



Germanes
Hospitalàries
BENITO MENNI CASM

Hallazgos neuropatológicos en una muestra de esquizofrénicos ancianos

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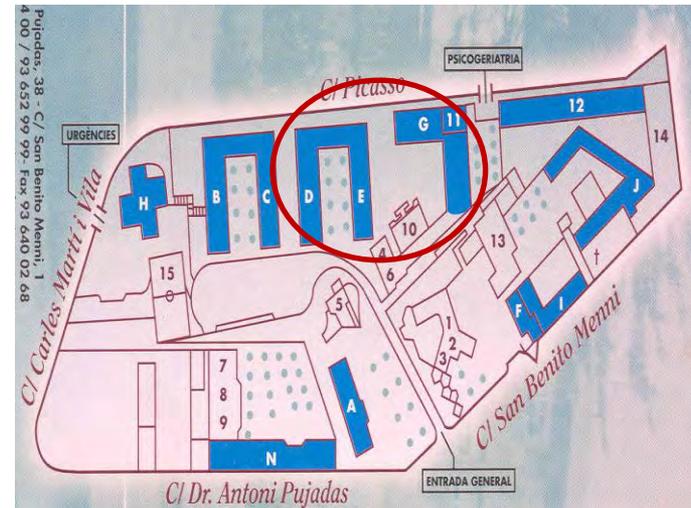
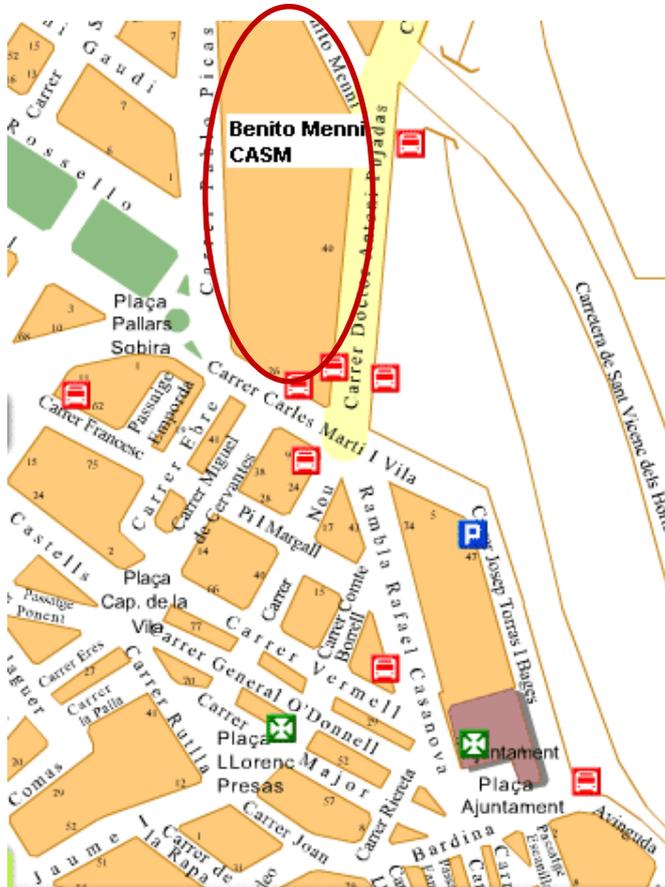
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1. Area de Psicogeriatria de Benito Menni
CASM
2. Introducció
3. Record neuropatologic de la malaltia
d'Alzheimer
4. Presentació de l'estudi



Tres Unitats de 82,82 i 80 llits
(Infermeria de RRHH)
Hospital de dia
EAIA Tr.Cognitiu i de la conducta



106 LLE
20 ME
118 SM

244 llits

Benito Menni
Complex Assistencial en Salut Mental



Àrea de Psicogeriatría

Activitat Sociosanitària
Llarga Estada: 106 llits (10 a infermeria germanes)
Mitja Estada: 20 llits
Hospital de dia: 20 places
EAIA Trastorns Cognitius
Activitat Salut Mental
MILLE Psicogeriatrica: llits en funció de MILLE



Urgències (PSSJD)
Aguts
Patologia dual
Subaguts
UCA (Unitat Crisi Adolescents)
MILLE (Mitja i llarga Estada psiquiàtrica)





PERFIL DE PACIENTS I AREA D'INFLUENCIA

Perfil de pacients SS i SM

SM (>65 anys)

- TMS d'anys d'evolució i llarg temps d'hospitalització
- TMS d'anys d'evolució, que no ha precisat ingrés previ (o puntualment a aguts amb seguiment CSMA).
- TMS d'inici simptomatologia actual

Sant Boi
Barcelones Sud
Sabadell
Valles Oriental
Nou Barris (BCN)
Sant Andreu (BCN)

SS (menys incidència en l'edat)

- Trastorns cognitius, amb greus trastorns de conducta i comorbiditat important, amb diferents graus de dependència funcional

Castelldefels
Gava
Viladecans
Botigues de Sitges
Sant Boi
Torrelles de Llobregat
Sant Vicens dels Horts



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INTRODUCCION



- En el concepto clasico de psicosis “funcionales”, la esquizofrenia siempre habia sido diferenciada de las psicosis organicas (demencias y delirium), por un compromiso cognitivo limitado.
- Kraepelin resalta que los esquizofrenicos se mantienen sorprendentemente claros, a pesar de sus “violentas exaltaciones”. No obstante en su concepto de Dementia Praecox, la enfermedad incluye el deterioro progresivo de la función cognitiva.
- Las formas esquizofrenicas con predominio de sintomas negativos, mal ajuste premorbido y evolución torpida, se asocian a peor pronostico, y con un deterioro significativo de la autonomia personal; por el contrario las formas de inicio agudo, predominio de sintomas positivos (alucinaciones, delirios) y buen ajuste premorbido, responden favorablemente al tratamiento farmacologico.
- Los estudios realizados en esquizofrenicos ancianos institucionalizados, evidencian disfunción cognitiva, en ocasiones de características comparables al de una enfermedad neurodegenerativa. Numerosos estudios posteriores han demostrado la alteración cognitiva severa en esquizofrenicos ancianos, y que esta no es atribuible a falta de motivación, atención o cooperación.
- Alois Alzheimer en sus descripciones iniciales, demostró en cerebros esquizofrenicos la presencia de placas neuríticas y degeneración neurofibrilar, aunque en menor grado que en la enfermedad de Alzheimer (EA).
- Estudios posteriores en muestras amplias de ancianos esquizofrenicos, han ratificado estos hallazgos, observandose patologia relacionada con EA (Alzheimer Related Pathology) “leve”, siempre significativamente menor que en la EA, aunque correlacionando con la severidad del deterioro en vida.
- La posibilidad de una disminución en la reserva cognitiva con menores hallazgos neuropatologicos, o la existencia de otros mecanismos subyacentes, son algunas de las hipótesis planteadas en la literatura.



Absence of Neurodegeneration and Neural Injury in the Cerebral Cortex in a Sample of Elderly Patients With Schizophrenia

1998

Steven F. Arnold, MD, John Q. Trojanowski, MD, PhD, Rapai E. Gur, MD, PhD, Peter Flachbart, Li-Ying Han, MS, Catherine Chen

Background: The cognitive and functional deterioration that is observed in many "poor-outcome" patients with schizophrenia suggests a neurodegenerative process extending into late life. Previous diagnostic studies have excluded known neurodegenerative diseases as explanations for this dementia. However, we hypothesized that relatively small, asymptomatic, age- or disease-related neurodegenerative lesions occurring in an otherwise abnormal brain could result in deterioration in schizophrenia.

Methods: Postmortem studies were conducted using 23 prospectively ascertained elderly persons with chronic schizophrenia for whom clinical ratings had been determined before death, 14 elderly control patients with no neuro-psychiatric disease, and 10 control patients with Alzheimer disease, immunohistochemistry and standard neuropathologic staining methods were used to quantify common neurodegenerative lesions (ie, neurofibrillary tangles, amyloid plaques, and Lewy inclusions) and cellular reactions in a variety of isolated, unselected, unagitated, dystrophic neurons, astrocytes, and microglial cells.

states) in the ventromedial temporal lobe and the frontal and the caudate (primary visual) cortices.

Results: No statistically significant differences were found between the patients with schizophrenia and the control patients with respect to neurodegenerative disease for the densities of any of the markers, while both groups exhibited fewer lesions than did the control group with Alzheimer disease. Correlation analyses in the schizophrenia sample failed to identify significant correlations between cognitive and psychiatric ratings and densities of any of the neuropathologic markers.

Conclusions: No significant evidence of neurodegeneration or ongoing neural injury in the cerebral cortex was found in this sample of elderly persons with schizophrenia. Furthermore, the behavioral and cognitive deterioration observed in late life did not correlate with age-related degenerative phenomena.

Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1998;55:242-252

A HISTORICALLY important hypothesis about the pathogenesis of schizophrenia is that it is due to a process of neural injury or neurodegeneration. This was first suggested by Emil Kraepelin,¹ who emphasized the chronic deteriorating course of dementia praecox. Subsequent longitudinal studies have shown heterogeneity of outcome in schizophrenia, the conditions of some patients deteriorate, while the conditions of others improve or stabilize.^{2,3} Recent life-span studies of schizophrenia in late life have revealed frequent severe cognitive and functional impairments among elderly patients who are clinically unmedicated.^{4,5} However, not all investigators find cognitive decline over time,^{6,7} so further clinical and neuropathologic study of this possibility, as well as an presumed neurodegenerative substrate, is warranted.

Arnold et al⁸ and Davidson et al⁹ have found that as many as two thirds of unmedicated elderly patients with schizophrenia meet the DSM-IV¹⁰ criteria for unselected diagnosis of dementia and that

the neuropsychological profile of this dementia resembles that seen in Alzheimer disease (AD).¹¹ However, in these neuropathologic studies have identified no abnormalities to explain the dementia in the overwhelming majority of patients.^{12,13} This is remarkable because postmortem studies of community populations consistently show that approximately 90% to 95% of elderly persons with dementia have AD, 20% to 30% have vascular dementia or mixed AD-vascular dementia, and 10% to 20% have dementia due to various other neurodegenerative, structural, or metabolic causes.¹⁴ Thus, the neuropathologic basis for the dementia in "poor-outcome" patients with schizophrenia remains unknown.

A number of common alterations in the cellular and molecular composition of the brain occur with neurodegenerative diseases or as neurologic responses to neural injury

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- 23 cerebros esquizofrenicos (79.8 a) vs 14 controles vs 10 EA
- Sin diferencias neuropatologicas significativas esquizofrenicos vs control
- Sin correlación clinica (CDR en vida) neuropatologica en esquizofrenicos.

En el deterioro cognitivo en la esquizofrenia no existe evidencia de neurodegeneración

Alzheimer Disease and Related Neurodegenerative Diseases in Elderly Patients With Schizophrenia

1998

A Postmortem Neuropathologic Study of 100 Cases

Dachyng P. Favalto, MD, David P. Perl, MD, Vladimir Haroutunian, PhD, Peter Prineas, MD, Michael Davidson, MD, Kenneth L. Davis, MD

Background: Clinical studies suggest that severe cognitive impairment is common among elderly patients with schizophrenia who reside in long-term psychiatric institutions; however, previous autopsy-based neuropathologic investigations have provided conflicting results about the occurrence of Alzheimer disease (AD) in elderly patients with schizophrenia. We report the results of a comprehensive neuropathologic study performed to identify AD and other dementing neurodegenerative diseases in elderly patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: A neuropathologic examination was performed on 100 consecutive autopsy brain specimens of patients aged 52 to 101 years (mean, 76.9 years). A cognitive assessment of these cases was also done by employing the Clinical Dementia Rating Scale. For comparison, we included 47 patients with nonpsychiatric psychiatric disorders from the university psychiatric hospital and 50 age-matched control subjects.

Results: Although 72% of the patients with schizophrenia showed cognitive impairment, AD was diagnosed in only 9% of the patients and other dementing diseases were diagnosed in only 4% of the patients. The degree of se-

vere plaques or neurofibrillary tangles was not different in the group with schizophrenia compared with the age-matched controls or the group with nonpsychiatric psychiatric disorders. The higher Clinical Dementia Rating Scale scores lacked correlation with neuropathologic evidence of dementing disorders. In the 87 cases lacking a neuropathologic diagnosis of AD or other dementing disorders, the mean (SD) Clinical Dementia Rating Scale score was 2.21 (±1.14), with 43 of the cases scoring 3 or higher (indicating severe, profound, or terminal cognitive impairment).

Conclusions: This study provides evidence that elderly patients with schizophrenia are not innately prone to the development of AD or to increased senile plaques or neurofibrillary tangle formation in the brain. Other dementing neurodegenerative disorders are also uncommon. The cognitive impairment in elderly patients with schizophrenia must, therefore, be related to some alternative mechanism.

Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1998;55:262-271

SEVERAL CLINICAL studies have reported that relatively severe cognitive impairment is seen in a high proportion of elderly patients with schizophrenia who reside in long-term psychiatric institutions.¹⁻⁴ It has also been suggested that the cognitive impairment seen in these patients is progressive⁵ and is not attributable to a lack of cooperation, attention, or motivation or to exposure to neuroleptic medications.^{6,7} These observations raise questions about whether cognitive impairment represents a late outcome of schizophrenia itself or whether elderly patients with schizophrenia are more susceptible than the general population to the development of Alzheimer disease (AD) or other recognized dementing neurodegenerative diseases. Postmortem neuropathologic studies in elderly patients with schizophrenia have provided conflicting findings,^{8,9} absent

the frequency of AD or AD-related lesions. These varying findings may have resulted from several limiting factors, including a small sample size examined, a limited neuropathologic evaluation, absence of a properly age-matched control group, or reliance on archival postmortem reports.

A further shortcoming of these studies was a lack of correlative clinicopathologic assessments comparing the cognitive impairment during life with the extent of neuropathologic lesions in the brain specimens. We previously reported the results of a preliminary clinicopathologic study based on 13 cases¹⁰ and addressed this and some previously mentioned shortcomings. The results

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- 100 cerebros de esquizofrenicos vs 47 no esquizofrenicos vs 50 controles.
- Hospital Psiquiatrico 52-101 años.
- 72% de los esquizofrenicos con deterioro cognitivo: 9% EA+4% otras demencias.

La alteración cognitiva de la esquizofrenia debe estar relacionada con otros mecanismos subyacentes

Senile Degeneration and Cognitive Impairment in Chronic Schizophrenia



- 66 esquizofrenicos (78.3 a) vs 26MD vs36 demencia vs 17 otros trast.psiquiaticos v
- En esquizofrenicos 68% deterioro cognitivo: 8% criterios neuropatologicos EA.
- En esquizofrenicos con deterioro mayor cantidad de placas y ovillos neurofibrilares,

El deterioro cognitivo de los esquizofrenicos no puede atribuirse a EA. Se postula relacionado con la disminución de la reserva cognitiva.

La ausencia de neuropatología de EA en el deterioro cognitivo de sujetos con esquizofrenia "pura" (sin neuropatología de EA), sugiere una causa diferente .Religa D et al ,2003

**Cortisol
Tan**

**ampal Neu
erity in Elde**

Haloperidol, puede actuar como inhibidor de proteinasas.

En el estudio se examina y demuestra, la habilidad del haloperidol en inhibir la formación de A β en cultivo celular. Los resultados podrian explicar la reducción en cambios neuropatologicos de los cerebros esquizofrenicos. Higaki et al, 1997

Basado en el modelo de disminución de reserva cognitiva+menor neuropatología deterioro cognitivo de ancianos esquizofrenicos.

- N=196 cerebros de esquizofrenicos, de los que se excluyen todos los que neuropatología de otra causa de demencia: N=110 (79.2 años).
- De estos: 60 sin patologia, 35 enfermedad isquemica cerebrovascular , 16 otras pa

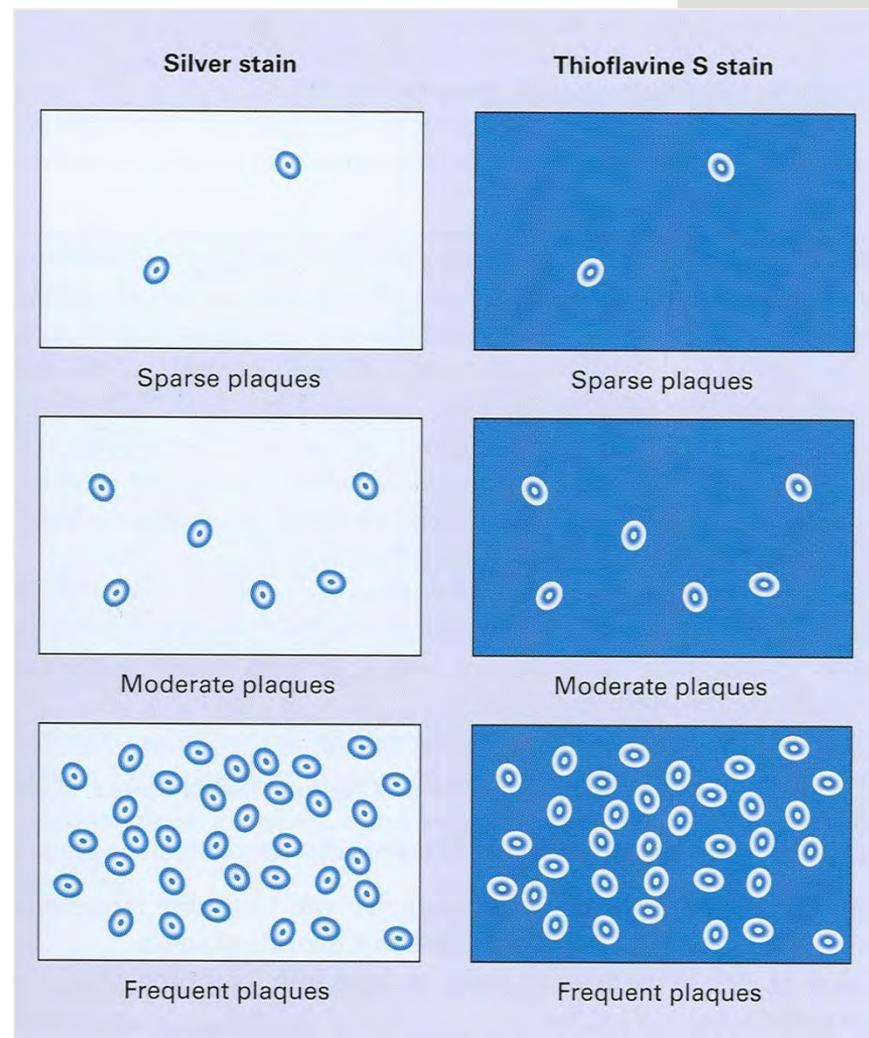
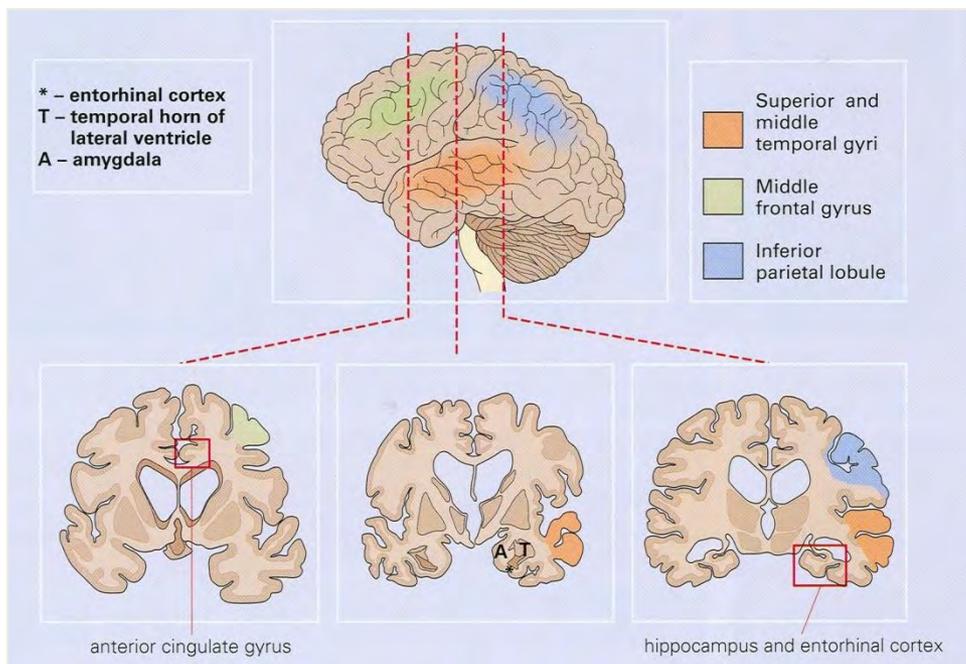
La severidad de la neuropatología relacionada con EA, es significativamente menor y correlaciona significativamente con la severidad de la demencia. ...bajos niveles de A β una de las causas del deterioro posiblemente relacionado con la disminución de la reserva cognitiva



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Placas de amiloide / placas neuríticas



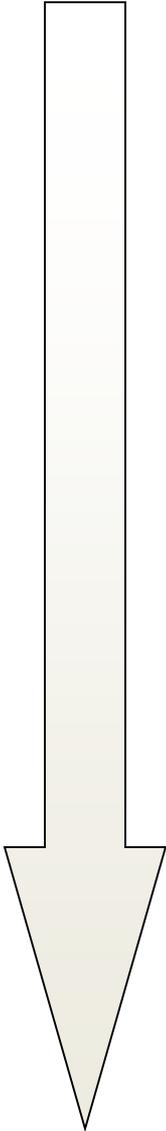


Patología asociada a la enfermedad de Alzheimer: estadiaje

B From CERAD / Mirra SS et al Neurology 1991; 41:479-486							
NP/100 × microscopic field density given in figures		Age-related plaque score			Age-related plaque score	Neuropathological diagnosis	
0	none	0	0	0	C	possible AD _b	definite AD
<3	sparse	C	B	A	B	possible AD _b	probable AD
3-6	moderate	C	C	B	A	normal b	possible AD _a
>6	frequent	C	C	C	0	normal a	normal c
Age at death		<50	50-75	>75	Signs of dementia	not present	present

Note, NP = neocortical senile plaques of neuritic type, that is, those with thickened silver positive neurites; a = no histological evidence of AD, b = plaques seen but no clinical history of dementia, c = history of dementia but there are no causative AD lesions; CERAD, the Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease.

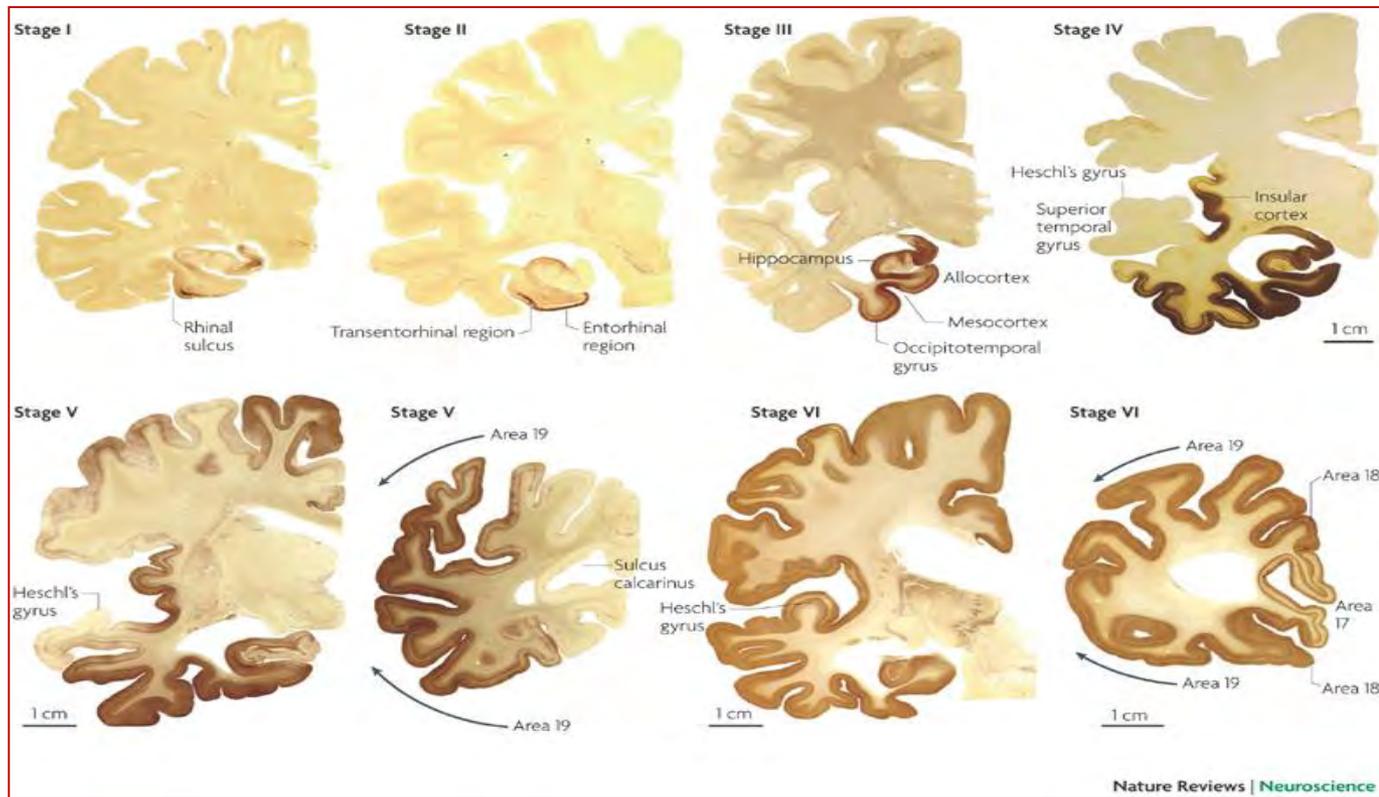
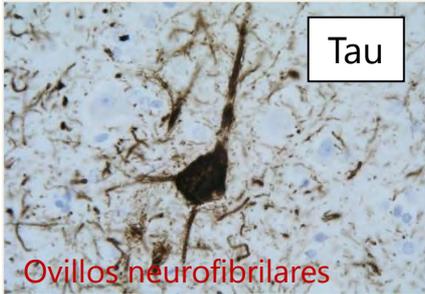
Abeta phases Thal et al



Block	Region	Phase of A β aggregation				
		1	2	3	4	5
Frontal cortex	Grey/white matter	One or more regions with Aβ	One or more regions with A β	+	+	+
Temporal cortex	Grey/white matter		+	+	+	
Parietal cortex	Grey/white matter		+	+	+	
Occipital cortex	Grey/white matter		+	+	+	
Hippocampus	Adjacent temporal cx grey/white matter			+	+	+
	Molecular layer of the dentate gyrus	-	One or more regions with Aβ	+/-	+	+
	CA4	-		+/-	+/-	+
	CA1	-		+	+	+
	Remnants of entorhinal area	-		+	+	+
Gyrus cinguli	Grey/white matter	-		+	+	+
Basal forebrain	Hypothalamus	-	-	One or more regions with Aβ	+	+
	Amygdaloid nuclei	-	-		+	+
	Nucleus basalis of Meynert	-	-		+	+
Striatum	Putamen	-	-		+	+
	Caudate nucleus	-	-		+	+
	Insular cortex grey/white matter	-	+/-	+	+	+
Midbrain	Central grey	-	-	-	One or more regions with Aβ	One or more regions with A β
	Substantia nigra	-	-	-		
Cerebellum						One or more regions with Aβ

Thal et al, 2006
Alafuzoff et al

Enfermedad de Alzheimer: estadios evolutivos de Braak





Alzheimer's & Dementia 8 (2012) 1–13

Alzheimer's
&
Dementia

Featured Articles

National Institute on Aging–Alzheimer's Association guidelines for the neuropathologic assessment of Alzheimer's disease

Bradley T. Hyman^a, Creighton H. Phelps^b, Thomas G. Beach^c, Eileen H. Bigio^d, Nigel J. Cairns^{e,f},
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Peter T. Nelson^l, Julie A. Schneider^m, Dietmar Rudolf Thalⁿ, John Q. Trojanowski^{o,p,q},
Harry V. Vinters^r, Bradley T. Hyman

Alzheimer Related Pathology (ARP)

DOI: 10.1016/j.pscn.2012.01.001

CONSENSUS PAPER

**National Institute on Aging–Alzheimer's Association guidelines
for the neuropathologic assessment of Alzheimer's disease:
a practical approach**

Thomas J. Montine • Creighton H. Phelps • Thomas G. Beach • Eileen H. Bigio • Nigel J. Cairns •
Dennis W. Dickson • Charles Duyckaerts • Matthew P. Frosch • Eliezer Masliah • Suzanne S. Mirra •
Peter T. Nelson • Julie A. Schneider • Dietmar Rudolf Thal • John Q. Trojanowski •
Harry V. Vinters • Bradley T. Hyman



The ABC score

Table 2 “ABC” score for AD neuropathologic change

“A”	Thal Phase for A β plaques [57]	“B”	Braak and Braak NFT stage [14,15]	“C”	CERAD neuritic plaque score [41]
0	0	0	None	0	None
1	1 or 2	1	I or II	1	Sparse
2	3	2	III or IV	2	Moderate
3	4 or 5	3	V or VI	3	Frequent

Transformación de la puntuación ABC , en nivel de cambios neuropatologicos



AD neuropathologic change		B ^a		
A ^b	C ^c	0 or 1	2	3
0	0	Not ^d	Not ^d	Not ^d
1	0 or 1	Low	Low	Low ^e
	2 or 3 ^f	Low	Intermediate	Intermediate ^e
2	Any C	Low ^g	Intermediate	Intermediate ^e
3	0 or 1	Low ^g	Intermediate	Intermediate ^e
	2 or 3	Low ^g	Intermediate	High

Clinico-pathologic correlation

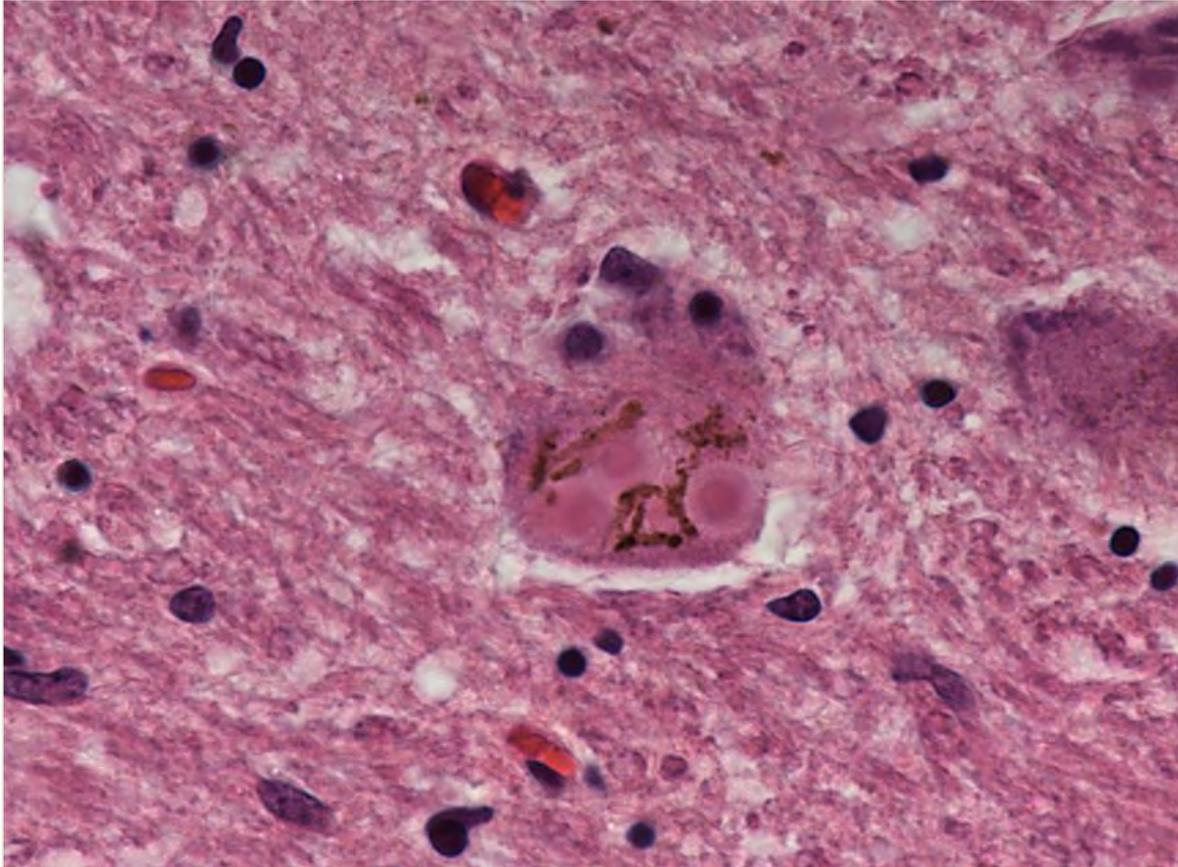


Table 3 “ABC” score for level of AD neuropathologic change

AD neuropathologic change		B ^a		
A ^b	C ^c	0 or 1	2	3
0	0	Not ^d	Not ^d	Not ^d
1	0 or 1	Low	Low	Low ^e
	2 or 3 ^f	Low	Intermediate	Intermediate ^e
2	Any C	Low ^g	Intermediate	Intermediate ^e
3	0 or 1	Low ^g	Intermediate	Intermediate ^e
	2 or 3	Low ^g	Intermediate	High

- Individuals *without cognitive impairment*: it is possible for AD neuropathologic change to predate onset of symptoms by years
- Individuals *with cognitive impairment*: “intemediate” or “High” level of AD neuropathologic change should be considered adequate explanation of cognitive impairment or dementia and should be reported with a final diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease
- **“Low” level is not considered adequate explanation for cognitive impairment or dementia**
- **In all cases with cognitive impairment, regardless of the extent of AD neuropathologic change, it is essential to determine the presence or absence, as well as extent, of other disease(s) that might have contributed to the clinical deficits**
- For cases with *incomplete clinical history*, higher levels of AD neuropathologic change typically are correlated with greater likelihood of cognitive impairment

Cuerpos de Lewy



Inclusiones esféricas citoplasmáticas
8-30 mm de diámetro
Centro hialino eosinofílico
Bandas concéntricas lameladas
Pequeño halo pálido



Cuerpos de Lewy



Patología Alzheimer

- **aprox 60% de la EA cumple los criterios de DCLevy**
 - Variante de cuerpos de Lewy de la EA
 - Hasta un 50% de la DCLevy cumple los criterios CERAD de una EA (menos patología neurofibrilar)
 - **“Forma Común” de DCLevy**: abundantes placas seniles neuríticas y tangles en cortex temporal medial
 - **“Forma Pura” de DCLevy**: discreta patología tipo Alzheimer
- **Cuerpos de Lewy incidentales y coincidentales: 2-10%**

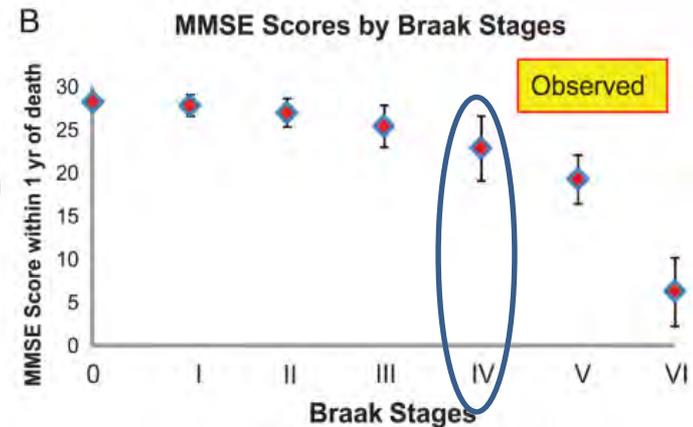
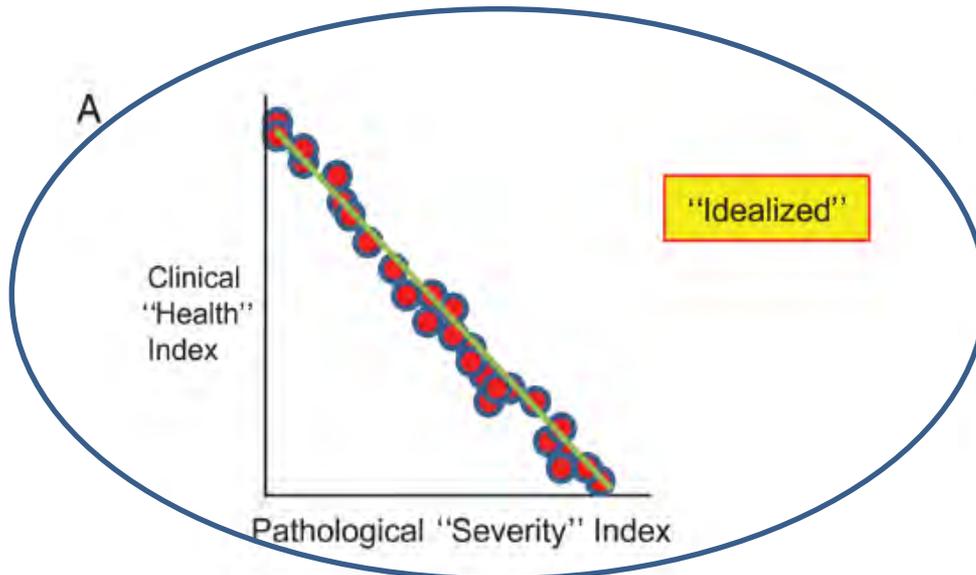


Neuropathology and Cognitive Impairment in Alzheimer Disease: A Complex but Coherent Relationship

Peter T. Nelson, MD, PhD, Heiko Braak, MD, and William R Markesbery, MD

From the Department of Pathology and Division of Neuropathology, University of Kentucky Medical Center, Sanders-Brown Center on Aging (PTN, WRM); and Alzheimer's Disease Center, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky (PTN, WRM); and Institute for Clinical Neuroanatomy, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (HB).

- Estudios clinico-patológicos: importantes para poder valorar la repercusión de estas alteraciones sobre la función cognitiva - importancia clínica y biológica
- En principio, la severidad de la patología debería correlacionar con la severidad de síntomas: ideal sería una correlación lineal:



- ✓ Existen dos importantes subtipos de cambios neuropatológicos en EA (placas y ovillos) que se desarrollan según diferentes patrones en EA.
- ✓ La evidencia de estudios de correlación, apoya la existencia de una prevalente y específica enfermedad, definida por demencia, placas amiloides y ovillos neurofibrilares en el neocórtex.
- ✓ Es extraordinariamente raro el caso con extensas y densas lesiones tipo EA, en el que no conste deterioro cognitivo en vida.
- ✓ **Con algunas excepciones (esquizofrénicos ancianos, abuso de sustancias..), son pocos los sujetos con deterioro cognitivo, en los que no existe un correlato neuropatológico.**
- ✓ En más de 1/3 de pacientes ancianos, hay una comorbilidad que incluye enfermedad cerebrovascular, sinucleinopatías, taupatías, y degeneración lobar frontotemporal.
- ✓ Los estudios de correlación, deben considerar la fase prodromática de la EA, en la que la neuropatología se va acumulando, pero aún no hay una franca alteración cognitiva.

abuse)		other terms	
>Cohort effects	>Use of biomarkers	>Interval between final clinic evaluation and death	>Accentuation nonhallmark lesions (acetylcholine, synapses)
	>Use of semiquantitative or ordinal variables	>Biostatistical methodology	>Quantitative or ordinal variables



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OBJETIVOS

1. **Analizar los hallazgos neuropatológicos de los donantes de cerebro ingresados en el area de Psicogeriatría.**
2. **Analizar los resultados en sujetos con diagnóstico de esquizofrenia**

MATERIAL Y METODOS

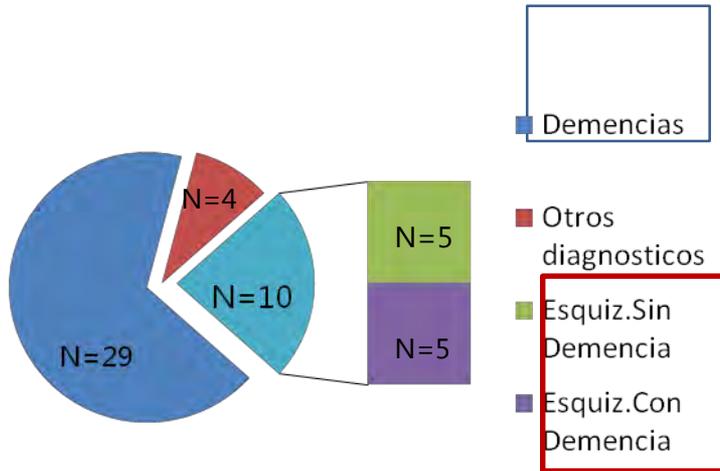


- **Cerebros de donantes ingresados en area de Psicogeriatría de Benito Menni CASM. Estudio retrospectivo con revisión documentación clínica y resultados estudios postmortem.**
 - Período 2005-2013: 43 estudios neuropatológicos
 - 67.4% diagnóstico clínico de demencia degenerativa primaria
 - 23.2% diagnóstico clínico esquizofrenia (DSM IV)
 - 9.3% otros trastornos mentales (*quedan excluidos de los dos grupos de estudio*)
 - **Grupo diagnóstico de demencia degenerativa primaria** (n=29):
 - ocho varones y 21 mujeres, con edad media de 79.9 años.
 - **Grupo diagnóstico esquizofrenia** (n=10):
 - revisión retrospectiva de documentación clínica y resultados neuropatológicos postmortem
 - división en dos subgrupos según la presencia (grupo D), o no (grupo ND) de demencia
 - 100% mujeres (historico de la Institución), edad media de 88.8 años (grupo ND: 91,8a ,88-96, grupo D: 86a, 79-96).
 - tratamiento a lo largo del periodo de ingreso: antipsicoticos tipicos y/o atipicos en ambos subgrupos
 - grupo D: además dos pacientes recibieron en algun momento de la evolución, terapia electroconvulsiva (TEC)
 - 3/10 con factores de riesgo vascular (2 en subgrupo ND), ninguno habia presentado eventos agudos



RESULTADOS

N Total=43



8 varones y 21 mujeres
Edad media=79.9
Diagnosticos:
EA=13
DV=4
DM=6
ECJ=1
**Pdtes 5 resultados*

Esquizofrenicos ND	Esquizofrenicos D
3 sujetos con patologia de pequeno vaso intracerebral (2 con infartos lacunares)	3 sujetos con patologia de pequeno vaso intracerebral (2 con infartos lacunares y 1 de ellos ademàs cerebeloso)
Patologia relacionada con EA en todos, pero "leve"	Patologia relacionada con EA en todos, pero "leve"
1 con enfermedad por granulos argirofilos grado III	Cuerpos de Lewy en 4 de ellos



CONCLUSIONES

- **Muestra reducida y sin seguimiento neuropsicologico**
 1. Cerebros de esquizofrenicos con edades próximas a los 90 años.
 2. En ambos grupos (D y ND) se observa patología relacionada con EA "leve".
 3. Presencia de cuerpos de Lewy en 80% del grupo D.
 4. Los hallazgos neuropatologicos no permiten diferenciar la sospecha clínica de demencia.
 5. El estudio ratifica los resultados previos publicados en muestras más amplias.
 6. **El deterioro cognitivo en los esquizofrénicos ancianos ,no parece estar relacionado con la neuropatología de la EA; es probable que intervengan otros mecanismos subyacentes.**

