

CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LOS PACIENTES CON AMNESIA GLOBAL TRANSITORIA EN FUNDACIÓN CLÍNICA SHAI0

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RESUMEN

Introducción: La amnesia global transitoria es una entidad caracterizada por la incapacidad abrupta y autolimitada para almacenar nuevos recuerdos. Esta ha sido notificada a nivel mundial. No obstante, los datos epidemiológicos son escasos, reportándose una incidencia anual y una tasa de recurrencia muy variable aun dentro de una misma región o país. Asimismo, pese a que Colombia no está exenta de esta patología, son pocas las publicaciones concernientes a este tema. **Objetivo:** Este estudio pretende describir las características de la población que consultó a la Fundación Clínica Shaio por amnesia global transitoria, entre el 01 de enero de 2015 y el 31 de diciembre de 2022. **Metodología:** Se realizó un estudio observacional descriptivo retrospectivo en Fundación Clínica Shaio (Bogotá/Colombia), siendo revisadas 509 historias clínicas, de las cuales se seleccionaron 157 folios que cumplieron con los criterios de selección propuestos. Para la recolección de datos se usó un formato en Excel teniendo en cuenta la estructura de la tabla de operacionalización de las variables. El análisis estadístico se llevó a cabo con el programa Epi-info Vr. 7 que cuenta con licencia libre del CDC. **Resultados:** se halló una predominancia de AGT en el sexo femenino, con una edad media de presentación de 64.3 años. Aunado a esto, se encontró que el estrato socioeconómico predominante fue el medio (estrato 3 y 4). Asimismo, la duración de los síntomas fue mayoritariamente menor de 6 horas y en más de la mitad de los casos no se reportó un factor considerado como precipitante. Por consiguiente, no hubo un predominio de presentación según el día de la semana, aunque en la mayoría de las ocasiones los síntomas aparecieron en la mañana. Dicho esto, la recurrencia de AGT se observó en 14 sujetos (8.9 %); de estos, el 12 (86 %) tenía algún tipo de antecedente patológico. De igual modo, se evidenció que 91 de los sujetos mayores de 60 años presentaron menos de 12 horas de duración de la sintomatología que representaría un 89.2 % de este grupo etario, mientras que 28 de los sujetos de 60 años o menos presentaron esta misma temporalidad (77.7 %). **Conclusión:** se determinó que el presente estudio podría sugerir una mayor posibilidad de desarrollar AGT en esta población si se pertenece al sexo femenino.

De igual forma, se podría señalar que la presencia de comorbilidades podría tener algún impacto en la recurrencia del cuadro clínico; adicionalmente, los sujetos mayores de 60 años podrían padecer una sintomatología de menor duración. No obstante, debido a la naturaleza puramente descriptiva de este trabajo, es imposible llegar más allá de estas apreciaciones hipotéticas. A pesar de esto, estos hallazgos podrían sentar la base para futuras investigaciones. Otro punto que considerar es el uso de la neuroimagen, lo cual se considera de vital importancia, puesto que algunas entidades distintas pueden imitar perfectamente los síntomas de AGT.

Palabras clave: Amnesia global transitoria, Amnesia anterógrada, Comorbilidad, Imagen por resonancia magnética, Hipocampo, Fórnix.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The transient global amnesia is an entity characterized by the abrupt and self-limited inability to store new memories. This has been reported worldwide. However, epidemiological data are scarce, reporting an annual incidence and highly variable recurrence rate, even within the same region or country. Likewise, although Colombia is not exempt from this pathology, there are few publications concerning this topic. **Objective:** This study aims to describe the characteristics of the population that consulted the Fundación Clínica Shaio for transient global amnesia, between January 1st, 2015, and December 31st, 2022. **Methodology:** A retrospective descriptive observational study was carried out at Fundación Clínica Shaio (Bogotá, Colombia), 509 medical records were reviewed, of which 157 folios were selected that met the proposed selection criteria. An Excel format, meant to collect data, considering the structure of the operationalization table of the variables. Statistical analysis was conducted with the Epi-info V 7 program that has free license from the CDC. **Results:** A predominance of AGT was discovered in the female sex. With an average age of 64.3 years. In addition to this, it was found that the predominant socioeconomic stratum was the middle one (stratum 3 and 4). Likewise, the duration of the symptoms was mostly less than 6 hours and in more than half of the cases, a

factor considered precipitating was not reported. Consequently, there was no predominance of presentation according to the day of the week, although in most cases the symptoms appeared in the morning. That said, AGT recurrence was observed in 14 subjects (89%); of these, 12 (86%) had some type of pathological history. Similarly, it was evident that 91 of the subjects over 60 years of age presented less than 12 hours duration of symptoms, which would represent 89.2% of this age group, while 28 of the subjects of 60 years of age or younger presented this same timeframe (77.7%). Conclusion: It was determined that the present study could suggest a greater possibility of developing AGT in this population if they belong to the female sex. Likewise, it could be noted that the presence of comorbidities could have some impact on the recurrence of the clinical condition; additionally, subjects over 60 years of age could suffer from symptoms of shorter duration. However, due to the purely descriptive nature of this work, it is impossible to go beyond these hypothetical assessments. Nonetheless, these findings could lay the foundation for future research. Another point to consider is the use of neuroimaging, which we consider to be of vital importance, since different entities can perfectly mimic the symptoms of AGT.

Key words: Transient global amnesia, anterograde amnesia, comorbidity, magnetic resonance imaging, hippocampus, fornix.

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