

## Periciazine



### First report of exacerbation of seizures: case report

An exacerbation of seizures in a 27-year-old woman was thought to be directly caused by an increase in her dosage of periciazine [propericiazine].

The woman had a history of complex and generalised partial seizures since childhood, and had received various anticonvulsants. At the age of 26 years, she also began to experience auditory hallucinations and delusions and was started on periciazine 30mg [*frequency of administration not stated*]; her other medications at the time were zonisamide, clonazepam and valproic acid. On this regimen, her attacks were controlled to a level of 1–2 episodes of decreased consciousness per month.

However, approximately 1 year later, the episodes of decreased consciousness increased in frequency to 1–2 per week, in addition to an exacerbation of auditory hallucinations and delusions. As a result, the woman was hospitalised. Despite treatment with zonisamide and periciazine 40mg, her hallucinations and delusions persisted, so the dose of periciazine was increased to 60mg on hospital day 4.

Three days later, the woman began to experience 1–2 episodes of decreased consciousness per day, each episode lasting from 20 seconds to a few minutes. An EEG on hospital day 16 showed scattered slow alpha waves and spikes in both sides of the parietal region and the left temporal region.

The woman's valproic acid dosage was increased and her zonisamide dosage was reduced, but no improvements were seen. Her periciazine dose was then decreased to 30mg and the seizure attacks immediately disappeared. A repeat EEG performed 5 days later showed a marked improvement.

**Author comment:** *There have been no previously published reports of seizures associated with periciazine in the literature.*

Takami H, et al. A case with epileptic seizure aggravated by propericiazine. *Seishin Igaku* 38: 1093-1095, Oct 1996 [Japanese; summarised from a translation]  
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