

## Epilepsy Lloydminster

Epilepsy Lloydminster - The term epilepsy is derived from the Ancient Greek word that means "seizure." It is a common neurological disorder that is defined by seizures. These seizures are signs or transient signs of abnormal, excessive or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity within the brain. Epilepsy usually occurs in young children or those people who are more than the age of 65, however, it could happen at whatever time. Across the world, over fifty million people have epilepsy. Approximately 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing nations. Epileptic seizures can even result as a consequence of brain surgery and people recovering from such surgery can experience them.

The condition of epilepsy is usually controlled with medication, even if it is not cured in this manner. Even on the best medications, more than 30% of people with epilepsy do not have seizure control. In many cases, a surgical procedure could be considered difficult. In various cases, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered lifelong. Some forms are confined to certain stages of childhood.

The disorder of epilepsy must not be just considered one single disorder. However, it must be noted as a syndrome with variously divergent symptoms which involve episodic abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Seizure types are organized primarily based on whether the source of the seizure is localized as in partial or focal onset seizures or whether they are more distributed or generalized seizures.

Partial seizures are then further divided on the extent to which part of the consciousness is affected. For instance, if it is unaffected, then it is considered a simple partial seizure, whereas otherwise, it is known as a complex partial or complex psychomotor seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure can spread in the brain. Generalized seizures include loss of consciousness and are divided based on the effect on the body. These consist of tonic clonic or grand mal, atonic, myoclonic, clonic or tonic or petit mal seizures.

Sometimes children can exhibit certain behaviours that are easily mistaken for epileptic seizures which are not in fact caused by epilepsy. These behaviours consist of: inattentive staring, benign shudders, self gratification behaviours like rocking and nodding, head banging, conversion disorder, which is jerking and flailing of the head often in response to extreme personal stress as such will incur in a situation of physical abuse. Conversion disorder could be distinguished from epilepsy as the episodes do not comprise self-injury, incontinence or occur during sleep.

### Epilepsy Syndromes

Just as there are types of seizures, there are numerous various types of epilepsy syndromes. The classifications comprise information about the patient and about the episodes, in addition to the seizure type. It even comprises likely causes and clinical features like behaviour during the seizure.

Epilepsy includes more than forty different types, some of which are: Landau-Kleffner syndrome, frontal lobe epilepsy, juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, childhood absence epilepsy, LennoxGastaut syndrome, infantile spasms, status epilepticus, limbic epilepsy, abdominal epilepsy, Rett syndrome, limbic epilepsy, temporal lobe epilepsy, Jacksonian seizure disorder, Lafora disease and photosensitive epilepsy, among others.

Every different epilepsy kind presents with its own EEG findings, normal age of onset, unique combination of seizure kind, own kinds of prognosis and treatment. The most common classification of the various 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.

Localization-related epilepsies are often referred to as focal or partial epilepsies. These variations have an epileptic focus, which is a tiny portion of the brain which drives the epileptic response. In contrast, generalized epilepsies happen from many independent foci and are referred to as multifocal epilepsies. These could include epileptic circuits that affect the whole brain. At this time it has not been determined whether epilepsies of unknown localization occur from more widespread circuits or from a part of the brain.