

## Epilepsy Prince George

Epilepsy Prince George - The word epilepsy comes from the Ancient Greek word which means "seizure." It is a common neurological disorder that is defined by seizures. These seizures are indications or transient signs of abnormal, excessive or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. Epilepsy typically happens in young kids or those individuals who are over the age of 65, however, it may take place at whichever time. Throughout the globe, over 50 million people have epilepsy. Approximately 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing nations. Epileptic seizures could also result as a consequence of brain surgery and patients recovering from such operation can experience them.

The condition of epilepsy is generally controlled with medication, even though it is not treated in this manner. Even on the best medications, more than thirty percent of patients with epilepsy do not have seizure control. In numerous situations, an operation can be considered difficult. In numerous cases, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered permanent. Some kinds are confined to particular stages of childhood.

Epilepsy must not be considered as a single disorder, but instead as a syndrome with variously divergent symptoms which all involve episodic abnormal electrical activity within the brain. Seizure kinds are organized initially according to 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 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 known as a complex partial or complex psychomotor seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure may spread in the brain. Generalized seizures involve loss of consciousness and are divided according to the effect on the body. These consist of atonic, grand mal or tonic clonic, tonic or clonic, myoclonic or petit mal seizures.

Every so often kids could exhibit certain behaviours that are easily mistaken for epileptic seizures which are not in fact caused by epilepsy. These behaviours consist of: benign shudders, inattentive staring, self gratification behaviours including nodding and rocking, head banging, conversion disorder, which is flailing and jerking of the head usually in response to severe personal stress as such would incur in a case of physical abuse. Conversion disorder has the ability to be distinguished from epilepsy as the episodes do not involve self-injury, incontinence or occur during sleep.

### Epilepsy Syndromes

There are many types of epilepsy syndromes just as there are types of seizures. Classifying epilepsy includes more facts about the episodes and the patient, as well as the seizure kind alone. It also includes expected causes and clinical features like behaviour during the seizure.

Epilepsy includes over 40 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, temporal lobe epilepsy, limbic epilepsy, Jacksonian seizure disorder, Lafora disease and photosensitive epilepsy, amongst others.

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

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