

Introduction

Epilepsy is a common neurological disorder in which the normal activity of brain cells is sometimes disturbed. This can result in strange sensation emotions and behaviors. Epilepsy can also cause convulsions, muscle spasms and a loss of consciousness. (*WHO, 2008*)

Epilepsy is a highly prevalent disease, affecting 0.5-1.5% of the world population (*Hauser, 1995*). The International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE), in 1993, reported that the incidence of epilepsy in developing countries is more than 100 in 100.000 of normal population.

Epilepsy carries a significant mortality, which are 2- 3 times higher than in the general population. This is due to the underlying conditions, which cause epilepsy, and to the associated effects of recurrent seizures. (*Gaitatzis et al., 2004*).

The belief that epilepsy is linked with violence has existed since ancient times. This belief peaked in the 19th century when the criminologist Cesare Lombroso promoted the association of epilepsy with aggressive, sociopath tendencies. (*Lombroso-Ferrero , 1972*)

Studies reject the notion that most persons with epilepsy are prone to violence; however, epidemiological studies reveal a greater occurrence

of violence among those with seizures as compared with those without seizures. (*Lewis et al.,1982*)

Aggressive or violent behavior can occur from epileptic charges or their postictal changes(*Treiman DM, 1991*) Postictal violence is most commonly resistive behavior during the postictal delirium due to attempts to restraint. (*Delgado-Escueta et al.1981*)

Aim of the Study

Study the relationship between epilepsy & violence and aggression in epileptic children. How to diagnose it and how to prevent.