

HOARDING BEHAVIOR IN FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH BREXPIRAZOLE: A CASE REPORT

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OBJECTIVE: Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressive changes in behavior, personality, and executive functioning. Behavioral symptoms such as disinhibition, compulsive behaviors, hyperorality, and hoarding are common and often highly burdensome for patients and caregivers. Pharmacological interventions for these behavioral disturbances are limited, and effective treatment options remain under-researched. The aim of this case report is to evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of brexpiprazole in a patient with FTD presenting with prominent hoarding behavior.

CASE: (The patient consent must be provided and specified with appropriate terms). A 65-year-old retired woman presented with hoarding behavior, irritability, nervousness, hyperphagia, reduced self-care, and socially inappropriate behaviors, including coprolalia. These symptoms had been present for seven years. She persistently collected discarded items at home and denied awareness of her actions. Two years prior, she was diagnosed with FTD based on clinical evaluation, neuroimaging findings, and

neuropsychological testing. Psychiatric examination revealed impaired time orientation, reduced abstract thinking, loss of insight, and deficits in recent memory.

The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score was 20. Mirtazapine 15 mg/day and brexpiprazole 1 mg/day were initiated to manage behavioral symptoms and insomnia. After two months of treatment, the patient demonstrated significant improvement in hoarding behavior and agitation, with good tolerability and no notable adverse effects.

Informed consent: Written and verbal informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of this case report.

DISCUSSION: Brexpiprazole's favorable side-effect profile may be particularly advantageous in elderly patients with dementia-related behavioral disturbances. This case suggests that brexpiprazole may represent a potential therapeutic option for managing hoarding behavior and agitation in patients with FTD.

Keywords: Brexpiprazole, hoarding behavior, frontotemporal dementia