

ANTIPSYCHOTICS AND SEIZURES RISK (case file)

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**Introduction:** Antipsychotics can lower the epileptogenic threshold, and seizures could be serious potential adverse effects then. This could be due to the Antagonism of dopamine D4, histamine H1, and acetylcholine-muscarinic receptors.

**objectives:** identify the most appropriate antipsychotics to prescribe in case of potential seizure risk.

**Case history:** a 30 Y.O man diagnosed with schizophrenia with no past history of epilepsy, admitted to the emergency department for management of a psychosis relapse and was prescribed amisulpride for the first time. The patient presented a day later a generalized tonic-clonic seizure for which a brain scan, EEG, and a complete check-up were performed. No abnormalities were found nor an explanation for this situation.

**Discussion:** Overall, the evidence regarding the seizure risk associated with antipsychotics is scarce and conflicting. Several recent studies have shown a high risk of the decreased epileptogenic threshold with second-generation antipsychotics, in contrast to older data. a synthesis of the data shows a low risk of seizures with aripiprazole in all studies. Fewer data have been evoked concerning amisulpride. Nevertheless, this molecule is classified among those with a lower risk of convulsions and is therefore among the drugs to be prescribed in view of this risk.

In our reported case, a seizure occurred after starting treatment. This may be due to the administration of a high dose given the context of the emergency.

**Conclusions:** Practitioners should be cautious prescribing antipsychotics and should target the minimal effective dose with slow titration, even with antipsychotics known for their low risk of causing seizures

