

Epilepsy Surgery

Frontal lobe epilepsy Frontal lobe epilepsy (FLE) is a neurological disorder that is characterized by brief, recurring seizures arising in the frontal lobes of the brain, that Frontal lobe epilepsy (FLE) is a neurological disorder that is characterized by brief, recurring seizures arising in the frontal lobes of the brain, that often occur during sleep. It is the second most common type of epilepsy after temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE), and is related to the temporal form in that both forms are characterized by partial (focal) seizures e227f09e56

Temporal lobe epilepsy Memory and psychiatric comorbidities may occur. Anticonvulsant medications, epilepsy surgery, and dietary treatments may improve seizure control. Temporal lobe epilepsy is the most common type of focal onset epilepsy among adults. Anticonvulsant medications, epilepsy surgery, and dietary treatments may improve seizure control. Seizure symptoms and behavior distinguish seizures arising from the mesial (medial) temporal lobe from seizures arising from the lateral (neocortical) temporal lobe. Under the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) 2017 classification In the field of neurology, temporal lobe epilepsy is an enduring brain disorder that causes unprovoked seizures from the temporal lobe. Diagnosis relies on electroencephalographic (EEG) and neuroimaging studies e227f09e56

Class II: Rare disabling seizures ("almost seizure-free") e227f09e56 Not everyone with epilepsy can be defined as having an epilepsy syndrome. Epilepsy syndromes are most commonly found in children with epilepsy onset before 3 years of... e227f09e56 First line therapy for epilepsy involves treatment with anticonvulsive drugs, also called antiepileptic drugs- most patients will respond to trials of one or two different medications.... e227f09e56 Once a child has their first seizure or suspect seizure, they should be referred to specialized paediatrician in epilepsy and seizures... e227f09e56 Partial seizures occurring in the frontal lobes can occur in one of two different forms: either "focal aware", the old term was simple partial seizures (that do not affect awareness or memory) "focal unaware" the old term was complex partial seizures (that affect awareness or memory either before, during or after a seizure). The symptoms and clinical manifestations of frontal lobe epilepsy can differ depending on which specific area... e227f09e56 **Class IV: No worthwhile improvement** e227f09e56 Most patients have temporal lobe epilepsy. Listening, probably... e227f09e56 Syndromes are characterized by seizure types and specific findings on EEGs. Epilepsy syndromes often begin, and may remit, at specific ages. Identification of an epilepsy syndrome may provide important clues to the likely cause, the most effective treatment and the risk of comorbidities such as learning problems, intellectual disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), or other problems. e227f09e56 It is not known who will develop epilepsy after TBI and who will not. However, the likelihood that a person will develop PTE is influenced by the severity and type of injury; for example penetrating injuries and those that involve bleeding within the brain confer a higher risk. The onset of PTE can occur within... e227f09e56

Epilepsy A seizure is a sudden burst of abnormal electrical activity in the brain that can cause a variety of symptoms, ranging from brief lapses of awareness or muscle jerks to prolonged convulsions. drugs, other approaches, such as surgery, neurostimulation or dietary changes, may be considered. These episodes can result in physical injuries, either directly, such as broken bones, or through causing accidents. Not all cases of epilepsy are lifelong, and many people Epilepsy is a group of non-communicable neurological disorders characterized by a tendency for recurrent, unprovoked seizures. Isolated seizures that occur without recurrence risk or are provoked by identifiable causes are not considered indicative. In some cases, however, it may be diagnosed after a single unprovoked seizure if clinical evidence suggests a high risk of recurrence. The diagnosis of epilepsy typically requires at least two unprovoked seizures occurring more than 24 hours apart e227f09e56

Post-traumatic epilepsy A person with PTE experiences repeated post-traumatic seizures (PTS, seizures that result from TBI) more than a week after the initial injury. PTE is estimated to constitute 5% of all cases of epilepsy and over 20% of cases of acquired epilepsy (in which

seizures are caused by an identifiable organic brain condition). Post-traumatic epilepsy (PTE) is a form of acquired epilepsy that results from brain damage caused by physical trauma to the brain (traumatic brain injury Post-traumatic epilepsy (PTE) is a form of acquired epilepsy that results from brain damage caused by physical trauma to the brain (traumatic brain injury, abbreviated TBI) e227f09e56

Epilepsy in children Epilepsy affects children and adults of all ages and races, and is one of the most common neurological disorders of the nervous system. Diet and surgery are considered for children who have medication resistant epilepsy. The epileptic seizures can be of different types depending on the part of the brain that was affected, seizures are classified in 2 main types partial seizure or generalized seizure. A seizure is an abnormal neuronal brain activity that can cause intellectual, emotional, and social consequences. for epilepsy include medications, diet, and surgery. Epilepsy is more common among children than adults, affecting about 6 out of 1000 US children that are between the age of 0 to 5 years old. Epilepsy is classified Epilepsy is a neurological condition of recurrent episodes of unprovoked epileptic seizures e227f09e56

Musicogenic epilepsy It has probably been described for the first time in 1605 Musicogenic epilepsy is a form of reflex epilepsy with seizures elicited by special stimuli. Musicogenic epilepsy is a form of reflex epilepsy with seizures elicited by special stimuli e227f09e56

Class III: Worthwhile improvement e227f09e56

Epilepsy surgery Such patients are potential candidates for surgical epilepsy treatment. 4% of the population of industrialized countries) have focal epilepsy syndromes. The goal is to eliminate seizures or significantly reduce seizure burden. Approximately 60% of all people with epilepsy (0. In 20% to 30% of these patients, the condition is not adequately controlled with adequate trials of two anticonvulsive drugs, termed drug resistant epilepsy, or refractory epilepsy. Epilepsy surgery involves a neurosurgical procedure where an area of the brain involved in seizures is either resected, ablated, disconnected or stimulated Epilepsy surgery involves a neurosurgical procedure where an area of the brain involved in seizures is either resected, ablated, disconnected or stimulated e227f09e56

Management of drug-resistant epilepsy Drug-resistant epilepsy is commonly diagnosed after several years of. The probability that the next medication will achieve seizure freedom drops with every failed AED. Based on the 2010 guidelines from the International League against Epilepsy (ILAE), DRE is officially diagnosed following a lack of therapeutic relief in the form of continued seizure burden after trialing at least two antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) at the appropriate dosage and duration. For example, after two failed AEDs, the probability that the third will achieve seizure freedom is around 4%. Drug-resistant epilepsy (DRE), also known as refractory epilepsy, intractable epilepsy, or pharmacoresistant epilepsy, refers to a state in which an individual Drug-resistant epilepsy (DRE), also known as refractory epilepsy, intractable epilepsy, or pharmacoresistant epilepsy, refers to a state in which an individual with a diagnosis of epilepsy is unresponsive to multiple first-line therapies e227f09e56

It has probably been described for the first time in 1605 by the French philosopher and scholar Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540-1609). Later publications were, in the eighteenth century, among others, by the German physician Samuel Schaarschmidt, in the nineteenth century 1823 by the British physician John C. Cooke, 1881 by the British neurologist and epileptologist William Richard Gowers, as well as in 1913 by the Russian neurologist, clinical neurophysiologist and psychiatrist Vladimir Mikhailovich Bekhterev. In 1937 the British neurologist Macdonald Critchley coined the term for the first time and classified it as a form of reflex epilepsy. e227f09e56

Engel classification classify postoperative outcomes for epilepsy surgery, Jerome Engel proposed the following scheme, the Engel Epilepsy Surgery Outcome Scale, which has become To classify postoperative outcomes for epilepsy surgery, Jerome Engel proposed the following scheme, the Engel Epilepsy Surgery Outcome Scale, which has become the de facto standard when reporting results in the medical literature: e227f09e56

Class I: Free of disabling seizures e227f09e56

Epilepsy syndromes An epilepsy syndrome is defined as "a characteristic cluster of clinical and Electroencephalography (EEG) features, often supported by specific etiological findings (structural, genetic, metabolic, immune, and infectious)." e227f09e56

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