

Epilepsy Vancouver

Epilepsy Vancouver - Epilepsy is an ancient Greek word that literally means "seizure." This common neurological disorder is typified by seizures which are generally symptoms or transient signs of abnormal, excessive or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity within the brain. Epilepsy usually happens in young kids or those people who are more than the age of 65, though, it could happen at any time. Across the world, more than fifty million people have epilepsy. About 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing nations. Epileptic seizures could even result as a consequence of brain surgery and patients recovering from such surgical procedure could experience them.

Normally, epilepsy is controlled with medication even though it is not normally treated this way. Over thirty percent of patients with epilepsy do not have seizure control even on the best obtainable medications. In lots of cases, an operation can be considered difficult. In various situations, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered lifelong. Various kinds are confined to certain phases of childhood.

Epilepsy must not be considered as a single disorder, but instead as a syndrome with variously divergent indications which all involve episodic abnormal electrical activity within the brain. Seizure types are organized initially 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 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 partial or complex psychomotor seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure could spread within the brain. Generalized seizures involve 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.

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

Epilepsy Syndromes

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

There are over forty different types of epilepsy comprising: frontal lobe epilepsy, Landau-Kleffner syndrome, 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 type of epilepsy will have its own EEG findings, typical age of onset, unique combination of seizure kind, own kinds of treatment and prognosis. 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 called partial or focal epilepsies. These types arise from an epileptic focus, a small portion of the brain that serves as the irritant driving the epileptic response. In contrast, generalized epilepsies happen from several independent foci and are called multifocal epilepsies. These could involve epileptic circuits which affect the entire 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.