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### IMPULSIVE AGGRESSION IN A PATIENT TREATED WITH LEVETIRACETAM

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**Introduction:** Comparative studies prove that levetiracetam therapy presents a major frequency of behavioral disturbances, producing problems of impulsive aggressiveness with a relative frequency. Principally if a previous psychiatric history is associated .

**Objetives:** Report a case of Impulsive homicide aggression in a patient treated with Levetiracetam. Extensive bibliographical review.

**Methods:** We describe the case of a patient admitted in our Psychiatric acute unit because a major depressive disorder and mild cognitive impairment associated with vascular factors that developed strange impulsive aggressive behavior after the initiation of treatment with levetiracetam, even to try to assassinate his wife. Follow-up visits were performed at 6 and 12 months after discharge to assess aggressive behavior and the change in the Barratt impulsivity scale and the hostility inventory of Buss-Durkee. We conducted a literature review of behavioral and aggression problems associated with treatment with levetiracetam and its possible mechanisms.

**Results:** After the phasing out of levetiracetam and replacement by oxcarbazepine, aggressive behaviors disappeared. No significant psychopathology was showed in the patient in the follow-up visits, except secondary to preexisting cognitive impairment.

**Conclusions:** According to studies reviewed a 7-13% of patients treated with levetiracetam may develop behavioral disorders with impulsive aggression that usually resolve after discontinuation of drug.

Comparative studies show that levetiracetam has a greater frequency of such effects, leading to problems of impulsive aggression relatively often, especially if there is a comorbid psychiatric pathology.