More Information

Index

Note: Abbreviations used: BPD for borderline personality disorder; DSM for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders; ES for epileptic seizures/epilepsy; HPA for hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal; ICD for International Classification of Diseases; NES for nonepileptic seizures; PNES for psychogenic NES; REM for rapid eye movement; SCID for Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV; SSRIs for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

abuse

direct evidence, 231-232 early history of, 252, 334-335 group therapy, 325 sexual abuse-hysteria link, 231 and somatoform disorders, 234-235 see also trauma academic underachievement, 199, 203 Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs), 374 activation procedures, diagnosis, 48, 65 short-term outpatient VEEG with, 48 adolescents academic underachievement, 199, 203 case studies, 190-191, 193-194 comorbid psychopathology, 185 diagnostic problems, 185-186 factors affecting outcomes, 201 migraine, 120 narcolepsy, 121 perceptions of PNES, 207-209 **PNES**, 120 psychiatric disorders, 121 stressors, 199-200 study of stressors, 201-204 syncope, 120-121 advanced practice psychiatric nurses, role of, 270-271 affect disturbances treatment of mood state in MS, 160 verbal descriptions, 161 see also anxiety disorders; depression Affordable Care Act (ACA), 373-374 age and PNES, 2, 4-5, 203 aggressive outbursts, 81 alienists, 23 allostasis, 288 alternating hemiplegia of childhood, 117 amnesia dissociative/psychogenic, 234

transient global amnesia (TGA), 81 traumatic, 237 analgesics, 340 antidepressants combination therapy, 339–340 improving cognitive functioning, 160-161 SSRIs for conversion symptoms, 338 treatment trials, 338-339 antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) children with ES/PNES, 186 cost burden, 36-37 data on use in PNES, 335-336 discontinuation in PNES patients, 279 effects of reducing/withdrawing in ES/PNES, 62 and epilepsy diagnosis in PNES, 263-264 epilepsy management in ES/PNES, 265-266 ES patients, subjective cognitive complaints, 159 therapeutic value of reducing, 265 use in patients with ES/PNES, 336 anxiety disorders anxiety sensitivity, 144 comorbid with PNES, 246-248 differential diagnosis, 212, 225-226 and HRQoL, 169-170 youth with PNES, 200 apnea breathholding spells in infants, 115 sleep apnea in the elderly, 132 apparent life-threatening event (ALTE), neonates, 111-114 "arc de cercle", 24 arousal disorders, 85-86 arousal symptoms, 300 see also hyperarousal arrhythmias, 75 assault in adults and unexplained pain, 235

assessment factitious disorder, 213-214 family dimensions, 311-312 of personality, 152-154 psychiatric, 337 see also neuropsychological assessment assessment stage, PCSTF family therapy, 312 case study application, 313-316 ataque de nervios, Puerto Rican communities, 142-145 ataxia, episodic, 79, 119 atonic vs. hypermotor events, 5-6 attachment disturbances, 140-141, 236-237 autoscopy ("out-of-body experience"), 221 avoidance behavior, 300 Chalder's CBT model, 302-303 exposure techniques reducing, 304 negative effect on HRQoL, 168 behavior control, family therapy, 311, 315 behavioral therapy see CBT (cognitive behavioral therapy) behavioral treatment for hysteria, 257-258 benign myoclonus of infancy, 116 benign neonatal sleep myoclonus, 114 benign nonepileptic infantile spasms, 116 benign paroxysmal torticollis of infancy, 115-116 benign paroxysmal vertigo, infants, 115 benzodiazepines, 337-338 biology of PNES, 358 brain-derived neurotrophic factor, 365 electroencephalogram (EEG) studies, 363-364

heart rate studies, 364-365

More Information

Index

biology of PNES (cont.) HPA axis and cortisol, 365 neuroimaging studies, 358-363 serum prolactin levels, 365-366 summary, limitations, and future directions, 366 biopsychosocial risk factors, US youth, 209 biopsychosocialspiritual model, 292-294 Blumer, Dietrich, PNES treatment, 334, 336, 340 borderline personality disorder (BPD), 249-253 and quality of life, 172-173 bradyarrhythmias, 75 bradycardia, ictal, 76 brain connectivity differences in PNES, 162, 292, 359-361 brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), 291, 365 brain injury/trauma and PNES, 237 breathholding spells, infants, 115 Breuer, Joseph, 25, 90 brief myoclonic jerks, syncopal episode, 74, 76 Briquet, Pierre, 22 Briquet's hysteria (somatization disorder), 27-28, 221-222, 235 bromides, 258, 337 cardiac and neurological paroxysmal events, 71 cardiac conditions that cause syncope, 74-77, 121 cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic obstructive, 76 care coordination letter, 382 Care Coordination Treatment Plans, 380-382 care models, 268-269, 370 attempted models, 372 challenges to development of, 371 diagnostic disclosure, 270 diagnostic disclosure protocol, 271-272 epilepsy centers, 371-372 IOM (Institute of Medicine) approach, 371 presenting the diagnosis to patients, 269-270 role of the nurse, 270-271 social worker role, 272-273 treatment pathways, 370-371 Triple Aim initiative, 370 Western Australia, 372-374 carotid sinus hypersensitivity (CSH), 75 Carter, Robert Brudenell, hysteria, 21

cataplexy and narcolepsy, 77-78, 121 catatonia, 221 causation, legal perspective, 181 CBT (cognitive behavioral therapy), 300-301, 306 group interventions, 329 outcome of Maudsley CBT model, 304-305 for PNES at the Maudsley Hospital, London, 302-304 unanswered questions, 305-306 CBT-ip (CBT informed psychotherapy), 301-302, 339 CD see conversion disorder (CD) change process family therapy, 320 group therapy, 330 Charcot, Jean-Martin, 22-24 children, 108, 121-122, 183-184 chronic stressors, 199-204 classification of PNES by age group, 110-121 clinical event description, 108 clinical vignettes, 190-194 comorbid psychiatric diagnoses, 185 diagnostic problems, 185-186 differential diagnoses, 109 feedback during diagnosis, 188-190 history-taking, clues and risk factors, 108-109 maltreatment-fibromyalgia link, 234 primary diagnosis, 184-185 psychiatric features summary, 194–195 tests confirming diagnosis, 109-110 theories about origin of PNES, 184 timing and techniques, diagnosis, 186 - 188traumas, cultural studies, 141, 143-144 treatment, 194 see also adolescents chorea, 79 chronic care model (CCM), 374 chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) see functional somatic syndromes (FSS) Clarke, Pierce, epilepsy and hysteria, 26 classical conditioning, 287 classification, 10 and consciousness, 222-223 decision-tree model, 223-226 descriptive vs. etiological approach, 12 DSM changes, 14, 217 frequent comorbidities, 13 NES SCID module, 227 nosological approach, 220-222

proposed dissociative subtype, 13 of seizure-like events, 218 somatization vs. dissociation, 10-12 sources of confusion, 10 symptom vs. disease, 13-14 terminology, 217-218 clinical classification schemes, 5 based on both semiology and personality testing, 8 based on etiology, 8-9, 218-219 based on personality testing, 7-8 based on semiology, 5-7, 219-220 clinical psychologists perspective on training, 347-349 treatment role, 280 coaching role, family therapist, 320-321 coding of NEP seizures, 376-377 cognitive behavioral therapy see CBT cognitive complaints, 158 and depression, 160-161 epilepsy patients, 159 literature review (2010-14), 158-159 multiple sclerosis patients, 159-160 neuroimaging studies, 161-162 other medical conditions, 160 recommendations, 162-163 verbal descriptions of seizures, 161 cognitive performance children and adolescents, 202-203 deficits, youth with PNES, 185 evaluation of, 154-155 cohesion, groups, 331-332 collaborative team model of care, 375-376 comorbidities, 13 ataque de nervios, Puerto Rico, 145 depression and anxiety, 246-248 efficacy of group therapy, 330 Indian patients, 139 personality disorders, 248-249 Turkish patients, 142 see also epilepsy comorbid with PNES; psychiatric comorbidities "complex PTSD", 252 confidentiality issues, 179-180 consciousness, classification issues, 222 - 223contracting stage, PCSTF therapy, 312, 316-317 conversation analysis, 100 conversion disorder (CD) changes in DSM, 12, 14 diagnosis in children, 194 differential diagnosis, 226 epidemiology, India, 138 and HRQoL, 171-172 and PNES, 31 symptoms, 221-222

More Information

Index

convulsive limb movements, 78-79 convulsive syncope, 9-11 core belief statements of patients, 355 corticosteroid use and cognitive complaints, 160 cortisol levels in PNES, 365 costs and burdens of PNES, 31, 38 antiepileptic drug (AED) use, 36-37 in context of functional disorders, 31-33 diagnostic coding and mental health benefits, 376-377 employment and disability status, 36-37 functional symptoms in neurology clinics, 33 group therapy reducing, 330-331 healthcare costs, 373-374 medical and economic burden, 34 pre- and post-diagnosis medical costs, 34-36 somatic symptoms in patients, 33-34 cultural factors, 137, 145-146 background theory, 137-138 Indian studies, 138-139 Puerto Rican communities, 142-145 Turkish patients, 139-142 daydreaming in children, 118 decision-tree algorithm, diagnosis of "seizure-like events", 223–226 modifications to, 227 demons, exorcising, medieval writings, 257 depersonalization see dissociation depression antidepressant medication, 338-339 and cognitive functioning, 160-161 comorbid with PNES, 246-248 neural correlates of, 359 in patients with MS, 160 primary care, 375 psychotherapy plus medication, 339 and the serotonin system, 338 description of event, diagnosis in children, 108 description of NES, response plan, 381 descriptive vs. etiological nosology, 12 developmental delay, ES/PNES, 66 diagnosis acceptance issues, 208-209 comorbid PNES and ES, 61-62 difficult and special issues, 48-49 of epilepsy in patients with PNES, 263-264 explanation to patients, 344-345 family members' reaction to, 278 medical costs of, 34-36

presentation of, 277-278 tests, 51 use of hypnosis to induce seizures, 92-95 see also video-EEG (VEEG) monitoring Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) see DSM diagnostic coding, 376-377 dialectical behavior therapy (DBT), 329, 349-350 compared to Seizure Workbook, 350 differential diagnosis factitious disorders, 212 ictal semiology, PNES vs. epilepsy, 46-47 paroxysmal events in children, 109 "seizure-like events", decision-tree algorithm, 223-226 somatic complaints, 200-201 using linguistic analysis, 99-103 disability laws, 180 disclosure of diagnosis and duty of confidentiality, 179-180 role of nurse, 270-272 Shen protocol, 270 discrimination, 180 disorders confused with PNES, 62 dissociation, 221 ataque de nervios, Puerto Rico, 144 and childhood trauma, 141 classification issues, 10-12, 222, 225, 245 cultural predispositions, 144 differential diagnosis, 226 feature of PTSD, 92 link to trauma, 233-234, 235, 238 - 239neural correlates, 162 subtype of PTSD, 233 dopamine hypothesis, 339 dream interpretation, 259 driving, safety issues, 178-179, 214-215 drop attacks, 77-78 DSM, 217 changes in classification of PNES, 14 conversion disorder, 45 depressive and anxiety disorders, 246 - 248descriptive vs. etiological approach, 12 dissociative vs. somatoform disorder, 222, 225 factitious disorder, 211, 225

general medical conditions, 223 multiaxial approach of DSM-IV dropped by DSM-5, 246, 355 personality disorders, 7, 13, 248-249 primary psychiatric disorders in **PNES**, 245 of seizure-like events, 218, 219 two proposed subtypes of PTSD, 233 duty of confidentiality, 179 duty to warn, 180 dyskinesias, 79 in children, 118 dvstonia, 79 paroxysmal dyskinesias, 118 eclectic group psychotherapy, 173, 328-329 economic impact of PNES, 34 education level and PNES, 5 EEG (electroencephalogram) studies, 363-364 comorbid ES/PNES, 65 elderly patients, 129-131 interpretation issues, 49 limited diagnostic use, 45 of vasovagal syncope, 10-11 see also video-EEG (VEEG) monitoring elderly patients, PNES diagnosis, 127 diagnostic process, 128-131 epidemiology, 127-128 physiological nonepileptic events, 131-133 PNES presentation, 131 specific problems, 128 treatment outcome, 133 emotional abuse, 231-232 employment status of PNES patients, 36-37 encephalopathy in the elderly, 133 epidemiology, 1-2 elderly patients, 127-128 factitious disorders, 211-212 India, 138 Puerto Rican communities, 142 - 143social epidemiological perspective, Turkey, 139-140 epilepsy and HRQoL, 169 and hysteria, 21, 22, 26 nocturnal seizures, 87-88 risk factor for PNES, 61-62 subjective cognitive complaints, 159 symptoms unique to, 47 triggered by stress, 61 see also antiepileptic drugs (AEDs)

More Information

Index

epilepsy centers, 371-372 mental health professionals, 280 - 281providing psychological support, 270-272 Scottish Epilepsy Centre, 266 epilepsy comorbid with PNES, 58, 66-67 case examples, 58-59 characteristics of patients, 263 classification problems, 6 clinical features of PNES vs. ES, 63 developmental delay, 66 diagnosis, 61-62, 263-264 EEĞ, 65 epilepsy surgery, 66 ictal semiology, 63 management of epilepsy in patients with PNES, 265-266 management of PNES in patients with epilepsy, 264-265 medical and social impact, 60 negative VEEG, 63 neuropsychological testing, 64-65 nonepileptic psychogenic status (NEPS) and status epilepticus, 63-64 prevalence, 59-60, 262 prolactin levels, 65-66 Scottish Epilepsy Centre, 266 strategy for managing, 262 teaching patients and families to distinguish ES from PNES, 66 video-EEG (VEEG) analysis, 65 epilepsy diagnosis in PNES patients, 263-264 serum prolactin levels, 365-366 epilepsy surgery effect on comorbid PNES, 66 emotional disturbances following, 159 PNES occurring after, 49 epileptologist's perspective, 344-347 episodic ataxia, 79, 119 episodic dyscontrol syndrome (EDS), 81, 222 rage attacks in children, 119 ES (epileptic seizures) see epilepsy; seizures etiology, 218-219 attachment trauma and family dysfunction, 236-237 brain trauma, 237 classification schemes based on, 8-9 dissociation theory, 235 neurobiological theory, 237 neuroevolutionary theories, 237-238 panic attacks, 237

PNES as a manifestation of PTSD. 235 - 236in relation to adolescents, 207 in relation to trauma and PTSD, 235 somatization vs. dissociation, 10-12 evolutionary theories, 237-238 factitious disorders, 211, 215 assessment, 213-214 clinical management and treatment, 215 differential diagnosis, 212 epidemiology, 211-212 psychiatric interview, 214-215 warning signs, 213 Family Assessment Device (FAD), 311 family dysfunction, 139, 199-200, 201, 232, 236, 310 family therapy, McMaster approach, 310-311 assessment instruments, 311-312 case example, 313-319 case example analysis, 319-321 case example summary, 323 McMaster Model of Family Functioning (MMFF), 311 PCSTF assumptions and stages, 312-313 PCSTF tenets guiding assessment, treatment and closure, 313 therapist's tasks, 321-323 FD-Another, 211-212, 225 in children, 119 DSM-5 diagnostic criteria, FD-Self, 211, 225 DSM-5 diagnostic criteria, risk of death, 214 fear avoidance model, 287-288 feedback, pediatric diagnosis, 188-190 example of unsuccessful feedback, 193-194 feminist interpretations, 27 fibromyalgia, 160, 234-235 fMRI (functional MRI) see neuroimaging studies French School, hysteria, 22-25 Freud, Sigmund, 25-26, 99, 259 frontal lobe epilepsies, 87-88 fugue states, 81 functional connectivity (FC) of the insula, 162, 359-361 functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) see neuroimaging studies functional medical conditions costs and burdens, 32-33 other somatic symptoms in PNES patients, 33-34

prevalence, 32 symptoms, 33 functional neurological symptom disorder see conversion disorder (CD)functional somatic syndromes (FSS), 31 costs and burdens, 32 fibromyalgia, 160, 234-235 prevalence, 32 functional weakness, etiological model, 292 gender, 4 effect on differential diagnosis indicators with PAI, 153-154 and semiology, 220 gender roles Puerto Rican culture, 144 Turkish culture, 141 genital self-stimulation, infants, 117 Gowers, WR, 258-259 graph theory, neural networks, 292, 359-360 group therapy, 325 CBT-based, 329, 349 DBT-based, 329 eclectic, 328-329 psychodynamic, 327-328 psycho-educational, 325-327, 345 and quality of life, 173 rationale for using, 329-331 suggestions for implementing, 331-332 hallucinations, 80-81, 121 during sleep onset/offset, 85 "pseudo", in ataque de nervios, 144 symptom of narcolepsy, 121 headaches, 279 migraine in children, 120 Somatoform Pain Disorder, 234 health insurance, 373-374, 376-377 health-related quality of life (HRQoL), 165, 174-175 anxiety and other disorders, 169-170 borderline personality disorder, 172-173 concept of, 165 conversion disorders, 171–172 epilepsy vs. PNES, 169 measures of, 165-166 PNES patients, 166-169 posttraumatic stress disorder, 171 treatment outcomes, 173-174 heart rate (HR) studies, 364-365

helplessness in adolescents, 273

More Information

Index

history, 19, 28 eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, 21 - 22French School, 22-25 Freud and his followers, 25-26 hypnosis, 90 Middle Ages, 19-20 new hysteria studies, 27-28 Sydenham, Thomas, 20 of treatments for PNES, 257-260 twentieth century, 26-27 Whytt, Sir Robert, 20-21 Willis, Thomas, 20 history-taking, 44-45 children, 108-109 conversational analysis, 103-104 difficulty of in elderly patients, 128 and neurologist training, 105-106 for pediatric diagnosis, 186-188 HIV patients, cognitive complaints, 160 HOCM (hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy), 76 home video recordings, 45, 108 HPA axis and cortisol, 365 hyper- and hypokalemic periodic paralyses (PP), 78 hyperarousal in children, effect on brain development, 238 and cognitive complaints, 159 and reduced quality of life, 171 hyperekplexia, 79 hereditary, 114 in neonates, 114 hyperkinetic movement disorders, 78-79, 118 see also dyskinesias hypermotor frontal lobe epilepsies, 87-88 hypermotor vs. atonic events, 5-6 hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM), 76 hyperventilation, 118 induction technique, 48 hypnic jerks (sleep starts), 52, 85 hypnosis, 90 as diagnostic tool, 92-95 history of, 90 hypnotizability, 91 neurophysiology of, 91 and psychopathology, 91-92 treatment of PMDs, 95 Hypnotic Induction Profile (HIP), 91, 92-94 hypoglycemia acute confusional state, 81 in the elderly, 132

hysteria, 19 ancient link to epilepsy, 257 association with the uterus, 21, 257, 334-335 Briquet's form of, 27-28, 221-222, 235 description of hysterical seizures, Mandeville, 257-258 eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, 21 - 22French School, 22-24, 231 Freud, 25-26, 99 mass hysteria, 20 new hysteria studies, 27-28 signs distinguishing ES from, 257 war-related neuroses, 27 ICD-10, 376 coding, 377

dissociative disorders, 234, 245 ictal semiology, 46-47 comorbid PNES and ES, 63 ictal SPECT studies, 361-362 illness falsification see factitious disorders imitative behavior, groups, 330 incidence of PNES, 2-3 Indian culture and PNES clinical course, 139 clinical phenomenology, 138 comorbidity, 139 cultural pathogenesis, 138-139 epidemiology, 138 parental perceptions, 209 precipitating factors, 139 induction procedures, diagnosis, 48 use of hypnosis, 92-95 infancy (2 months to 2 years), 114-117 infantile masturbation, 117 infants, neonatal period (birth to 8 weeks), 111-114 injuries in patients with PNES, 47 inpatient psychiatric treatment, 336-337 intentional production of seizure-like events, 224 absence of, 225 legal implications, 181 interictal SPECT studies, 362 interactional analysis see linguistic analysis intermittent explosive disorder (IED), 81, 222 rage attacks in children, 119 interviews factitious disorder patients, 214-215 family functioning, 312 linguistic analysis vs. routine clinical, 103-105

nurses' supportive role, 270-271 procedure, linguistic analysis, 99 - 100script for trainees, 105 see also history-taking intracranial monitoring, 50-51 IQ and cognitive performance, 202-203 irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) see functional somatic syndromes (FSS) ischemic events, elderly patients, 131 Janet, Pierre, 24-25, 231 jitteriness, neonates, 114 joint feedback, pediatric treatment, 195-196 Kretschmer, E, hypermotor vs. atonic spells, 5-6 labeling seizures, 102-103 lateralized hemispheric dysfunction and conversion symptoms, 291 Laycock, Thomas, 21 learning disability (LD) and PNES diagnostic difficulties, 263 stress and distress triggering, 265, 266, 288-289 learning theory models, 287-288 legal issues, 178 causation, 181 disability, 180 discrimination, 180 driving, 178-179 duty of confidentiality, 179-180 lie detection, funnel question format, 214 linguistic analysis, 99, 106 conversation analysis, 100 metaphoric conceptualizations of seizures, 101 patient descriptions of symptoms, 161 presence of others, effect on patient-clinician interaction, 104 - 105seizure labels, 102-103 therapeutic potential, 103 training of neurologists, 105-106 vs. routine outpatient clinic conversations, 103-104 Locock, Sir Charles, bromides, 258, 337 magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 358-361

see also neuroimaging studies

More Information

Index

malingering, 181, 222 Mandeville, B, hysterical seizure description and treatment, 257-258 mass hysteria, 20 masturbation in infants, 117 Maudsley Hospital London, CBT, 302-303 McMaster Clinical Rating Scale (MCRS), 311 McMaster Model of Family Functioning (MMFF), 311 McMaster Structured Interview of Family Functioning (McSIFF), 312 medical explanation of events, 223-224 medical history see history-taking medically unexplained symptoms (MUS), high medical costs of, 32 medication, 337 antipsychotics, 339 benzodiazepines, 337-338 plus psychotherapy, synergistic effects, 339 potential agents, 339-340 serotonin modulating drugs, 338 trials of SSRIs, 338-339 see also antidepressants; antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) memory and consciousness, 222 traumatic amnesia and PTSD, 236 memory complaints, 158 clinical vignette, 190-191 patients with epilepsy, 159 Mental Health Parity Act (MHPA), 376 mental health professionals, 280-281 metaphors of seizures, 101 Middle Ages, 19-20 migraine, 79-80 in adolescents, 120 mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI), 49,237 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), 65 attempts to differentiate ES from PNES, 285-286 criticism of, 7, 248-249 identifying personality subtypes, 7 identifying psychiatric comorbidity, 153 MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF scales, 151 response bias, 151-152 mirroring by therapist, family therapy, 322 misdiagnosis, 44, 71 limb shaking TIAs, 131

of nonepileptic psychogenic status (NEPS), 63-64 physiological nonepileptic events, 51 modeling by therapist, family therapy, 322 models of care see care models see also mood disorders; anxiety disorders; depression movement disorders, 78-79 in the elderly, 132 hypnosis treatment, 95 sleep-related, 86-87, 117 MRI (magnetic resonance imaging), 358-361 multidisciplinary approach, 194, 268, 273 - 274multiple sclerosis (MS), subjective cognitive complaints, 159-160 Munchausen by proxy syndrome, 119 myoclonic jerks, 74, 76 myoclonus, 52 during syncope, 74, 76 epileptic vs. hyperkinetic movement disorders, 78 hypnic jerks, 52, 85 infantile, 116 neonatal, 114 narcolepsy, 77-78, 121 National Association of Epilepsy Centers (NAEC), 372 negative automatic thoughts (NATs), 304 neonatal period (birth to 8 weeks), 111-114 neurobiological factors of consciousness, 222-223 neuroimaging studies, 358 van der Kolk's theory, 237 neurocardiogenic syncope, 74, 75 neuroevolutionary theories, 237-238 neuroimaging studies, 291-292, 358-361 elderly patients, 129 needed for understanding role of trauma, 239 physiology of hypnosis, 91 recalling traumatic events, 235-236 and subjective cognitive complaints, 161-162 neurological and cardiac paroxysmal events, 71 neurological events mimicking PNES, 9 neurologists diagnostic role and involvement in care, 277-279 perspective of training, 344-347, 352-354

105-106 neuropsychological assessment, 150, 155 beyond differential diagnosis, 153-154 cognitive evaluation, 154-155 diagnostic limitations, 51 differential diagnosis, 150-154 ES/PNES, 64-65 measures of, 201-202 see also cognitive complaints neuropsychologists, treatment role, 280 neurosis Charcot, 23 Jelliffe and White, 26 psychodynamic theory, 283-284 see also hysteria neuroticism and subjective cognitive complaints, 159 "new hysteria studies", 27-28 night/sleep terrors, 85-86, 119 nightmares in children, 120 nocturnal epileptic seizures, 87-88 nocturnal panic attacks, 86 nomenclature, 1, 217-218, 269-270, 272 non-REM (NREM) sleep-related parasomnias, 85-86 non-state-dependent parasomnias, 86 nonepileptic nonpsychogenic events see physiological nonepileptic events (PNEE) nonepileptic psychogenic status (NEPS), 3-4 misdiagnosis as status epilepticus, 63-64 normal personality traits, 7-8 nosological approach, classification, 220-222 nurses, supportive role of, 270-271 operant conditioning, 287 opsoclonus, infants, 117 organic" psychosyndrome model, 290–292 orthostatic syncope, 75 "out-of-body experience" (autoscopy), 221 outcomes, 37-38 CBT study, 304-305 elderly patients, 133 factors affecting, children and adolescents, 201 impact of psychopathology on, 253 ovarian compression, Charcot, 258, 259

training in interactional interviews,

More Information

Index

pain, analgesic use, 340 pain disorders, 234-235 panic attacks, 221, 237 nocturnal, 86 paradoxical intention (PI) therapy, 337-338 paradoxical intervention, hypnosis as, 94-95 parasomnias, 52, 85, 88 clinical features of PNES during pseudosleep, 87 movement disorders, 86-87 nocturnal epileptic seizures, 87-88 non-REM sleep-related, 85-86 non-state-dependent, 86 REM-related, 86 sleep transition, 85 parental trust, establishing, 187 parents' perceptions about PNES, 207-209 paroxysmal dyskinesias, 79 infants, 115 paroxysmal neurological and cardiac events, 71 paroxysmal tonic upward gaze, neonates, 114 pavor nocturnus (night terrors), 119 pediatric condition falsification, 119 perceptions of PNES, adolescents and parents, 207-209 performance validity tests (PVTs), 154-155 periodic limb movement disorder, 86 Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI), 8, 152-154 classification accuracy, 153-154 personality disorders, comorbid with PNES, 13, 248-249 borderline personality disorder (BPD), 249-253 personality testing classification schemes based on, 7-8 see also Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI); Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) pharmacological treatments, 334-335 benzodiazepines, 337-338 dopamine hypothesis, 339 medication treatment, history of, 337 other potential agents, 339-340 psychiatric assessment, 337 recommendations, 340-341 serotonin hypothesis, 338 treatment strategies, 335-337 treatment trials, serotonin, 338-339 physical abuse, 231-232, 234-235, 252

physical assault in adults and unexplained pain, 235 physiological nonepileptic events (PNEE), 9-10, 51-53 diagnosis decision tree, 223-224 of the elderly, 131–133 treatment, 133 see also migraine; movement disorders; sleep disorders; syncope polysomnography (PSG), 109-110 polyvagal theory, Porges, 238 positron emission topography (PET), 362-363 posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) dissociative features of, 92 dissociative subtype of PNES, 13 higher prevalence in PNES, 233 and HRQoL, 171 PNES as a manifestation of, 235-236 proposed subtypes of, 233 war-related, 90 postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS), 75 precipitants see triggers presentation of PNES see semiology prevalence, 3-4 comorbid ES/PNES, 4, 59-60 conversion disorder in adolescents, 207 of functional medical conditions, 32 personality disorders in PNES patients, 249, 250 PNES in children, 183 primary care providers, 374-375 primary diagnosis, 184-185 Problem Centered Systems Therapy of the Family (PCSTF) application to a couple, 313-319 assumptions and stages, 312-313 principles and tasks, 313 principles and tasks, case study analysis, 319-323 summary and conclusions, 323 problem solving, family therapy, 314, 322 professionals see treatment professionals prognosis see outcomes prolactin level, diagnostic test, 51, 65-66, 365-366 prolonged video-EEG monitoring (PVEM), 2 provocative techniques, diagnosis, 48 pseudo-parasomnias, 87 'pseudo PNES", 263

"pseudoseizures", pejorative connotation of term, 189, 217-218, 270 "pseudosleep", clinical features of PNES during, 87 psychiatric comorbidities, 13, 245 BPD and adaptation to complex trauma, 249-253 in children, 185 depressive and anxiety disorders, 246-248 impact on outcome of PNES, 253 personality disorders, 248-249 personality tests identifying, 153 - 154psychiatric disorders in adolescents, 121 psychiatric interviews, 214-215 psychiatric involvement, resistance to, 191-193 psychiatric nurses, supportive role of, 270 - 271psychiatrists role of, 280 views on training, 349-351, 352-354 psychodynamic etiological model, 283-284 comments on, 284-286 therapy, 284 unresolved conflicts, 184 psychodynamic group therapy, 327-328 psychodynamic theory, 184 psycho-education brief, 173, 345 teaching patients and families to distinguish PNES from ES, 66 psycho-educational group therapy, 325-327, 345 dialectical behavior therapy skills training (DBT-ST), 329 psychogenic movement disorders (PMDs) see movement disorders psychogenic nonepileptic seizures (PNES), defined, 1 psychological experiences, 80-81 psychosomatic/psychophysiological models, 290 psychotherapy, 264-265 for factitious disorder, 215 PTSD see posttraumatic stress disorder Puerto Rican community clinical course, 145 clinical phenomenology, 143 comorbidity, 145 epidemiology, 142-143 precipitating factors, 144-145 psychopathogenesis, 143-144

More Information

Index

PVEM (prolonged video-EEG monitoring), 2 quality of life see health-related quality of life (HRQoL) rage attacks, 119 randomized controlled trials (RCTs), 259 CBT-ip, pilot RCT studies, 301-302 CBT treatment study, 303-305 evaluation of CBT, 301 group therapy, Chen et al., 326–327 rapport, establishing with children, 187 with parents, 192 rationale for CBT treatment, 303 relapse prevention, CBT, 304 REM behavioral disorder (RBD), 86 response bias, personality testing for, 151 - 152Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI), 153 response plan for PNES, 380-382 rheumatological conditions, 160 rhythmic movement disorder (RMD), 86-87, 117 right hemisphere epilepsy, 61 right hemispheric dysfunction, 222-223 link to conversion symptoms, 291 risk factors comorbid psychiatric conditions, 338 diagnosis of children, 108-109 epilepsy, 61-62 fibromyalgia, 234 post-surgery PNES, 49 Puerto Ricans, 143 social, 4-5 somatic symptoms, 172 US youth, 209 see also triggers role functioning, impairment in, 174 rumination in infancy, 116 safe environment, family therapy, 321 Sandifer syndrome, 116 Scottish Epilepsy Centre, Glasgow, 266 seizure labels, 102-103 "seizure-like events", classification, 217, 227-228 and consciousness, 222-223 decision tree, 223-226 DSM-5 compatible nosology, 218

Seizure Treatment Workbook ideal candidates for, 356 outline of treatment sessions in, 345 training experiences, 346, 347-348, 350-352, 353-354 treatment paradigm, 344, 354-355 seizures in children, conditions mimicking, 121 in comorbid ES/PNES, temporal differences, 62 metaphoric conceptualizations, 101 multiple types, 48-49 negative cognitions about, 304 previous abnormal EEG, 49 simulation of, 213 startle-provoked, 79 techniques to control, 303-304 verbal descriptions of, 161 semiology, 219-220 classification based on, 5-7, 8 ictal/seizure, 46-47 ictal/seizure, in comorbid PNES and ES, 63 response plan presenting issues, 380 serotonin hypothesis, 338 serum prolactin levels, 51, 65-66, 365-366 sexual abuse, 231-232, 234 borderline personality disorder, 252 comorbid PNES and ES, 62 somatization disorder, 235 Shen protocol, diagnostic disclosure, 270 interventions based on, 268-269 Shorter, Edward, hysteria, 27 shuddering attacks, infants, 114-115 sick role, motivation to maintain, 225 simulation of seizures, 213 single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), 361-362 sleep disorders convulsive events during "pseudosleep", 87 in the elderly, 132 narcolepsy, 77-78, 121 RMD in children, 117 see also parasomnias sleep transition parasomnias, 85 sleepwalking see somnambulism social factors, 4-5 social impact, comorbid ES/PNES, 60 social workers, 280-281 roles in the treatment of PNES, 273 training perspective, 351-352 Somatic Symptom Disorder with predominant pain, DSM-5, 234 somatic symptom disorders (SSD)

terminology, 217-218

differential diagnosis using decision tree, 226 prevalence, 32 see also conversion disorder (CD); factitious disorders somatization disorder (Briquet's syndrome), DSM-IV, 235 somatization vs. dissociation, etiology, 10 - 12somatoform disorders CBT treatment, 300 classification issues, 12, 222, 225 prevalence in ES/PNES patients, 64 prevalence in PNES patients, 235 SSRI treatment, 338 Somatoform Pain Disorder, DSM-IV, 234 somnambulism in children, 119-120 convulsive episodes, Janet, 24-25 and sleep-related eating disorder, 85-86 spasmus nutans, infants, 117 special role in family, cultural factor, 140 SPECT (single-photon emission computed tomography), 361-362 SSRIs, 338 trials of, 338-339 startle syndromes, 79 genes implicated in, 114 in neonates, 114 status epilepticus, 63-64, 276 stereotypies, 116 stigma, 269-270, 306 combating, 330 stool withholding activity, 117-118 stress-induced epilepsy, 61-62 stress model, etiology of PNES, 288 - 290stressful life events in PNES, 137, 232 more severe reaction to, 158-159 stressors denial of in youth, 185-186 family dysfunction, 139, 199-200, 201, 232 multiple, in children, 199, 200 study of in children and adolescents, 201-203 youth with PNES, 183-184 subjective cognitive dysfunction see cognitive complaints subtypes of PNES, 286 arguments for, 294-295 classification schemes, 5-9 subtypes of PTSD, 233 surgery see epilepsy surgery Sydenham, Thomas, 20

modifications to algorithm, 227

etiology, 218-219

nosology, 220-222

semiology, 219-220

Index

symptom vs. disease, PNES conceptualization, 13-14 syncope, 9-11, 71-77 in adolescents, 120-121 elderly patients, 131-132 tachyarrhythmias, 75 Tarasoff court case, duty to warn, 180 terminology, 1, 217-218, 269-270, 2.72 tet spells, 121 therapeutic relationship, group therapy, 331 TIAs (transient ischemic attacks), 10, 131 tics, 118-119 tonic spasms, 79 torticollis in children, 115-116 training to detect linguistic diagnostic markers, 105-106 skills training within DBT, 329 training in treatment of PNES, 344 clinical psychologist's perspective, 347-349 neurologist/epileptologist's perspective, 344-347 neurologist/psychiatrist's perspective, 352-354 psychiatrist's perspective, 349-351 social work perspective, 351-352 summary/discussion, 354-355 training of others, 355-356 transient focal hypermotor episodes, 78 - 79transient focal sensory attacks, 79-80 transient global amnesia (TGA), 81 transient global cerebral hypoperfusion see syncope transient ischemic attacks (TIAs), 10, 131 transient loss of awareness, 71-74 trauma and amnesia, neurobiological theory, 237 attachment and family dysfunction, 140-141, 232-233, 236-237 borderline personality disorder (BPD), 249-253 brain, 237 childhood, 141, 143-144 comorbid disorders, 233-235 cultural aspects, 137-138 dissociation and, 90, 91-92, 235 and hysteria, 25-26, 231

neuroevolutionary theories, 237-238 non-abuse, 232 and panic attacks, 237 physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, 231-232 see also dissociation; posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) traumatic brain injury (TBI), 49, 237 treatment of children, 194, 295 of ES in patients with PNES, 265 - 266factitious disorders, 215 historical approaches, 257-260 of PNES in patients with ES, 264 - 265potential of linguistic analysis, 103 and QoL outcomes, 173-174 stage of family therapy, 312, 317-319 stressors in children, 203-204 of syncope, 77 see also care models; CBT; group therapy; medication treatment plans based on etiology, 283, 295 family systems model, 286 learning theory models, 287-288 "organic" psychosyndrome model, 290-292 psychodynamic model, 283-286 psychosomatic/psychophysiological models, 290 stress model, 288-290 toward a unified model for PNES, 292-295 treatment plans, care coordination response plan, 380-382 treatment professionals, 276, 281 first goal of treatment, 276-277 neurologists' involvement, 277-279 neuropsychologists and clinical psychologists, 280 psychiatrists, 280 social workers, 280-281 tremor, 78 during "pseudosleep", 87 shuddering attacks, 114-115 triggers diagnosis decision tree, 224 of epileptic seizures (ES), 61 and family functioning, 310 identifying, 265 Indian patients, 139

patients with learning disability, 265, 266, 288-289 Puerto Rico community, 144-145 of syncope, 51-52, 74 Turkish patients, 141-142 see also stressors Turkish culture and PNES clinical course, 142 clinical phenomenology, 140 comorbidity, 142 epidemiology, 139-140 precipitating factors, 141-142 psychopathogenesis, 140-141 unemployment of PNES patients, economic costs, 36-37 unexplained pain, link to adult physical assault, 235 unresolved conflict, 184, 187 "unspeakable dilemma", family relationships, 286 uterus, association with hysteria, 257, 334-335 van der Kolk's neurobiological theory, 237 VEEG monitoring see video-EEG (VEEG) monitoring verbal descriptions of symptoms, 161 vertebrobasilar ischemia, 78 vertigo, 80 benign paroxysmal vertigo, 115 video-EEG (VEEG) monitoring, 44, 45-46 comorbid ES/PNES, 63, 65 elderly patients, 129-130 ictal semiology, 46-47 limitations and pitfalls, 50-51 neuropsychological assessment complementing, 150 outpatient short-term VEEG with activation, 48 simultaneous with polysomnography, 109 vocal outbursts, 81 voxel-based morphometry (VBM), 162, 359 war neuroses, 27 war-related PTSD, 90 Western Australia (WA) care model, 372-374 Whytt, Sir Robert, 20-21 Willis, Thomas, 20, 257

working memory (WM), 158