Regional cerebral blood flow in Egyptian schizophrenic patients

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This study aimed to examine the regional cerebral blood flow in schizophrenic patients and its relation to pathophysiological picture of schizophrenia. The reliability of clinical diagnoses was assessed using different tools. The selected cases and controls were assessed by single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), typically examining regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF). The results showed that the selected cases showed various degrees of hypoperfusion in their SPECT and none of the control showed any abnormality. The incidence of qualitative abnormal perfusion in different brain areas i n patients immediately after admission showed an affection in most of the pa rts of the brain. Both the right temporal and the right parietal showed normal perfusion when compared with control subjects. Following treatment, there were still highly significant differences between the patient and control group s as regards superior frontal lobe, left parietal lobe and bilateral basal ganglia perfusion and metabolism perfusion and metabolism, and highly significant differences between the two groups.