

## Epilepsy Kawartha Lakes

Epilepsy Kawartha Lakes - 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 indications or transient signs of excessive, abnormal or hyper-synchronous neuronal activity within the brain. Epilepsy usually occurs in young kids or those people who are over the age of sixty five, although, it can happen at whichever time. Throughout the globe, over 50 million individuals have epilepsy. Around 2 out of every 3 cases are discovered in developing countries. Epileptic seizures may even result as a consequence of brain surgery and people recovering from such operation may experience them.

Generally, epilepsy is controlled with medication though it is not usually treated this way. More than 30% of people with epilepsy do not have seizure control even on the best obtainable medications. In several cases, a surgical procedure can be considered difficult. In several situations, not all epilepsy syndromes are considered lifelong. Some kinds are confined to certain stages of childhood.

Epilepsy must not be considered as a single disorder, but instead as a syndrome with variously divergent signs that all involve episodic abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Seizure types are organized initially according to whether the source of the seizure is localized as in partial or focal 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 instance, then it is considered a simple partial seizure. If not, it is known as a complex psychomotor or complex partial seizure. Secondary generalization is the term when a partial seizure can spread within the brain. Generalized seizures involve loss of consciousness and are divided according to the effect on the body. These comprise grand mal or tonic clonic, atonic, myoclonic, clonic or tonic or petit mal seizures.

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

### Epilepsy Syndromes

There are various 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 also includes likely causes and clinical features such as behaviour during the seizure.

Epilepsy includes over 40 various kinds, among 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, temporal lobe epilepsy, limbic epilepsy, Lafora disease, photosensitive epilepsy and Jacksonian seizure disorder, amongst others.

Every type of epilepsy will have its own EEG findings, usual age of onset, unique combination of seizure kind, own types of prognosis and treatment. 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 EEG and by cause. Syndromes are divided into generalized epilepsies, localization-related epilepsies and epilepsies of unknown localization.

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