Table (1): Socio demographic Data of the Male & Female patients:

	Male patients	Female patients
Age(year)	8.7+- 2.27	9.33 +- 1966
Education of mother Illiterate Below high level High level	 22.2% 55.6% 22.2%	 50% 50%
Age of onset in years	2.36+_1.98	4.1667+_2.3166
Types of seizure Generalized Tonic Clonic Tonic-clonic Focal Akinetic	 27.8% 16.7% 5.6% 16.7% 22.2% 11.1%	 33.3% 33.3% 16.7% 16.7%
Types of treatment Monotherapy Ditherapy Tritherapy	 16.7% 55.6% 27.8%	 29.2% 50.0% 20.8%

Table(2) Comparing between male and female in presence of Violence attack:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Name	Male	Count	17	18	35
		% within violence	65.4%	75.0%	70.0%
	Female	Count	9	6	15
		% within violence	34.6%	25.0%	30.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows that violence is more common in male

Table (3) Relation between education of mother and violence behavior:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Education of mother	Illiterate	Count	7	7	14
		% within violence	26.9%	29.2%	28.0%
	Below high	Count	17	10	27
		% within violence	65.4%	41.7%	54.0%
	High	Count	2	7	9
		% within violence	7.7%	29.2%	18.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There s' no significant relation between education of mother and violence behavior

Table (4) Relation between EEG finding and presence of violence behavior:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
EEG	Abnormal	Count	15	21	36
		% within violence	57.7%	87.5%	72.0%
	Normal	Count	11	3	14
		% within violence	42.3%	12.5%	28.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows the abnormal finding of EEG and violence behavior is commoner .

Table (5) Comparing between frequency of fit and presence of violence:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
frequency of fit	Week	Count	8	10	18
		% within violence	30.8%	41.7%	36.0%
	Month	Count	10	11	21
		% within violence	38.5%	45.8%	42.0%
	Year	Count	8	3	11
		% within violence	30.8%	12.5%	22.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table(6) Comparing between time of attack and presence of violence:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Time of attack	Nocturnal	Count	5	7	12
		% within violence	19.2%	29.2%	24.0%
	Daytime	Count	9	5	14
		% within violence	34.6%	20.8%	28.0%
	Both	Count	12	12	24
		% within violence	46.2%	50.0%	48.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table (7) Relation between degree of control of seizures and presence of violence:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Degree of control of seizures	Mild	Count	13	13	26
		% within violence	50.0%	54.2%	52.0%
	Moderate	Count	13	8	21
		% within violence	50.0%	33.3%	42.0%
	Sever	Count		3	3
		% within violence		12.5%	6.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table (5) Table (6) and Table (7) shows that s' no significant relation between frequency of fit, time of attack and degree of seizure control and violence.

Table (8) Description of act of violence in epileptic patients :

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Description of violence	No	Count	26		26
		% within violence	100.0%		52.0%
	Kicking	Count		6	6
		% within violence		25.0%	12.0%
	Boxing	Count		3	3
		% within violence		12.5%	6.0%
	Destruction	Count		8	8
		% within violence		33.3%	16.0%
	Aggression act	Count		4	4
		% within violence		16.7%	8.0%
	Grabbing	Count		3	3
		% within violence		12.5%	6.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows that destruction is the most common act followed by Kicking, aggression act and boxing, grabbing at the end value.

Table (9) Degree of violence during violence attack in epileptic patients:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Degree of violence	No	Count	26		26
		% within violence	100.0%		52.0%
	Minor	Count		20	20
		% within violence		83.3%	40.0%
	Major	Count		4	4
		% within violence		16.7%	8.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows that minor degree is the most common.

Table (10) Time of violence during violence attack in epileptic patients

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Time of violence	No	Count	26		26
		% within violence	100.0%		52.0%
	Aural	Count		3	3
		% within violence		12.5%	6.0%
	ictal	Count		6	6
		% within violence		62.5	12.0%
	post ictal	Count		15	15
		% within violence		25%	30.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows that there is highly dominant difference between ictal and post ictal in relation with violence.

Table (11) Direction of violence during violence attack in epileptic patients

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Direction of violence	No	Count	26		26
		% within violence	100.0%		52.0%
	Self	Count		4	4
		% within violence		16.7%	8.0%
	Others	Count		18	18
		% within violence		75.0%	36.0%
	Both	Count		2	2
		% within violence		8.3%	4.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows that direction of violence against others is 75% .

Table (12) Instrument used during violence attack in epileptic patients :

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Instrument used	No	Count	26		26
		% within violence	100.0%		52.0%
	Non lethal	Count		20	20
		% within violence		83.3%	40.0%
	Lethal	Count		4	4
		% within violence		16.7%	8.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows that non-lethal instrument is the most common.

Table (13) Consciousness during violence attack in epileptic patients:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
	No	Count	26		26
		% within violence	100.0%		52.0%
	Non-conscious	Count		5	5
		% within violence		20.8%	10.0%
	Conscious	Count		19	19
		% within violence		79.2%	38.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows that Consciousness during violence is the commonest.

Table (14) Comparing between male and female in Description of violence:

			Name		
			Male	Female	Total
Description of violence	Kicking	Count	5	1	6
		% within Name	27.8%	16.7%	25.0%
	Boxing	Count	2	1	3
		% within Name	11.1%	16.7%	12.5%
	Destruction	Count	6	2	8
		% within Name	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	Aggression act	Count	3	1	4
		% within Name	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
	Grabbing	Count	2	1	3
		% within Name	11.1%	16.7%	12.5%
Total		Count	18	6	24
		% within Name	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table (15) Comparing between male and female in degree of violence:

			Name		
			Male	Female	Total
Degree of violence	Minor	Count	15	5	20
		% within Name	83.3%	83.3%	83.3%
	Major	Count	3	1	4
		% within Name	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Total		Count	18	6	24
		% within Name	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table (16) Comparing between male and female in time of violence:

			Name		
			Male	Female	Total
Time of violence	Aural	Count	3		3
		% within Name	16.7%		12.5%
	ictal	Count	4	2	6
		% within Name	61.1	66.7%	62.5%
	Post ictal	Count	11	4	15
		% within Name	22.2	33.3%	25%
Total		Count	18	6	24
		% within Name	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table (17) Comparing between male and female in consciousness during violence:

			Name		
			Male	Female	Total
	Non-conscious	Count	3	2	5
		% within Name	16.7%	33.3%	20.8%
	Conscious	Count	15	4	19
		% within Name	83.3%	66.7%	79.2%
Total		Count	18	6	24
		% within Name	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table (18) Comparing between male and female in direction of violence:

			Name		
			Male	Female	Total
Direction of violence	Self	Count	3	1	4
		% within Name	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
	Others	Count	13	5	18
		% within Name	72.2%	83.3%	75.0%
	Both	Count	2		2
		% within Name	11.1%		8.3%
Total		Count	18	6	24
		% within Name	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table(14), Table (15), Table (16), Table(17) and Table (18)showing comparison between male and female in description of violence, degree of violence , time of violence , consciousness during violence and direction of violence without significant difference between male and female in all criteria

Table (19) Relation between Marriage of parents in epileptic children &presence of violence:

			Violence		
			No	Violence	Total
Marriage between parents	Absent	Count	15	20	35
		% within violence	57.7%	83.3%	70.0%
	Present	Count	11	4	15
		% within violence	42.3%	16.7%	30.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This study shows that no significant relation between violence and marriage between parents.

Table (20) Relation between treatment of epilepsy and presence of violence:

			violence		
			no	violence	Total
Treatment	Monotherapy	Count	10	7	17
		% within violence	38.5%	29.2%	34.0%
	Ditherapy	Count	13	12	25
		% within violence	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Tritherapy	Count	3	5	8
		% within violence	11.5%	20.8%	16.0%
Total		Count	26	24	50
		% within violence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table shows no significant between number of medication used and presence or absence of violence.

Figure (1) Comparing between presence of violence &absence of it in epileptic children.

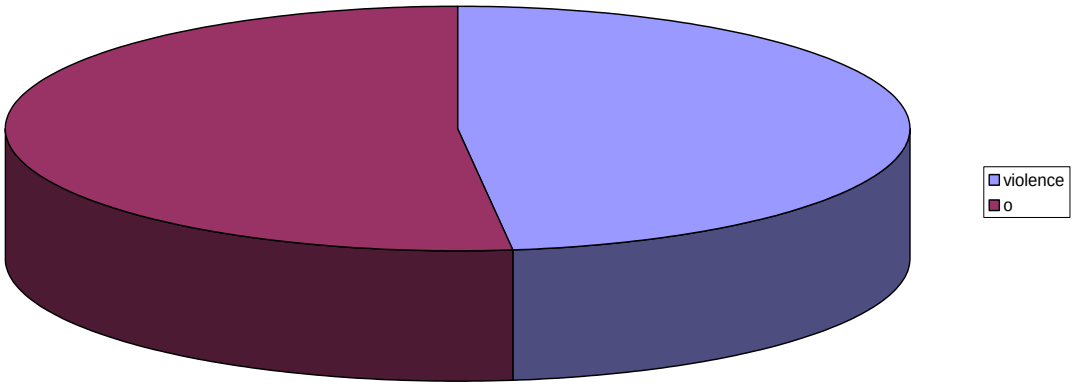


Figure (2) Relation between education of mother &presence of violence.

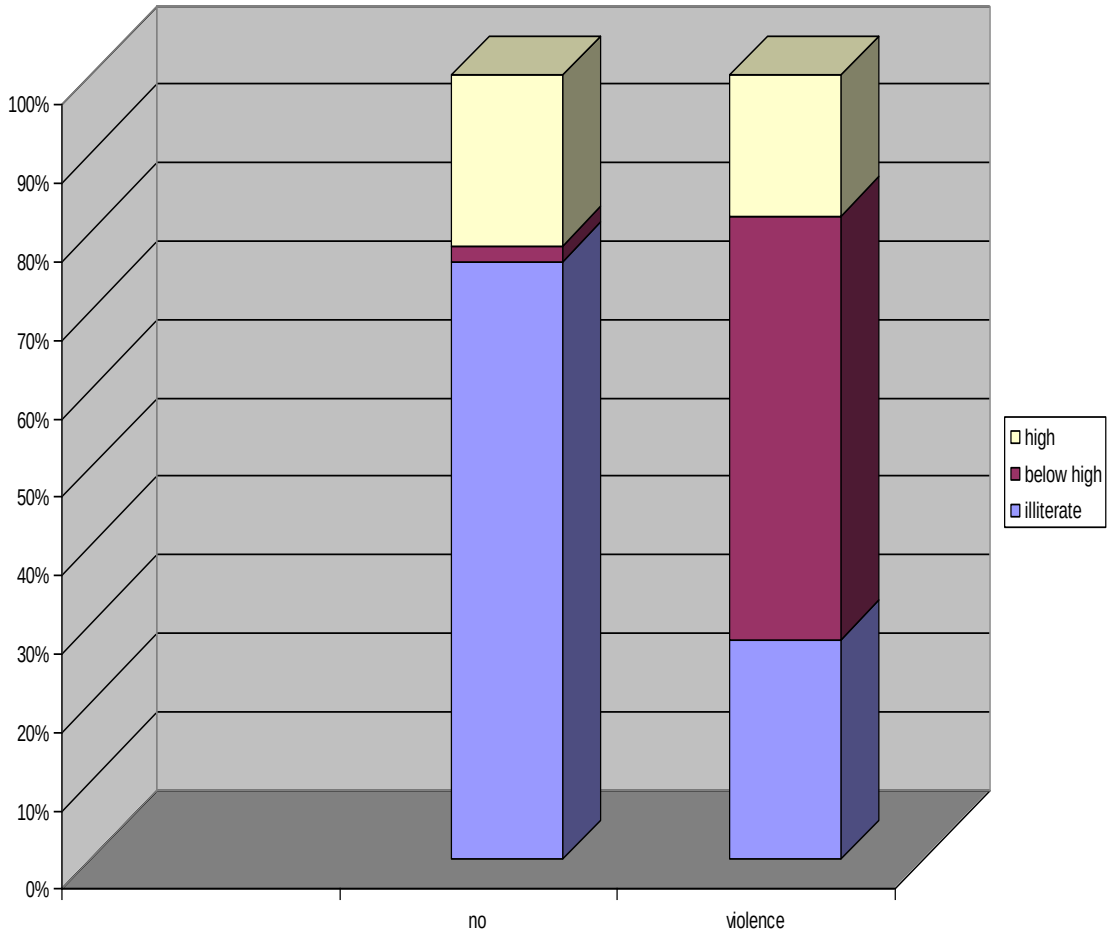


Figure (3)Comparing between type of seizure and presence of aggression.

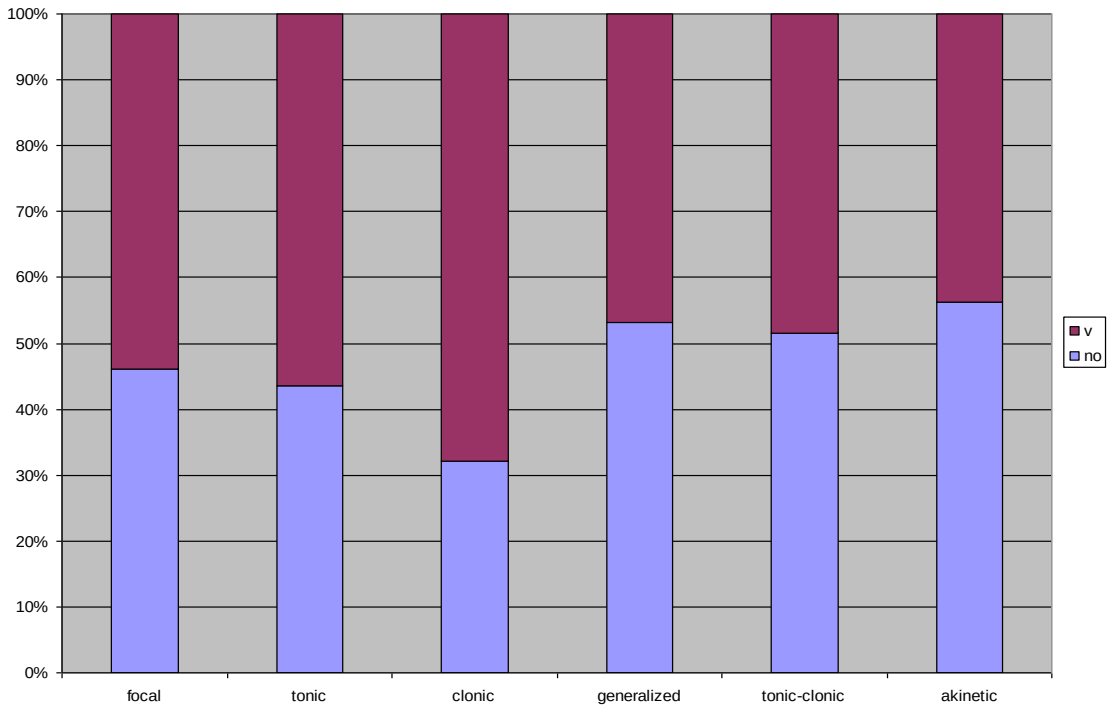


Figure (4) Comparing between different types of aggression

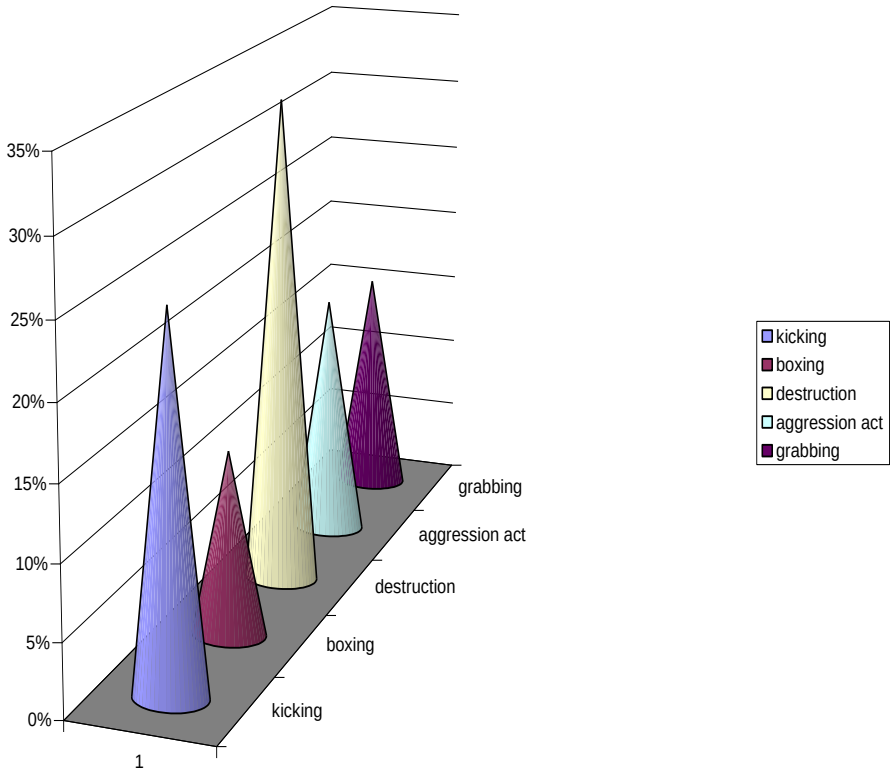


Figure (5)Comparing between degree of violence in epileptic children.

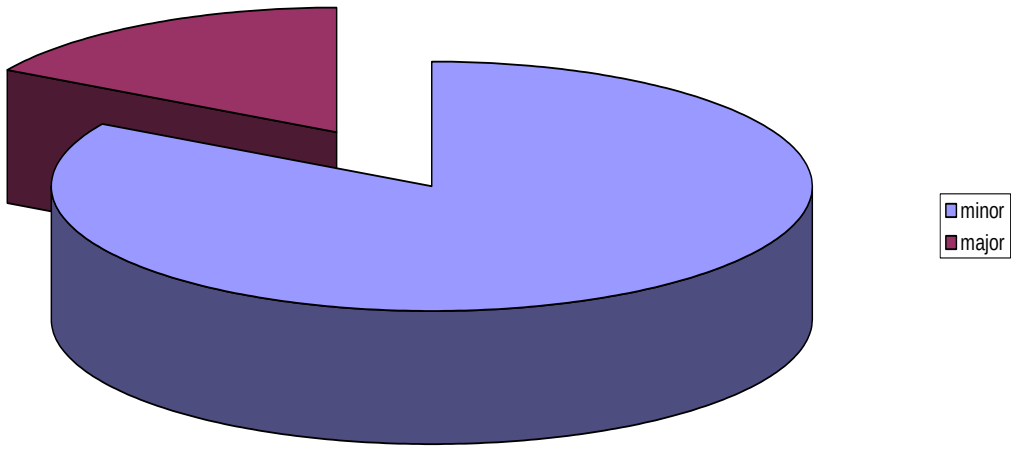


Figure (6) Comparing between male &female in presence or absence of aggression in epileptic children.

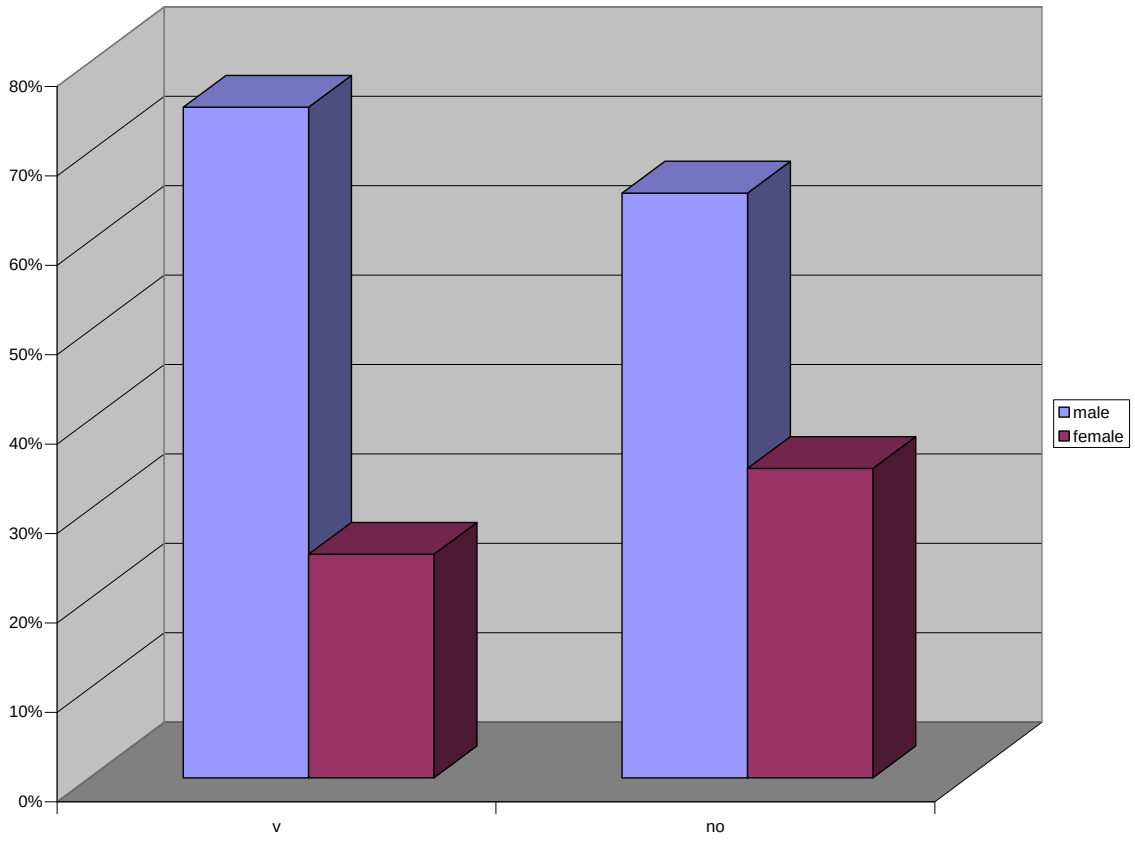


Figure (7) Relation between EEG and presence of violence.

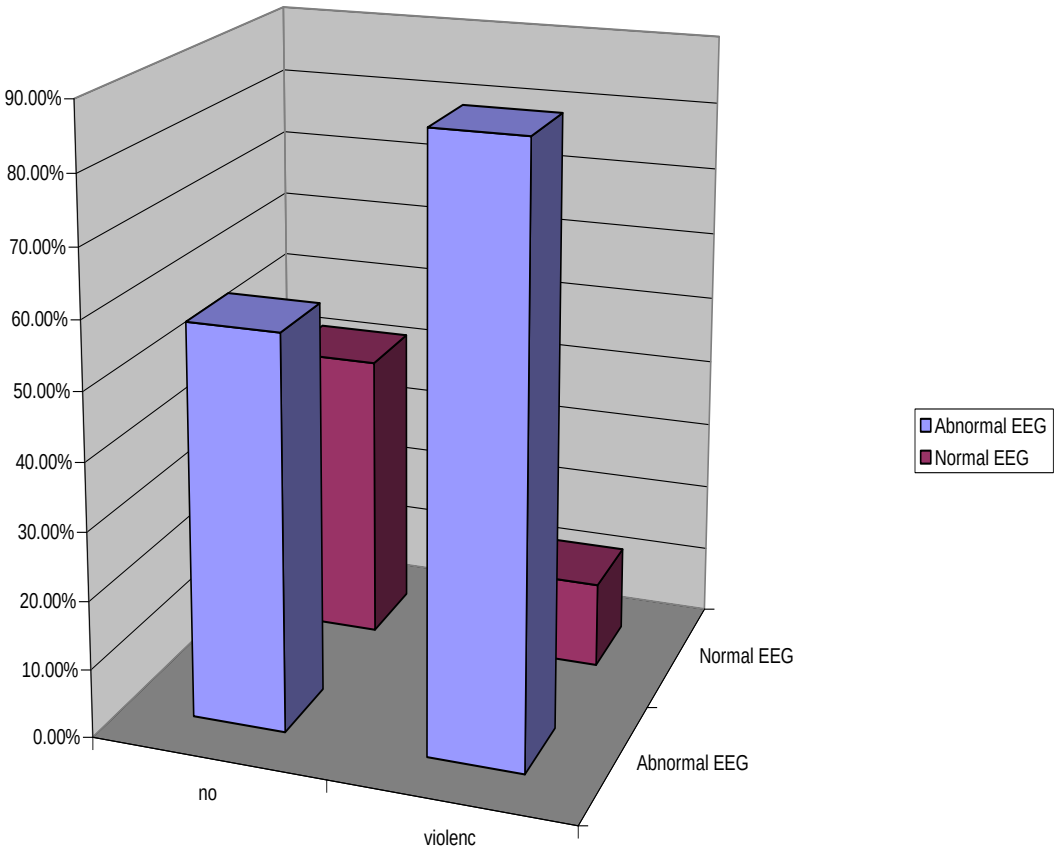


Figure (8) Comparing between male and female as regard instrument used.

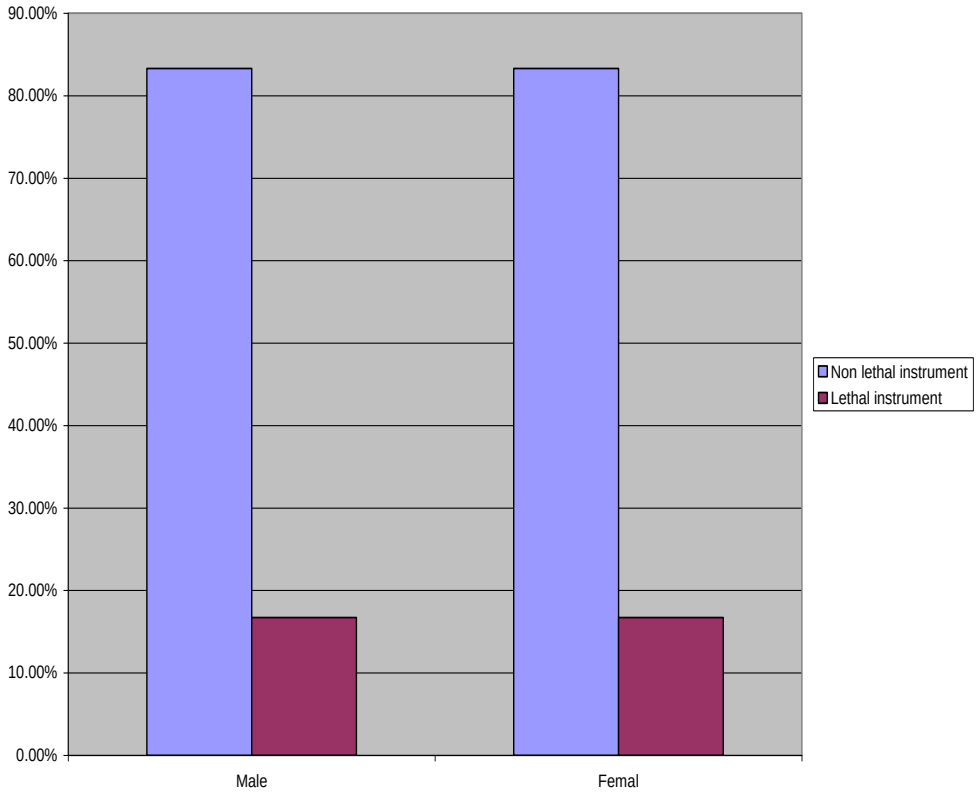


Figure (9) Relation between treatment of epilepsy &presence and absence of violence

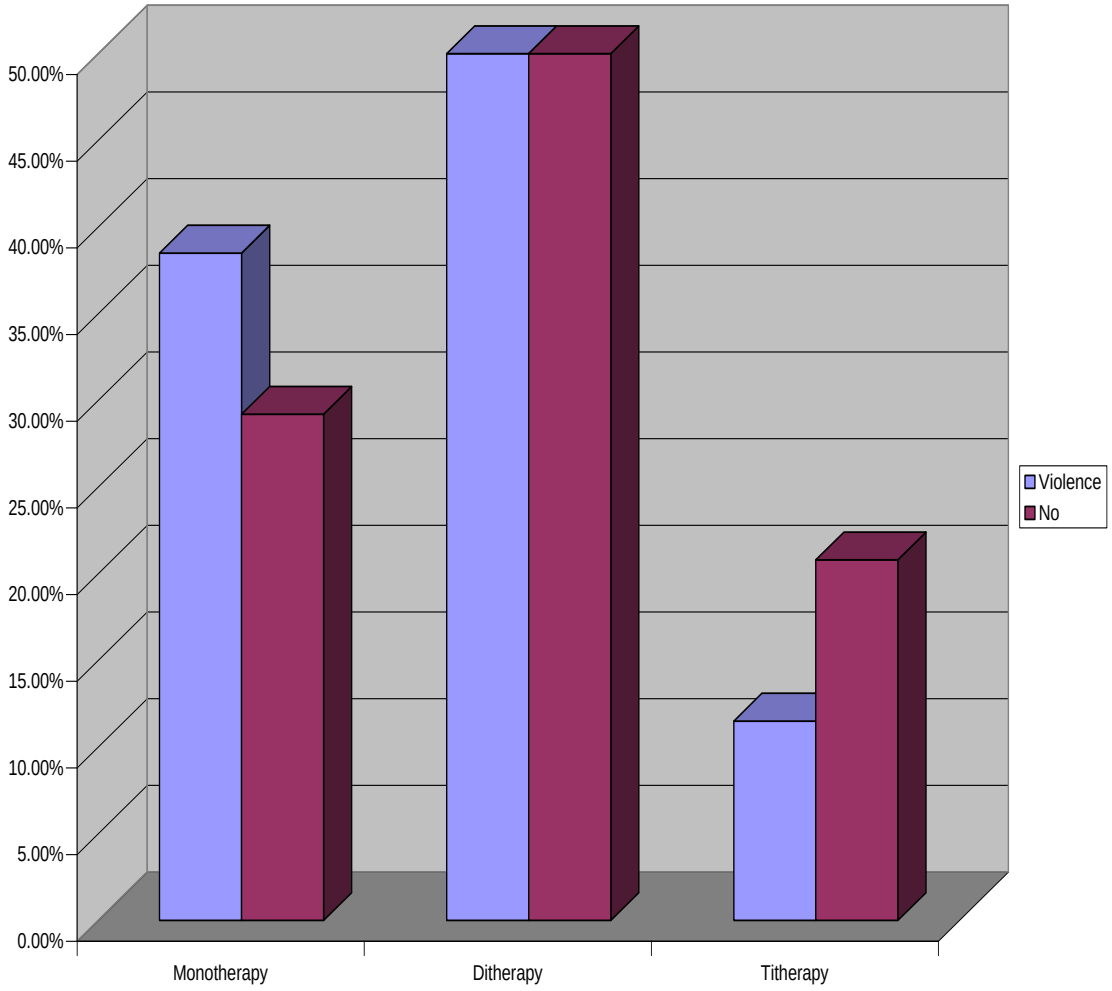
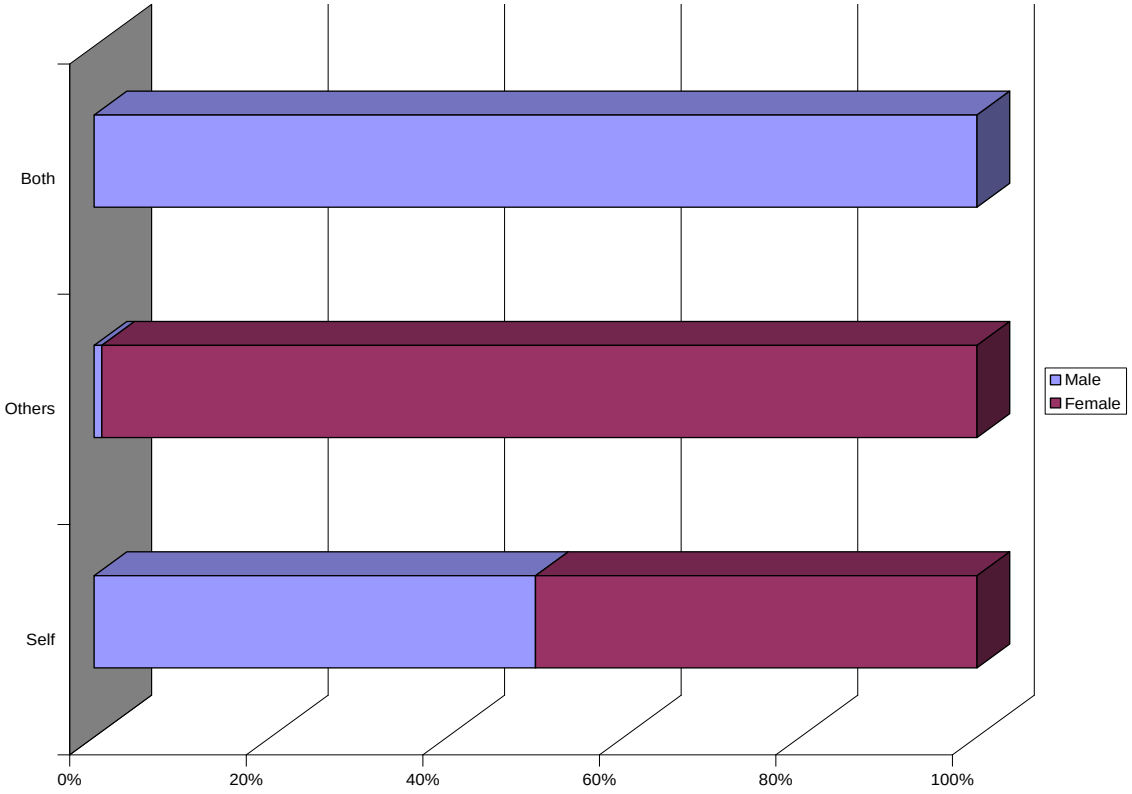


Figure (10) Comparing between male & female according to direction of violence.



Direction of violence