

Epilepsy Timmins

Epilepsy Timmins - The word epilepsy is derived from the Ancient Greek word which translates to "seizure." It is a common neurological disorder that is defined by seizures. These seizures are signs or transient symptoms, indications of abnormal, excessive or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. Epilepsy normally takes place in young children or those people who are over the age of sixty five, though, it can happen at whatever time. Throughout the globe, more than fifty million people have epilepsy. Around 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing nations. Epileptic seizures could likewise result as a consequence of brain surgery and people recovering from such operation could experience them.

The condition of epilepsy is normally controlled with medication, though it is not treated in this manner. Even on the best medications, over thirty percent of patients with epilepsy do not have seizure control. In various situations, an operation can be considered difficult. In various cases, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered permanent. Several forms are confined to certain stages of childhood.

Epilepsy should not be considered as a single disorder, but instead as a syndrome with variously divergent signs that all involve episodic abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Seizure kinds are organized initially according to whether the source of the seizure is localized as in partial or focal 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 example, then it is considered a simple partial seizure. Otherwise, it is referred to as a complex psychomotor or complex partial seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure may spread within the brain. Generalized seizures comprise loss of consciousness and are divided based on the effect on the body. These comprise atonic, grand mal or tonic clonic, myoclonic, clonic or tonic or petit mal seizures.

Every now and then kids could exhibit certain behaviours that are easily mistaken for epileptic seizures that are not in fact caused by epilepsy. These behaviours comprise: benign shudders, inattentive staring, self gratification behaviours like head banging, rocking and nodding, conversion disorder, that is flailing and jerking of the head normally in response to extreme personal stress as such would incur in a case of physical abuse. Conversion disorder can be distinguished from epilepsy since the episodes do not involve self-injury, incontinence or take place during sleep.

Epilepsy Syndromes

Just as there are types of seizures, there are lots of various types of epilepsy syndromes. The classifications include facts about the episodes and about the patient, in addition to the seizure kind. It even includes clinical features and expected causes like for instance behaviour during the seizure.

There are over 40 different types of epilepsy including: Landau-Kleffner syndrome, frontal lobe epilepsy, childhood absence epilepsy, juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, LennoxGastaut syndrome, infantile spasms, status epilepticus, limbic epilepsy, Rett syndrome, abdominal epilepsy, limbic epilepsy, temporal lobe epilepsy, photosensitive epilepsy, Jacksonian seizure disorder, and Lafora disease, amongst others.

Each and every kind of epilepsy will have its own EEG findings, normal age of onset, unique combination of seizure type, own types 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 localization-related epilepsies, epilepsies of unknown localization and generalized epilepsies.

Localization-related epilepsies are usually known 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 referred to as multifocal epilepsies. These could involve epileptic circuits that affect the entire brain. At this time it has not been determined whether epilepsies of unknown localization happen from a part of the brain or from more widespread circuits.