

## Psychomotor Epilepsies and Linguistic Reiterations Based on the Expression of Scurrilous and Inappropriate Words

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### Keywords

Epilepsy, Broca's area, Emotional component, Example of wearing.

### Introduction

In psychomotor epilepsies, as well as in forms of dementia and in post-stroke motor aphasia, the phenomenon of recurrence based on the expression of inappropriate words is observed. There is no certain answer, but some considerations have been made: it is the expression of disinhibition. It disinhibits a semantic repertoire that we don't normally use [1].

### Materials and Methods

Computerized research was carried out for the articles to be included was conducted through the use of databases such as pubmed, scopus, researchgate, google scholar, by typing in keywords such as "epilepsies psychomotor" the names of the new drugs and integrating with literature data. In addition, the data of paper documents such as books and articles have been integrated. The articles relating to the new therapies just approved or in the approval phase and the studies conducted were selected, also by comparing them with drugs already approved for some time.

### Discussion

These verbal displays may be accompanied by re-emerging ancestral-like stereotyped movements, such as moving like a newborn or lizard-like movements (with forelimbs) [2]. There is a description but no evidence of what generates these verbal behaviors [3]. As regards the linguistic aspects, disinhibition is not sufficient to explain these events, given that the phenomenon is limited to the use of bad language only [4]. What has been thought is that it is the expression of a generally aggressive emotional state. You notice a depressive and aggressive mood that goes beyond the words that are spoken. It is frequent to observe altered emotional

states and these semantic structures have an emotional content that is able to express the patient's state [5]. Sometimes these are whole sentences (such as swearing) or even disyllabic words of a sexual nature [6]. Certain phonological expressions are particularly simple and not used in everyday contexts (because they are voluntarily inhibited). One wonders why, in the presence of a possible lesion in the area contiguous to Broca's area (with consequent inability to articulate language) precisely those words remain [7]. These are probably expressions stored in different parts of the brain, and this would explain their use following damage to the language areas. This situation resembles the example of Wearing, the man who, following herpetic encephalitis, could not remember his identity, but who was at the same time able to perform a musical repertoire through performance memory, which is evidently crammed into different, in this case preserved from herpetic infection [8]. These words evidently have something ancestral that triggers the simplest way to express the emotional aspect, regardless of whether or not there is a provocation from the subject [9]. It is certain that there is a reasonableness in this hypothesis, it is a much faster and less complex way to articulate sentences and express discomfort [10]. All this is independent of nationality and origin, because they are ancestral elements common to all those who know these words [11]. In the case of the newborn, it is as if there was a regression as the movements of the newborn are genetically determined (conquering space through actions that are not well coordinated but completely natural), this regression is probably linked to disinhibition and in the semantic field this disinhibition results in the simple sounds described above [12,13]. This does not always happen: in psycho-motor epilepsies (so called because there are alterations in the emotional component such as major depression or even schizophrenia between one seizure and another), when the seizures are close together and not always associated with motor expressions, the subject manifests aspects of a psychiatric type [14-16]. In some psychiatric pathologies the language regresses and is

studded with simple and offensive words [17,18]. No definitive answer can be given except that it is a disinhibition phenomenon involving emotional expression [19]. What is certain is that words of joy and happiness are not used, these patients share a state of discomfort and this may be the basis of their need for expression [20].

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