

国際定位機能神経外科学会サテライトシンポジウム 「精神疾患に対する脳神経外科治療」報告記

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Reports on neurosurgical treatment of psychiatric disorders: The satellite symposium of the World Society for Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery

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Abstract

I served as the president for the World Society for Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery (WSSFN) for four years, and organized the quadrennial meeting in May 2013 in Tokyo. Most neurosurgeons involved in neurosurgical treatment of psychiatric disorders are members of this society, and it was natural to plan a symposium on this topic not only for neurosurgeons but also for psychiatrists and ethicists in Japan. The symposium was attended by more than 150 participants from all over the world. There were nine speakers from various countries, and six of them were neurosurgeons, two ethicists, and one psychiatrist. They covered almost all the issues we are facing in this subspecialty of functional neurosurgery.

We firstly reconfirmed that deep brain stimulation (DBS) is not yet an established treatment for psychiatric disorders but it is in an “investigational stage”. Some ablative procedures such as cingulotomy and capsulotomy are regarded as accepted treatment for refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and depression, but we need to accumulate more scientific data even for such procedures. Some new indications were suggested and discussed extensively including anorexia, drug addiction, and schizophrenia. However, it is still premature to make conclusions on the role of neurosurgical intervention. Possibilities of neuro-enhancement were also presented basically for ethical discussion, but WSSFN regards that surgery should be only used for treatment of diseases. We also concluded that we need an independent registry, which at this moment not yet available, and should ideally include de-identified data on all individuals undergoing neurosurgery for psychiatric disorders (NPD).

There were 15 psychiatrists from Japan, and I hoped the symposium stimulated them to discuss and reconsider whether such intervention is really feasible and promising in Japan.

Key words

neurosurgery, psychiatric disorders, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), ethics

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