

Epilepsy Winnipeg

Epilepsy Winnipeg - The term epilepsy is derived from the Ancient Greek word which means "seizure." It is a common neurological disorder that is defined by seizures. These seizures are symptoms or transient symptoms, indications of abnormal, excessive or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. Epilepsy typically occurs in young kids or those people who are over the age of 65, although, it could occur at whichever time. All around the globe, more than fifty million individuals have epilepsy. About 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing nations. Epileptic seizures may also result as a consequence of brain surgery and people recovering from such surgery may experience them.

The condition of epilepsy is normally controlled with medication, though it is not cured in this manner. Even on the best medications, more than thirty percent of people with epilepsy do not have seizure control. In lots of situations, surgery could be considered difficult. In many cases, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered permanent. 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 signs which all involve episodic abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Seizure kinds are organized primarily 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.

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

Sometimes kids may exhibit certain behaviours that are easily mistaken for epileptic seizures which are not in fact caused by epilepsy. These behaviours consist of: benign shudders, inattentive staring, self gratification behaviours like for instance 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 could be distinguished from epilepsy because the episodes do not comprise self-injury, incontinence or take place during sleep.

Epilepsy Syndromes

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

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

Each and every type of epilepsy would have its own EEG findings, usual age of onset, unique combination of seizure type, own kinds of treatment and prognosis. The classification that 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 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 various independent foci and are called multifocal epilepsies. These can include epileptic circuits which affect the whole 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.