

Psychiatric manifestations in cerebrovascular stroke

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Aim of the work: To evaluate the extent of psychiatric manifestations in cerebrovascular stroke and to correlate the psychiatric manifestations with the anatomical sites of the lesions. 8. Method: 30 patients with cerebrovascular stroke diagnosed within 2 weeks and 6 months before the assesment and a control group including 15 volunteers are evaluated as regards history taking and clinical examination including neurological and psychiatric examinations. Then the anatomical localization of the brain lesions is carried out by means of brain CT and/or MRI in the first group. The clinical diagnosis of psychiatric disorders is carried out using the ICD-10 symptom checklist for both groups. Also, neuropsychiatric assesment is done for both groups using the Mini-Mental State Examination, BDI and MAS. Results: After CVS, 20% of the patients developed depression and 43.6% developed anxiety 53.7% among them have generalized anxiety disorder, while 46.3% have agoraphobia. Depressed stroke patients are mainly associated with cortical lesions specially frontal. Conclusion : Patients with cerebrovascular stroke are liable to develop psychiatric morbidity, mainly depression and anxiety.