

M. Bel Feki¹, S. Derouiche¹, R. Kammoun¹, O. Mziou¹, L. Mnif¹, W. Melki¹

¹Psychiatry, Razi Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

Introduction :

Bipolar disorders are frequent troubles touching 1 to 2% of the general population. The average age of disease onset is between 20 and 25 years. While the early onset is predictive of a more severe disorder, the late start, with elderly people, raises the problem of the frequency of secondary mania.

Methodology:

Presentation of a clinical case and use of a bibliography from the following search engines: PubMed , Science direct , Medscape .

Keywords:

Bipolar disorder, mania, elderly person.

Case report:

This case is about a 62-year-old woman, hypertensive and obese, who had a gastric by-pass complicated by deficiency neuropathy and Gayet Wernicke's encephalopathy. While neurological symptoms were improved by treatment with B1 and B12 vitamins, carbamazepine and clomipramine, a state of psychomotor excitation persisted and prompted a psychiatric consultation. The diagnosis of a manic episode was retained and the patient was put under mood stabilizer treatment.

Discussion:

Etiological research discussed three cases:

A mania induced by Vitamin B12 deficiency, associated to neurological symptoms with impaired memory, paresthesia, and ataxia.

A mania induced by treatment with clomipramine.

A primary mania in an obese woman. This possibility is not uncommon. Indeed, several studies have confirmed the frequency of comorbidity of mood disorders and obesity.