developed mild neurocognitive disorder. Method: we analyzed and we put under medical surveillance initially for 2 years long and after this assessment 3 years more 10 patients with repeated amnesic states. We used clinical examination, repeated EEG brain scanner, echocardiography, Doppler cerebral, biochemical analysis and psychological test. Results: All 10 patients underwent a standardized clinical interview, patients aged between 52 -68 years, three men and seven women all had vascular risk factors (hypertension, dyslipidemia, smoking, obesity). Tests were performed cognitive and psychological (MMSE, MOCA) being excluded patients who had initially MCI or dementia. All 10 patients described attack with sudden onset, 8 to 50 minutes, of anterograde incomplete amnesia, repetitive questioning, and progressive recover. Neuroimaging recorders showed: 1 case with dural sinus thrombosis, 6 cases with ischemic lacunae and 3 cases with normal brain image in computer tomography. Interictal surface EEG recording was performed with non specific modification. All patients received vascular treatment for 5 years and only four anticonvulsant therapies. 6 of 10 patients were not presented attacks under vascular therapy and the other 4 after the introduction of anticonvulsant therapy. Psychological assessment after 5 years of evolution revealed in 8 cases mild neurocognitive disorders. Conclusion: In some cases only therapeutic test can distinguish between transient global amnesia and transient epileptic amnesia, but ours patients developed minor neurocognitive deficit related probably to vascular risk factors.