

Summary

The purpose of this study is to review the relation between violence and aggression in epileptic children. Our focus is looking at the children with epilepsy only epidemiological studies have shown that violence and aggression are significant in children with epilepsy.

Although violence and aggression problems are significant, the recognition of these problems is difficult. Demographic factors are weak predictive of our problem. Gender has been consistent predictor as the problem is common in male.

Age of seizure onset is weak predictor. Neurological variable are one of the most consistent predictor, but not clear in our current study as we select children with only epilepsy without any additional neurologic deficits.

Seizure types are weak predictors as in our study it has been a constant predictor of violence and aggression in epilepsy.

In our study, we assist the relation between violence and aggression through questionnaire, which concentrate, on (Degree of violence, Time of violence, Direction of violence, Instrument used, Consciousness during violence and type of violence).

Violence in epilepsy appears to be minor as regard its degree, destruction act is more prominent, violence commonly occurs in ictal period of the attack. Epileptic child who exhibit violence mostly direct it against others, using mostly non-lethal instrument.

Epileptic child always perceived as violent and this makes psychological insult to them, which may cause Psychiatric problem more than violence as depression and anxiety.

Epileptic child mostly exhibit violence when restrained and not have internal desire, may be unconscious.