

P-228 - THE INFLUENCE OF ASSOCIATED VENOUS AND CAVERNOUS ANGIOMA OF HIGH VITAL RISK FOR NEUROSURGEON OPERATION ON THE PSYCHIATRIC STATE OF PATIENT

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Aim: To describe influence of the associated venous and arterial cavernous brain angioma malformation in the right frontal brain lobe on the patients' mental and psychiatric conditions.

Methods: A case report of 40 years old married, male merchant, has no children, who suffered from psychomotor epilepsy, headache, depressiveness, and suicidal attempts.

Results: Authors described mental and behavioral changes and disturbances at a patient to whom associated venous and arterial cavernous angioma in frontal right brain lobe objectified with Magnetic Resonance imaging (MRI). Patient suffered from 1999 year because of depressive episodes with suicidal tendencies, headaches, temporary expressed psychomotor disturbances, cognitive impairments, transitory brain edemas, right pupil dilatation, and partial epileptic seizures. During this period he was hospitalized 13 times because of critical worsening of mental health conditions. In his family anamnesis he denies psychiatric illnesses. With application of psychopharmacology medicaments (anti edema, SSRI antidepressants, antiepileptic, antipsychotic and tranquilizer) he recovered temporary. During outpatient treatment he is working, he is functional temporary, but despite pharmacotherapy he relapses again and again. Neurosurgeons' findings addressed operability with high vital risk, and neurosurgeons in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia are not ready to accept this risk.

Conclusions: Because of high vital risk for successful neurosurgeon operation of vascular malformation it is impossible eliminate organic cause of mental health problems of this patient. The question of establishing causal diagnoses of mental health problems is of high importance along with the question of therapeutic and prognostic success.