Kleptomania and other disinhibition linked with pseudobulbar affect resulting from TBI; treatment remission from dextromethorphan/quinidine 39 years post-injury

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Abstract

A fifty-one-year-old man sustained a severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) at the age of nine. He suffered from a twelve-day coma, bipo- rietal fractures, underlying contusions, hypothalamic damage leading to growth hormone deficiency, growth retardation, and impulsive eating-induced obesity. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) thirty years post injury revealed encephalomalacic changes in left frontal, temporal, and parietal lobes with mild left ventricular dilatation. Soon after injury, he developed a compulsion to steal, originally only food but eventually extending to other unneeded items, even though he did not lack access to financial resources and support. Ten years after the injury, the victim was arrested for shoplifting and kleptomania for food or other items (sometimes in duplicate) and had developed Pseudobulbar affect (PBA) in the form of mildly excessive/inappropriate laughter. After his psychiatrist died, he came under neurological care thirty-nine years post injury, and was treated with DM/Q (Nuedexta® 20mg/10mg), reaching a maintenance dosage of one capsule twice a day at week two. Reduced impulsivity and inappropriate laughter were seen by two weeks with complete remission after four weeks.

Biography

Isabel Snee is a current undergraduate student at the University of Notre Dame. She co-authored this paper during her junior-year internship at the New Jersey Pediatric Neuroscience Institute (NJPNI). She has published three case reports, of which she is primary author, and one literature review.