

Epilepsy Owen Sound

Epilepsy Owen Sound - The term epilepsy is derived from the Ancient Greek word which translates to "seizure." It is a common neurological disorder that is defined by seizures. These seizures are indications or transient symptoms, indications of abnormal, excessive or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. Epilepsy normally takes place in young kids or those people who are more than the age of 65, although, it may happen at whatever time. Across the world, over fifty million people have epilepsy. About 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing nations. Epileptic seizures could also result as a consequence of brain surgery and patients recovering from such operation can experience them.

The condition of epilepsy is usually controlled with medication, even 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 numerous situations, an operation could be considered difficult. In various situations, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered permanent. Various types are confined to particular stages of childhood.

Epilepsy should not be considered as a single disorder, but instead as a syndrome with variously divergent symptoms that all involve episodic abnormal electrical activity within the brain. Seizure kinds are organized primarily according to whether the source of the seizure is localized as in partial or focal onset seizures or whether they are more generalized or distributed seizures.

On to the extent in which part of consciousness is affected, partial seizures are further divided. If it is unaffected for instance, then it is considered a simple partial seizure. Otherwise, it is called a complex psychomotor or complex partial seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure can spread within the brain. Generalized seizures comprise loss of consciousness and are divided based on the effect on the body. These comprise grand mal or tonic clonic, atonic, myoclonic, tonic or clonic or petit mal seizures.

Kids will at times exhibit some behaviours that are easily mistaken for epileptic seizures, yet they are not actually caused by epilepsy. These behaviours comprise: benign shudders, inattentive staring, self gratification behaviours like for example head banging, rocking and nodding, conversion disorder, that is jerking and flailing of the head usually in response to severe personal stress as such would incur in a case of physical abuse. Conversion disorder could be distinguished from epilepsy because the episodes do not include self-injury, incontinence or happen during sleep.

Epilepsy Syndromes

Just as there are kinds of seizures, there are numerous different kinds of epilepsy syndromes. The classifications include facts regarding the patient and about the episodes, in addition to the seizure type. It also includes expected causes and clinical features like behaviour during the seizure.

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

Each and every different epilepsy type presents with its own EEG findings, normal age of onset, unique combination of seizure kind, own types of prognosis and treatment. The most common classification of the various kinds 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 usually called 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 occur from various independent foci and are referred to as multifocal epilepsies. These could involve epileptic circuits which 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.