

## **Cases of frontal epilepsy, revealed during EEG screening in a psychiatric consultation**

### **O. Mostovaya**

*Neuropsychiatry, Vinnytsia National Medical University named N. I. Pirogov, Ukraine*

Frontal epilepsy is a common and difficultly diagnosed disorder. It accounts for 1-2% of cases of primary detected epilepsy and 20-22% among recorded cases of focal epilepsy. Epileptogenic foci may be located in different departments of a highly differentiated frontal lobe. Depending on the affected area, the main types of seizures are distinguished: – Motor – Dorsolateral – Orbitophronal – Frontal (front). With violation of mental functions. – Zingular – Brake – Combined. The most difficult for diagnostics are seizures with violation of mental functions. They are virtually unidentified by neurologists, since patients are turning to psychiatrists and do not give cause for EEG - research. According to our observations, the nature of the disorders is in the borderline spectrum. Here are three observations of our own. The first case - a girl G. 19 years old, a student who, after experiencing a stressful situation, developed a state of affective excitation, confusion, insomnia. This condition has developed sharply. Received neuroleptic and lamotrigine the appointment of a psychiatrist. Well came out of this state. But such attacks began to repeat with less significant stress. The use of only neuroleptics did not have an effect. In the EEG study, epileptic activity was detected in the anterior parts of the frontal area. MRT without pathology. The appointment of lamotrigine has stabilized condition. The second case is a woman of 42 years and third case, a woman of 52 years - EEG similar to the first case. Conclusion: the epilepsy of the anterior part of the frontal lobe is clinically manifested by psychiatric symptoms : paroxysmal of states of control impairment, "the sense of automaticity" of their actions, "fog", confusion, due to the disintegration of mental functions; depressive state is resistant to antidepressant treatment. But these manifestations are very difficult to differentiate with depressive and psychotic episodes. Therefore, all patients with depressive states, disorganization and / or automatism need to do an EEG study.