

Epilepsy Stratford

Epilepsy Stratford - The term epilepsy comes from the Ancient Greek word which translates to "seizure." It is a common neurological disorder which is defined by seizures. These seizures are symptoms or transient signs of abnormal, excessive or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity within the brain. Epilepsy usually occurs in young kids or those individuals who are more than the age of 65, though, it could occur at whichever time. All around the globe, over fifty million people have epilepsy. Around 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing countries. Epileptic seizures could likewise result as a consequence of brain surgery and individuals recovering from such operation may experience them.

Generally, epilepsy is controlled with medication even though it is not usually treated this way. More than thirty percent of people with epilepsy do not have seizure control even on the best obtainable medications. In a lot of situations, a surgical procedure could be considered difficult. In various situations, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered lifelong. Various types are confined to certain 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 in the brain. Seizure types 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 extent in which part of consciousness is affected, partial seizures are further divided. If it is unaffected for example, then it is considered a simple partial seizure. If not, it is called a complex psychomotor or complex partial seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure may spread within the brain. Generalized seizures involve loss of consciousness and are divided based on the effect on the body. These include grand mal or tonic clonic, atonic, myoclonic, clonic or tonic or petit mal seizures.

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

Epilepsy Syndromes

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

Epilepsy comprises over 40 different kinds, amongst which are: Landau-Kleffner syndrome, frontal lobe epilepsy, juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, childhood absence epilepsy, infantile spasms, LennoxGastaut syndrome, limbic epilepsy, status epileptic, Rett syndrome, abdominal epilepsy, limbic epilepsy, temporal lobe epilepsy, photosensitive epilepsy, Jacksonian seizure disorder, and Lafora disease, amongst others.

Each and every different epilepsy kind presents with its own EEG findings, usual age of onset, unique combination of seizure kind, own types of prognosis and treatment. 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 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 portion of the brain which serves as the irritant driving the epileptic response. In contrast, generalized epilepsies arise from many independent foci and are called multifocal epilepsies. These could include epileptic circuits which affect the entire brain. At this time it has not been determined whether epilepsies of unknown localization happen from more widespread circuits or from a part of the brain.