

Epilepsy Edmonton

Epilepsy Edmonton - Epilepsy is an ancient Greek term which literally translates to "seizure." This common neurological disorder is typified by seizures that are generally symptoms or transient indications of abnormal, excessive or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. Epilepsy typically occurs in young children or those individuals who are more than the age of 65, however, it could occur at any time. Throughout the globe, more than fifty million people have epilepsy. About 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing countries. Epileptic seizures may also result as a consequence of brain surgery and individuals recovering from such surgical procedure can experience them.

The condition of epilepsy is normally controlled with medication, even though it is not treated in this manner. Even on the best medications, over 30% of people with epilepsy do not have seizure control. In lots of situations, a surgical procedure can be considered difficult. In various situations, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered permanent. Some forms are confined to particular phases of childhood.

Epilepsy should not be considered as a single disorder, but instead as a syndrome with variously divergent indications that all involve episodic abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Seizure kinds are organized firstly based on whether the source of the seizure is localized as in focal or partial onset seizures or whether they are more distributed or generalized seizures.

On to the extend in which part 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 called a complex psychomotor or complex partial seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure could spread within the brain. Generalized seizures include loss of consciousness and are divided according to the effect on the body. These consist of tonic clonic or grand mal, atonic, myoclonic, tonic or clonic or petit mal seizures.

Kids would sometimes exhibit some behaviours which are easily mistaken for epileptic seizures, yet they are not in fact caused by epilepsy. These behaviours comprise: benign shudders, inattentive staring, self gratification behaviours like for example rocking and nodding, head banging, conversion disorder, that is jerking and flailing of the head often in response to intense personal stress as such will incur in a situation of physical abuse. Conversion disorder has the ability to be distinguished from epilepsy because the episodes do not comprise self-injury, incontinence or take place during sleep.

Epilepsy Syndromes

Just as there are kinds of seizures, there are numerous different kinds of epilepsy syndromes. The classifications include data regarding the episodes and about the patient, in addition to the seizure type. It even includes clinical features and expected causes like behaviour during the seizure.

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

Each kind of epilepsy will have its own EEG findings, typical age of onset, unique combination of seizure kind, own kinds of prognosis and treatment. The classification which is most common 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 epilepsies of unknown localization, generalized epilepsies and localization-related epilepsies.

Often localization-related epilepsies are known as partial or focal epilepsies. These types arise from an epileptic focus, a small part of the brain that serves as the irritant driving the epileptic response. In contrast, generalized epilepsies occur from several independent foci and are known as multifocal epilepsies. These could comprise epileptic circuits which affect the whole brain. At this time it has not been determined whether epilepsies of unknown localization occur from a part of the brain or from more widespread circuits.