

Epilepsy Halifax

Epilepsy Halifax - 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 signs or transient signs of excessive, abnormal or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity within the brain. Epilepsy typically happens in young kids or those individuals who are over the age of sixty five, however, it can happen at whichever time. All around the world, over fifty million individuals 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 individuals recovering from such surgical procedure could experience them.

Usually, epilepsy is controlled with medication even though it is not commonly treated this way. Over thirty percent of individuals with epilepsy do not have seizure control even on the best obtainable medications. In various situations, surgery can be considered difficult. In lots of situations, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered permanent. Several kinds are confined to certain phases of childhood.

The disorder of epilepsy should not be just considered one single disorder. On the other hand, it should be noted as a syndrome with variously divergent signs which 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 focal or partial onset seizures or whether they are more generalized or distributed seizures.

On to the extend 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. Otherwise, it is known as a complex psychomotor or complex partial seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure can spread in the brain. Generalized seizures comprise loss of consciousness and are divided according to the effect on the body. These comprise grand mal or tonic clonic, atonic, tonic or clonic, myoclonic or petit mal seizures.

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

Epilepsy Syndromes

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

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

Each and every different epilepsy type presents with its own EEG findings, typical age of onset, unique combination of seizure type, own types of prognosis and treatment. The most common classification of the different kinds of epilepsies 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.

usually localization-related epilepsies are called focal or partial epilepsies. These types arise from an epileptic focus, a small part of the brain that serves as the irritant driving the epileptic response. In contrast, generalized epilepsies arise from several independent foci and are referred to as multifocal epilepsies. These could involve epileptic circuits that affect the whole brain. At this time it has not been determined whether epilepsies of unknown localization arise from a part of the brain or from more widespread circuits.