World Journal of Medicine and Medical Science Vol. 1, No. 7, November 2013, PP: 157 - 158, ISSN: 2330-1341 (Online) Available online at http://www.wjmms.com

Letter to Editor

Hypergraphia and Compulsive book buying in an old man with Major depressive disorder : A letter to editor

Reza Bidaki. MD. Psychiatrist. Assistant professor of Rafsanjan university of medical sciences, Rafsanjan , Iran (corresponding author)

Fatemeh Bemani . Medical student, Rafsanjan university of medical science, Rafsanjan, Iran

Seyyed Mohammad Mahdy Mirhosseini. Medical student. Isfahan university of medical sciences, Isfahan , Iran

Several different area in brain involved for writing. Hypergraphia is an overwhelming urge for writing that can be associated with Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE), and hypomania or mania in the context of Bipolar disorder spectrum. It has been reported in eight percent of patients with TLE (1).

Hypergraphia is a symptom of interictal behavior syndrome of TLE (2).

In previous literatures ,Hypergraphia is related to TLE. Now, We intend report a case with hypergraphia and morality without diagnosis of TLE.

A 73 years- old man, married, retired with a history of depression and anxiety since past 10 years, and Opium dependency from 30 years ago, who has been treated with Metoral 25 mg/ BID, Lithium 150 mg / BID, Clonazepam 0.5 mg/ QHS and citalopram 20 mg/ daily .Depression and anxiety have been controlled partially. From past 3 months, writing about his life history has been out of control. He has not been interested in study before. But he has bought some historical books and read all of them recently. Brain imaging and EEG were normal The neurological physical exam were intact. Only he had tardive dyskinesia. .The symptoms of dementia and parkinsonism were not obvious. Talkativeness, aggression, aphasia, cognitive impairment and philosophical ideation weren't reported.

Stimulating lesion in the limbic system, can lead behavioral changes such as high emotionality ,hyper religiosity , aggression, hyper-graphic behaviors , seriousness, hypo-sexuality, morality and temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) (3).

World Journal of Medicine and Medical Science Vol. 1, No. 7, November 2013, PP: 157 - 158, ISSN: 2330-1341 (Online) Available online at <u>http://www.wjmms.com</u>

According to previous studies, differential diagnosis of hypergraphia include space occupying lesions particularly in right hemisphere, Limbic system, Autism, Mania, Brain damaging and Fronto-temporal dementia. We detected no brain lesion or previous history for infection or CVA. It seems that after onset of hypergraphia, depressive symptoms were declined. EEG findings were normal.

In a study, 18 personality traits were been suggested (4). In our study, a personality trait as hypergraphia and compulsive book buying is introduced. We could ruled out some differential diagnosis but couldn't find a definite diagnosis for him.

Obsession with shopping and buying behavior that leads adverse consequences. It is experienced as an uncontrollable urge, concluding in excessive, expensive and time-lasting retail activity (4). Copyright © WJMMS, all rights reserved.

Keywords: Hypergraphia ; Talkativeness; Compulsive book buying

References

[1] Waxman SG, Geschwind N. Hypergraphia in temporal lobe epilepsy. Neurology. 1974;24:629–36.

[2] Richard D. Sanders, Thomas A. Mathews. Hypergraphia and Secondary Mania in Temporal Lobe Epilepsy: Case Reports and Literature Review. Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology .1994; 7(2).

[3] Yebeh J. Norman Geschwind's contribution to the understanding of behavioral changes in temporal lobe epilepsy. Epilepsy Behav. 2009 Aug;15(4):417-24.

[4] Bear D, Fedio P. Quantitative analysis of inter-ictal behavior in temporal lobe epilepsy. Arch Neurol 1977; 34: 454-67.

[5] Kellett, S., & Bolton, J. V. Compulsive buying : A cognitive-behavioural model. Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy. 2009; 16, 83-99.