

*Pathophysiology of Epilepsy

*Objectives

- * At the end of this lecture the students should be able to:-
 1. Define Epilepsy
 2. Etio-pathology of Epilepsy
 3. Types of Epilepsy
 4. Role of Genetic in Epilepsy
 5. Clinical Features
 6. Role of Electro

- 6. Physiological tests in the diagnosis of Epilepsy

* Definition of seizure and Epilepsy

- * Seizures are symptoms of a disturbance in brain function , which can be due to epilepsy or other causes
- * A seizure is a sudden surge in electrical activity in the brain that causes an alteration in sensation, behavior, or consciousness

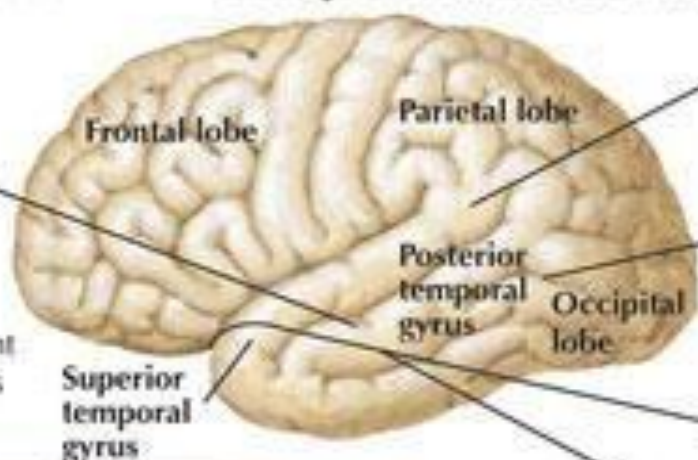
- * Abnormal , excessive electrical discharge of a group of neurons within the brain.
- * When a person has recurrent (2 or more) , unprovoked seizures → " epileptic " .
- * Hence seizures can be a symptom of epilepsy .

Impairment of consciousness;
cognitive, affective symptoms



Dreamy state; blank, vacant
expression; déjà vu; jamais
vu; or fear

Complex Partial Seizures



Formed auditory
hallucinations. Hears
music etc



Formed visual hallucinations. Sees
house, trees that are not there



Bad or
unusual
smell

Olfactory hallucinations

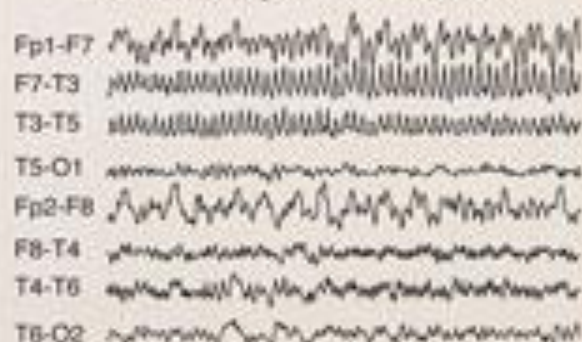
Psychomotor
phenomena.

Chewing
movements,
wetting lips,
automatisms
(picking at
clothing)



Dysphasia

EEG: left temporal lobe seizure



Repetitive sharp waves over left temporal region

- * Seizures
- * Partial
- * or
- * Generalized

Classification of Seizures

Partial (or Focal) Seizures

- **Simple Partial**
 - Awareness not impaired
- **Complex Partial**
 - Awareness impaired/lost
- **Partial Seizures secondarily generalizing**

Generalized Seizures

- **Absence**
 - Typical
 - Atypical
- **Myoclonic**
- **Clonic**
- **Tonic**
- **Tonic-Clonic**
- **Atonic**

* a. Simple partial seizures

manifest

motor, somatosensory, and psychomotor symptoms
without impairment of consciousness

* b. Complex partial seizures

manifest

impairment of consciousness with or without simple partial
symptoms

Partial psychomotor (temporal lobe) seizure

- Epileptic seizures which originate in the temporal lobe of the brain.
- The seizures characterizes by automatic purposeful reaction such as chewing and smacking the lips. It may also involve sensory changes, for example smelling an unusual odor that is not there, and disturbance of memory.
- Auditory or visual hallucinations, déjà vu (overfamiliarity)
- The most common cause is mesial temporal sclerosis

* Jacksonian epilepsy:

- * Focal motor seizures begin in motor areas of cerebral cortex, usually begins with twitching of the thumb or finger , toe or the angle of the mouth.

* c. Generalized seizures

* manifest a loss of consciousness

convulsive or non-convulsive

* Generalized seizures include →

* (1) generalized tonic- clonic seizures

* (Grand Mal epileptic seizure)

* (2) Absence seizures

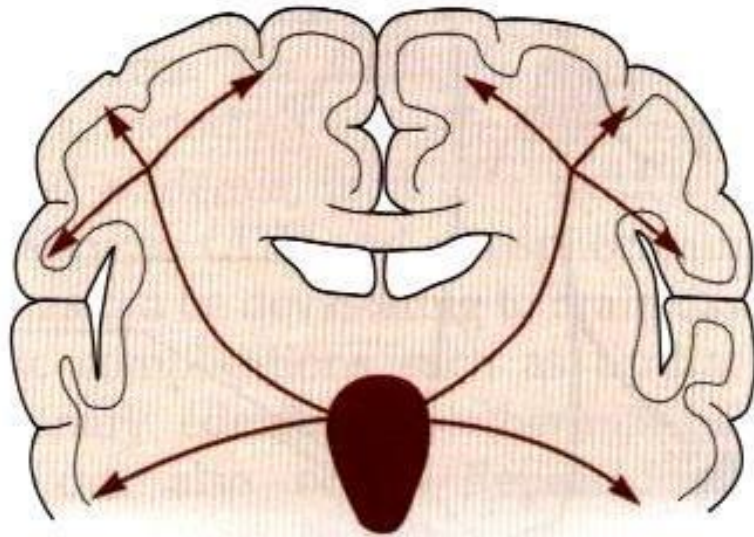
(Petit mal epileptic seizures)

- Simple partial seizures can progress to complex partial seizures, and complex partial seizures can secondarily become generalized.
- Seizures affect all ages. Most cases of epilepsy are identified in childhood, and several seizure types are particular to children.

* Seizure Classification & Clinical Manifestations

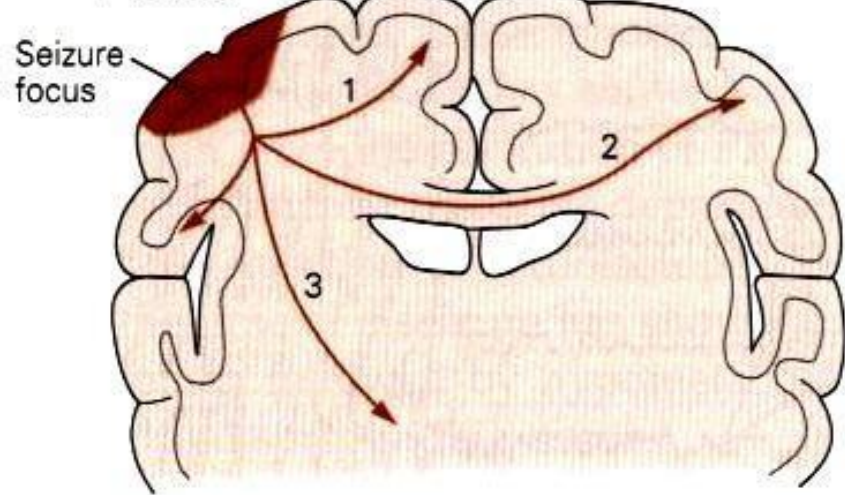
1. Focal / Partial seizures → their onset (start) is limited to part of the cerebral hemisphere
2. Generalized seizures → those that involve the cerebral cortex diffusely (whole of it) from the beginning (*generalized seizures*)

Primary generalized seizure

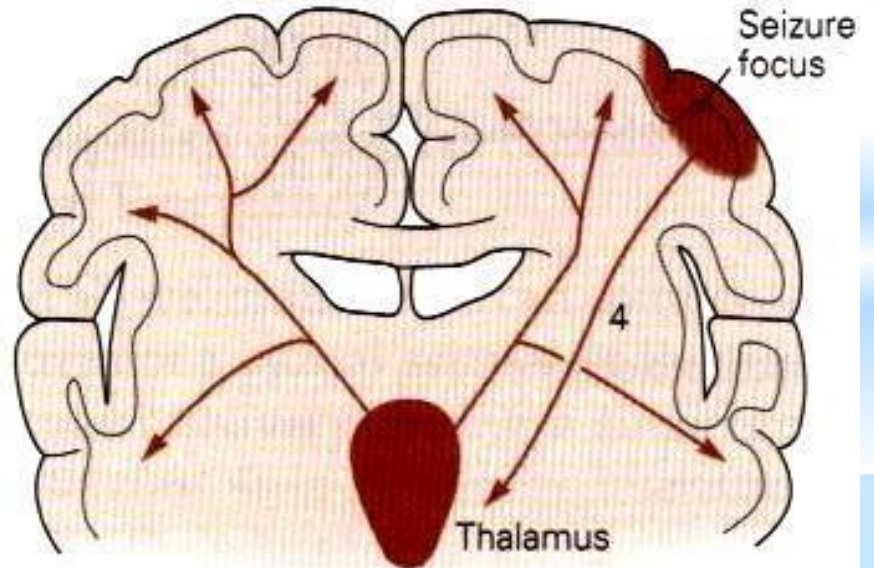


A Partial seizure

1 Spread



2 Secondary generalization



*The onset of a seizures:

Small group of abnormal neurons undergo

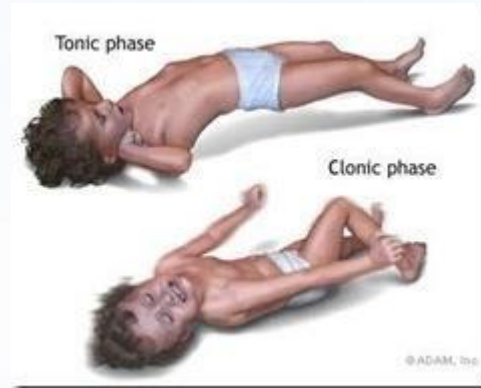
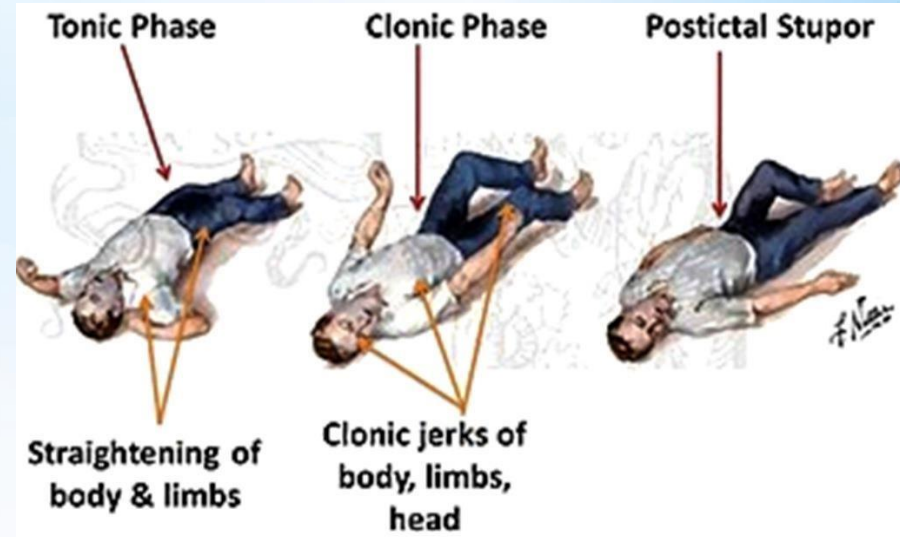
- Prolonged depolarizations

- Rapid firing of repeated action potentials

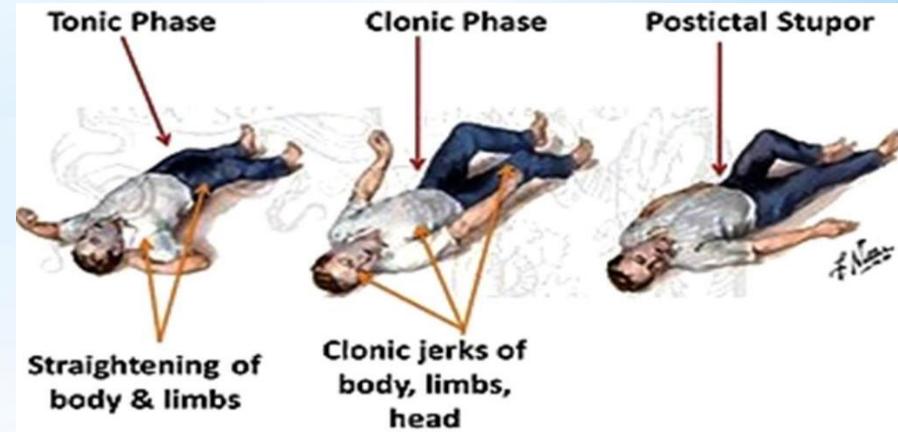
*Spread to adjacent neurons or neurons with which they are connected into the process.

* A clinical seizure occurs when the electrical discharges of a large number of cells become abnormally linked together, creating a storm of electrical activity in the brain.

* Seizures may then spread to involve adjacent areas of the brain or through established anatomic pathways to other distant areas.



* Generalized



* 1- Generalized tonic-clonic (grand mal) seizure

* a. +/- aura

* (peculiar sensation or dizziness; then sudden onset of seizure with loss of consciousness)

* tonic phase : Rigid muscle contraction in which clenched jaw and hands; eyes open with pupils dilated; lasts 30 to 60 seconds

* clonic phase: Rhythmic, jerky contraction and relaxation of all muscles in with incontinence and frothing at the lips; may bite tongue or cheek, lasts several minutes.

* postictal state: Sleeping or dazed for up to several hours.

* Generalized

* 2. Absence (petit mal) seizure

- * a. Loss of contact with environment for 5 to 30 seconds.
- * b. Appears to be day dreaming or may roll eyes, nod head, move hands, or smack lips.
- * c. Resumes activity and is not aware of seizure.



* The clinical manifestations of a seizure reflect the area of the brain from which the seizure begins (i.e., seizure focus) and the spread of the electrical discharge.

- * Clinical manifestations accompanying a seizure are numerous and varied, including →
- * (1) indescribable bodily sensations,
- * (2) "pins and needles" sensations,
- * (3) smells or sounds,
- * (4) fear or depression,
- * (5) hallucinations,
- * (6) momentary jerks or head nods,
- * (7) staring with loss of awareness, and
- * (8) **Convulsions** → i.e., involuntary muscle contractions) lasting seconds to minutes.

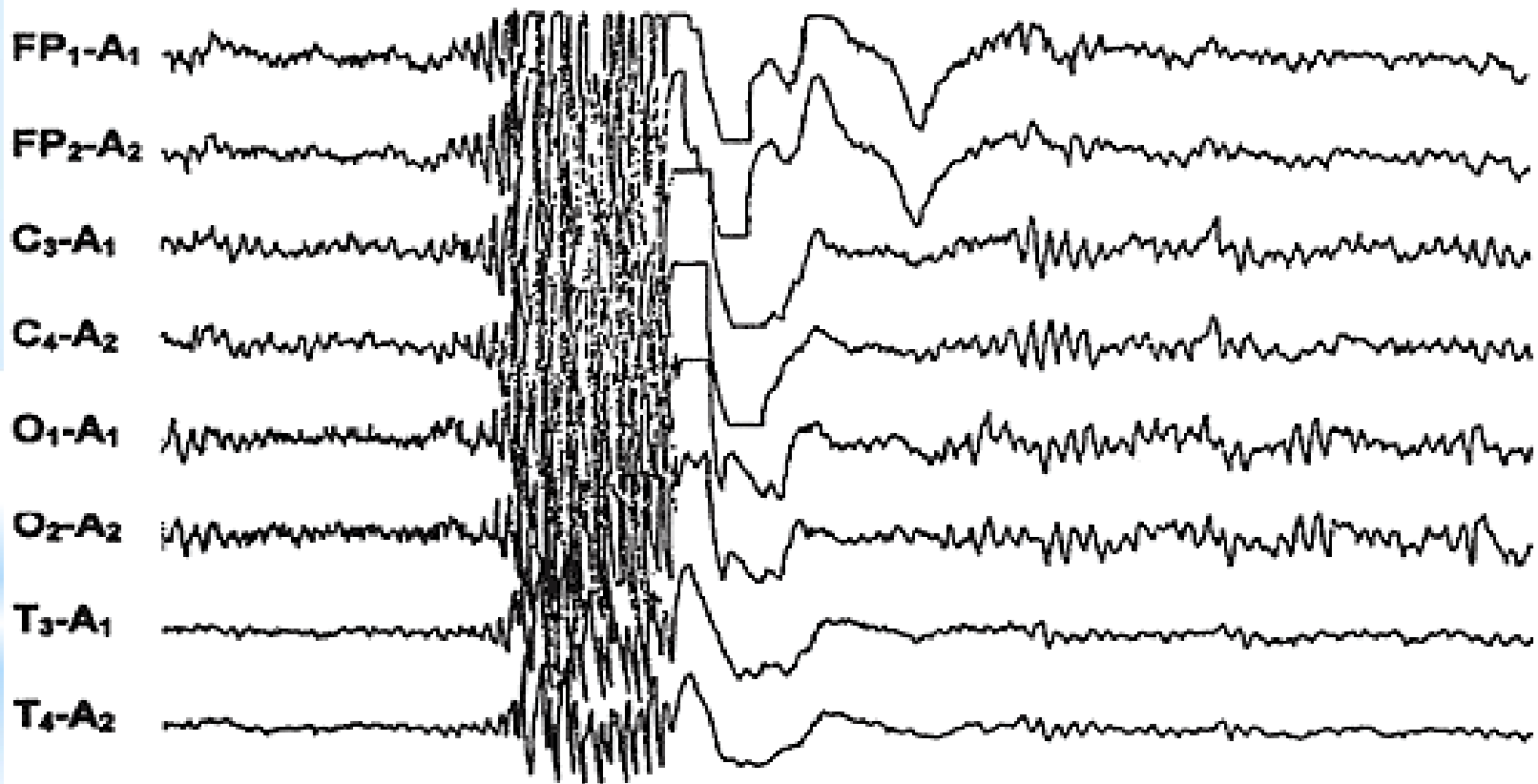
* Pathophysiology of Epilepsy (at molecular level)

- (1) Excess of Excitatory (acetylcholine- or Glutamate - related activity)
- (2) Decreased inhibitory (GABA -related activity)
- Together and/or (2) above → leading to instability of cell-membrane & lowered threshold for excitation → excessive polarization, hypopolarization allowing the cell to be more susceptible to activation spontaneously or by any ionic imbalances in the immediate chemical environment of neurons

*Electroencephalogram (EEG)

- * EEG is helpful for establishing the diagnosis, classifying seizures correctly, and making therapeutic decisions
- * In combination with appropriate clinical findings, epileptiform EEG patterns termed spikes or sharp waves strongly support a diagnosis of epilepsy
- * EEG in patients with seizures :
 - focal epileptiform discharges indicate focal epilepsy
 - generalized epileptiform activity indicates a generalized form of epilepsy.
- * Most EEGs are obtained between seizures, and interictal abnormalities alone can never prove or eliminate a diagnosis of epilepsy
- * Epilepsy can be definitely established only by recording a characteristic ictal discharge during a clinical attack.

15 Yr. M.



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- * Some types linked to genes (run in families)
- * Genetic abnormalities >>>> increasing a person's susceptibility to seizures that are triggered by an environmental factor
- * Several types of epilepsy have now been linked to defective genes for ion channels, the "gates" that control the flow of ions in to and out of cells and that regulate neuron signaling.
- Example : Lafora's disease, has been linked to a gene that helps to break down carbohydrates.