

Epilepsy Charlottetown

Epilepsy Charlottetown - Epilepsy is an ancient Greek word which literally means "seizure." This common neurological disorder is typified by seizures which are normally signs or transient indications of excessive, abnormal or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. Epilepsy normally occurs in young kids or those individuals who are over the age of 65, however, it could take place at any time. Across the globe, more than 50 million people have epilepsy. Around 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing nations. Epileptic seizures can also result as a consequence of brain surgery and individuals recovering from such surgery may experience them.

Normally, epilepsy is controlled with medication even if it is not commonly cured this way. Over thirty percent of patients with epilepsy do not have seizure control even on the best accessible medications. In numerous situations, surgery can be considered difficult. In various situations, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered lifelong. Various types are confined to certain stages of childhood.

The disorder of epilepsy should not be just considered one single disorder. On the other hand, it should be noted as a syndrome with variously divergent symptoms which involve episodic abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Seizure types are organized firstly according to whether the source of the seizure is localized as in partial or focal onset seizures or whether they are more generalized or distributed seizures.

On to the extent in which area of consciousness is affected, partial seizures are further divided. If it is unaffected for instance, then it is considered a simple partial seizure. Otherwise, it is referred to as a complex partial or complex psychomotor seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure could spread in the brain. Generalized seizures comprise loss of consciousness and are divided according to the effect on the body. These comprise atonic, tonic clonic or grand mal, myoclonic, clonic or tonic or petit mal seizures.

Every so often children could exhibit certain behaviours that are easily mistaken for epileptic seizures that are not actually caused by epilepsy. These behaviours consist of: inattentive staring, benign shudders, self gratification behaviours like for instance head banging, rocking and nodding, conversion disorder, that is jerking and flailing of the head usually in response to extreme personal stress as such would incur in a situation of physical abuse. Conversion disorder can be distinguished from epilepsy because the episodes do not include self-injury, incontinence or take place during sleep.

Epilepsy Syndromes

There are many types of epilepsy syndromes just as there are kinds of seizures. Classifying epilepsy comprises more facts about the patient and the episodes, as well as the seizure type alone. It likewise includes likely causes and clinical features such as behaviour during the seizure.

Epilepsy comprises more than forty various kinds, some of which are: Landau-Kleffner syndrome, frontal lobe epilepsy, childhood absence epilepsy, juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, LennoxGastaut syndrome, infantile spasms, status epilepticus, limbic epilepsy, abdominal epilepsy, Rett syndrome, limbic epilepsy, temporal lobe epilepsy, Jacksonian seizure disorder, Lafora disease and photosensitive epilepsy, amongst others.

Each and every different epilepsy kind presents with its own EEG findings, usual age of onset, unique combination of seizure kind, own kinds of prognosis and treatment. The most common classification of the different kinds of epilepsies divides epilepsy syndromes by distribution of seizures and by location. This is determined by how the seizures appear, by cause and by EEG. Syndromes are divided into localization-related epilepsies, epilepsies of unknown localization and generalized epilepsies.

Localization-related epilepsies are usually referred to as focal or partial epilepsies. These variations have an epileptic focus, that is a tiny part of the brain which drives the epileptic response. In contrast, generalized epilepsies occur from many independent foci and are called multifocal epilepsies. These can comprise epileptic circuits that affect the whole brain. At this time it has not been determined whether epilepsies of unknown localization happen from more widespread circuits or from a portion of the brain.