

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

طبقه بندی تشنجات

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1-A Seizure is transient occurrence of signs and or symptoms resulting from abnormal excessive or synchronous neuronal activity in the brain .

An estimated 65 million people worldwide live with epilepsy.

2-ILAE classification of seizure types : focal , generalized , unknown onset , unclassified.

3-Focal seizure clinical and EEG change suggest initial activation of a system of neurons limited to part of one cerebral hemisphere.

4-Focal seizure : Motor ,
nonmotor seizure

5-Simple partial seizure =
focal aware seizure

6-Complex partial
seizure = Focal seizure
with impaired awareness

7-Generalized seizure , the first clinical and EEG changes indicate synchronous involvement all of both hemispheres.

8-Approximately 30% of patient who have a first afebrile seizure later develop epilepsy.

9-The risk is 20% if the neurologic exam, EEG and neuroimages are normal.

10-Acute symptomatic or provoked seizure occurs secondary to an acute problem such as an electrolyte imbalance, structural inflammatory or metabolic disorders of the brain(meningitis , encephalitis, acute stroke, brain tumor...)

11-An unprovoked seizure is one that is an acute symptomatic seizure.

12-A remote symptomatic seizure is one that is considered to be secondary to a distant brain injury such as an old stroke.

13-Reflex seizure are a type of seizure precipitated by a sensory stimulus ,visual , auditory ,somatosensory... ,bathing in hot water...

14-For epidemiologic and commonly for clinical purposes is when two or more unprovoked seizures occur in a time frame of longer than 24hr.

15-Approximately 4-10% of children experience at least one seizure (febrile or afebrile)

16-Seizure disorder is a general term that is usually used to include any one of several disorder, epilepsy, febrile seizure.

17-A epileptic syndrome is a disorder that manifest as one or more specific seizure type of epileptic syndromes and has a specific age of onest and a specific prognosis.

18-Epileptic encephalopathy is an epilepsy syndrome in which there is a severe EEG abnormality to result in cognitive and other impairments.

19-Focal –onest seizures : motor
onset (Tonic ,Clonic ,Atonic ,
Myoclonic , Hyperkinetic ,
Epileptic spasms ,
Automatisms)

Non motor onset: (Behavior
arrest , Sensory,Cognitive ,
Emotional ,Autonomic

20-Generalized – onest seizure: motor

(Tonic –Clonic , Tonic ,Clonic ,atonic
,Myoclonic , myoclonic- atonic
,myoclonic – tonic – clonic ,epileptic
spasms)

Non motor (absence) : (Typical ,
atypical , Myoclonic , eyelid myoclonia

22-Unknown – onset seizure :

(Motor , Tonic – clonic ,
Epileptic spasms , Non motor
, Behavior arrest)

23-Unclassified....

New Terminology	Old Terminology
Person with epilepsy	Epileptic
Epilepsy seizure	Epileptic seizure
Antiseizure Medications	Antiepileptic drugs
Focal onset	partial
Focal dyscognitive	Complex partial

New Terminology	Old Terminology
Epileptic Spasms	Infantile spasms
Genetic	Idiopathic
Structural - Metabolic	Symptomatic
unknow	Cryptogenic
Focal to bilateral tonic clonic	Secondary generalized seizure

25-Developmental epileptic encephalopathy in specific situations the EEG abnormalities and the underlying etiology contribute to the patient's developmental delayed.

26- Etiology seizure :

Strutural , Genetic

,infections , Metabolic ,

immune , Unknown.

27-Age of first seizure ,
intelligence , pervious
neonatal seizure ,Number
of seizure before stating
Medication



The END