

Alarm Bells for Patients with “Spells”

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Disclosures

Neither I nor my spouse/partner has a relevant financial relationship with a commercial interest to disclose.

Objectives

- Review types of transient spells
 - Motor and sensory without altered awareness
 - Spells with altered awareness and confusion
 - Loss of consciousness
- Clinical presentation and differential diagnosis
- Diagnostic approach

Motor and sensory spells

Transient ischemic attacks	Seizures	Migraines	Movement disorders	Functional disorders
• No aura • Sudden onset • Focal motor and/or sensory symptoms • Minutes to hours	• Aura • Sudden onset and rapidly progressing • Semiology varies by site of onset – focal vs. generalized • 1-2 minutes • Post ictal period mins to hrs	• Aura • Gradual onset • May be associated with focal symptoms • 30 mins to hours • Rare post ictal confusion	• No aura • Variable tempo • Tics, chorea, ballismus, spasm etc. • Improve in sleep • Mins to hours • No post ictal period	• Variable aura • Waxing and waning • Focal motor or sensory, abnormal movement • Variable duration • Post ictal – none or variable

Spells with altered awareness/confusion

Transient ischemic attacks	Seizures	Migraines	Functional disorders	Transient global amnesia
- No aura - Sudden onset - Focal motor and/or sensory symptoms - Minutes to hours Aphasia , agnosia	- Aura - Sudden onset and rapidly progressing - Semiology varies by site of onset –1-2 minutes - Post ictal period mins to hrs Loss of awareness, staring, automatisms	- Aura - Gradual - May have focal symptoms 30 mins to hours - Rare post ictal Rare and variable confusion	- Variable aura - Waxing and waning - Variable symptoms - Variable duration - Post ictal – none or variable Variable and fluctuating	Age 50s-70s No aura Sudden Anterograde amnesia Cognition intact No focal deficits 2-24 hours No post ictal

Loss of consciousness

Seizures	Syncope	Functional- psychogenic non epileptic seizures
• Aura • Sudden onset • May have focal onset • Tonic-clonic, clonic, myoclonic etc. • 1-2 minutes • Variable tongue biting and incontinence • Post ictal period mins to hrs	• Aura • Sudden onset • From standing • Atonic , myoclonic • < 5 mins • Variable tongue biting and incontinence • No or brief post ictal • Orthostasis	• Variable aura • Waxing and waning • Variable semiology • Variable duration • Post ictal – none or variable • Variable tongue biting and incontinence

Cornes SB, Shih T. CONTINUUM: Lifelong Learning in Neurology. 2011 Oct 1;17(5):984-1009.

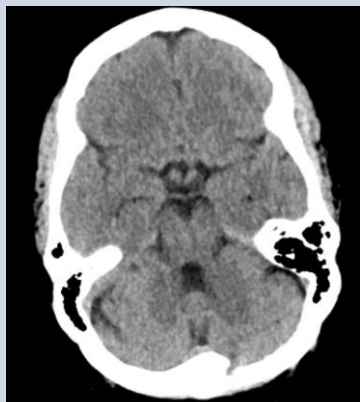
Abbatemarco JR, Rae-Grant AD. Cleveland Clinic journal of medicine. 2018 Feb 1;85(2):155-63.

Henry TR, Ezzeddine MA. Neurology: Clinical Practice. 2012 Sep 1;2(3):179-86.

Diagnostic approach

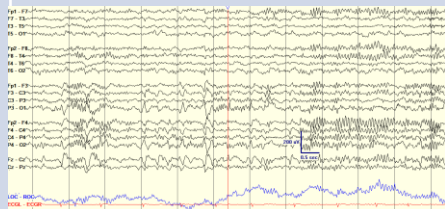
Transient ischemic attacks

- CTH
- MRI brain
- Vessel image (CTA/MRA/US)
- (EEG may be considered)



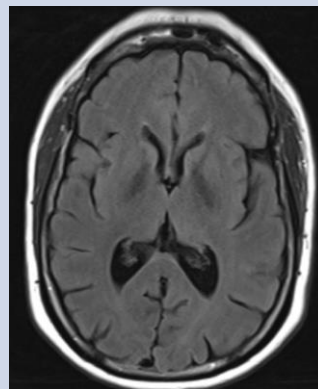
Seizures

- CTH
- MRI brain
 - With contrast
 - 3 Tesla (epilepsy protocol)
- Routine or continuous EEG



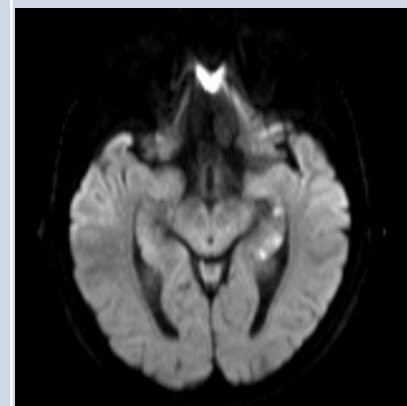
Migraines

- MRI brain particularly if red flags
 - Focal deficits on exam
 - Acute worsening
 - Sudden onset new headaches particularly in older patients



Transient global amnesia

- CTH/MRI brain
- EEG



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Diagnostic approach

Syncope	Functional-psychogenic non epileptic seizures	Movement disorder
- CTH (and vessel imaging) - EKG - Tilt table testing  - MRI Brain	- CTH/MRI - EEG – ideally EEG that captures the spells 	- Clinical diagnosis - EEG to capture movements - CTH and MRI 

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Summary

- Transient neurological spells can have a broad differential
- Clinical history and semiology provide diagnostic clues
- Work up can be geared towards most likely diagnosis

Thank you
