Ilae 2017 Seizure Classification Epilepsy Foundation

The Causes of Epilepsy
Genetics of Epilepsy
Photosensitive Epilepsy
An Overview
Management of Epilepsy
Neurological Emergencies
Models of Seizures and Epilepsy
Diagnosis and Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy
New Antiepileptic Drugs
Introduction to Epilepsy
Essentials for Trainees
A Clinical Guide to Epileptic Syndromes and their Treatment
Burden of Illness in People with Epilepsy: From Population-Based Studies to Precision Medicine
Seizures, Syndromes and Management
Guidelines on Neonatal Seizures
Imaging Biomarkers in Epilepsy
Common and Uncommon Causes in Adults and Children
How to Read an EEG
Butterworth-Heinemann International Medical Reviews
Epilepsy
A Study Guide for the Boards
The role of EEG in the diagnosis and classification of the epilepsy syndromes
A Guide for Parents
Update on Classification, Etiologies, Instrumental Diagnosis and Treatment
Epilepsy
Epilepsy and Pregnancy
Mitochondrial Disorders in Neurology
Understanding Epilepsy
Seizures and Epilepsy in Childhood
Epileptic Syndromes in Infancy, Childhood and Adolescence - 5th edition
Epilepsy in Children and Adolescents
Epilepsy in Women
Developmental Epilepsy: From Clinical Medicine To Neurobiological Mechanisms
Goodman and Gilman's Manual of Pharmacology and Therapeutics
Promoting Health and Understanding
Wyllie's Treatment of Epilepsy
Epilepsy
Pediatric Epilepsy
Absolute Epilepsy and EEG Rotation Review
Typical Absences and Related Epileptic Syndromes

DESHAWN KHAN

The Causes of Epilepsy Focus Medica Pte Limited
Neurological Emergencies presents a comprehensive guide on the initial assessment and early treatment of patients with neurological emergencies. It discusses the diagnosis, emergency investigations, and handling of coma patients. It addresses the management of focal supratentorial lesion. Some of the topics covered in the book are the diffuse neurological or systemic disturbance; emergency resuscitation; diagnosis and treatment of transtentorial herniation; diagnosis and treatment of acute viral encephalitis; raised intracranial pressure; diagnosis and treatment of non-viral infective encephalitis; viral meningitis; meningovascular syphilis; diagnosis and treatment of cerebral abscess; diagnosis and treatment of intracranial subdural empyema; and diagnosis and treatment of cerebral venous thrombosis. The diagnosis and treatment ofstroke is fully covered. An in-depth account of the difference between haemorrhage and infarction is provided. The diagnosis of subarachnoid haemorrhage is completely presented. A chapter is devoted to the prevention of more cranial bleeding.
Genetics of Epilepsy Cambridge University Press
A comprehensive, accessible synthesis of current information on epilepsy for medical trainees and physicians preparing for board certification.

Photosensitive Epilepsy Cambridge University Press
Epilepsy is among the most common scourges afflicting the health of humankind and perhaps the most terrifying. In one form or another, it is suffered by one in everyone hundred people on earth, with a disproportionate prevalence at the early and late extremes of life. There is nothing sacred or sanctifying about it in spite of Hippoc rates' terming epilepsy "The Sacred Disease" in a famous treatise. There is nothing ennobling about it despite its occasional designa tion as a "noble disorder" by virtue of i ts having affected the likes of Alexander of Macedon, Julius Caesar and other persons of royal lineage. From time to time, epilepsy is hailed as a condition which is artistically inspirational; Fyodor Dostoyevsky's dependence on his own personal experience with complex partial epilepsy as a source of imagery in the transfiguration scenes of The Brothers Karamazov and as a source of experience in The Idiot is often cited in this respect. In fact, for all its victims in human history, epilepsy has been a sad burden which has disrupted and shortened life, causing suffering and castigation for the duration of their terrestrial journey.
An Overview Cambridge University Press
Affecting 4 percent of children and 1-2 percent of the general population, epilepsy is one of the most common neurological disorders. The 1st edition of this guide proved to be the only one of its kind, covering many important aspects of diagnosis and treatment. Due to the continued advances being made in the subject, and building on the sell-out success of the 1st edition this thorough revision reflects the latest report of the ILAE classification core group and the significant progress made in the diagnosis, classification and treatment of the epilepsies.

Management of Epilepsy National Academies Press
Many patients referred for an epilepsy evaluation actually suffer from one of many conditions that can imitate it. Imitators of epilepsy are a diverse group that involve consideration of many areas of internal medicine, neurology, and psychiatry. The most important imitators of epileptic seizures are dizziness, vertigo, syncope, complicated migraine; and somewhat less frequently sleep disorders, transient cerebral ischemia, paroxysmal movement disorders, endocrine or metabolic dysfunction, delirium, psychiatric conditions or transient global amnesia. Clearly under-recognized are hyperventilation episodes, panic attacks, and other psychogenic and psychiatric paroxysmal disorders that may simulate epileptic seizures. This volume provides a comprehensive review of the differential diagnosis of seizures: how do the imitators of epilepsy present clinically, what are their particular distinguishing historical features, and what tests are helpful with diagnosis? Expanding beyond the first edition, this second edition is divided into four sections. The first deals with an introduction and approach diagnosing spells, the electroencephalography of epilepsy and its imitators, and specialized tests of diagnosis such as measurement of serum prolactin. There are chapters on epileptic seizures that do not look like typical epileptic seizures, and conversely, apparent epileptic seizures that are not. A second section approaches imitators of epileptic seizures along age-based lines; i.e., what sorts of spells are likely to beset infants, children, or the elderly? A third section addresses individual imitators of epilepsy, ranging from the common to the rare, from dizziness and faintness to startle disease, arranged according to whether they might simulate partial, generalized, or both types of epileptic seizures. The volume finishes off with hyperventilation syndrome, psychogenic seizures (with or without epilepsy), and panic disorders. Most chapters review the basic definitions and physiology of the respective imitator, followed by the clinical characteristics. Emphasis is given to those features that may differentiate it from an epileptic event, but also mark it for what it is, and give possible criteria for an alternate diagnosis. Case vignettes are used to illustrate particular aspects, along with tables that compare and contrast phenotypically similar conditions. Based on their extensive clinical experience, the authors provide a personal perspective on diagnosis and treatment.
Neurological Emergencies Academic Press
Covers all aspects of epilepsy, from basic mechanisms to diagnosis and management, as well as legal and social considerations.
Models of Seizures and Epilepsy Oxford University Press
The book chapters cover different aspects of epilepsy genetics, starting with the "classical" concept of epilepsies as ion channel disorders. The second part of the book gives credit to the fact that by now non-ion channel genes are recognized as equally important causes of epilepsy. The concluding chapters are designed to offer the reader insight into current methods in epilepsy research. Each chapter is self-contained and deals with a selected topic of interest. Authors are the leading experts in the field of epilepsy research Book covers the most important aspects of epilepsy Interesting for both scientists and clinicians
Diagnosis and Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy John Libbey Eurotext
This is a collection of chapters from renowned authors focused on the contemporary issues in developmental epilepsy, from both clinical and basic science perspectives. Developmental epilepsy (or epilepsy syndromes), while receiving much more attention than 20 years ago, is still not well understood. This lag in research is reflected in the challenges of treating developmental epilepsy. The book discusses these challenges in the clinic and brings them back to the laboratory bench (and in some cases back to the bedside). This book fills a gap in the literature on developing epilepsy by bridging current clinical knowledge with basic and translational research in the developing brain relevant for developmental epilepsy.The book is introduced by a chapter on brain development to provide a background for understanding when and how seizures and epilepsy can emerge. Recent clinical research indicates strong relationship between childhood epilepsy and developmental cognitive impairment. This connection can be studied in experimental animals and can uncover developmental mechanisms common to both conditions. Targeting those mechanisms might reveal disease-modifying treatments. Febrile seizures are very common in the pediatric population and their impact on further epilepsy development is explored. The link between immunity, inflammation and epileptogenesis in the developing brain is explored. Many developmental epilepsies arise from brain malformations or neuronal migration deficits; some juvenile epilepsies have a clear genetic basis while the etiology of others is less certain. Recently, the involvement of the mTOR pathway in certain childhood epilepsy syndromes was recognized, prompting the repurposing of drugs used in cancer treatment for therapy of these specific epilepsy syndromes. Steroid hormones have significant hormonal effects on neurotransmitter receptors and function, and therefore have an impact on childhood epilepsy; sex steroids may have long term organizational effects on brain structure and epilepsy development. Stress, even early in development, may affect the developing brain and lead to behavioral changes as well as increased susceptibility to seizures.
New Antiepileptic Drugs John Libbey Eurotext
In addition to providing up-to-date information on new ways of treating epilepsy this second edition of Seizures and Epilepsy in Childhood includes a new chapter on routine health care for children who are epileptic
Introduction to Epilepsy Butterworth-Heinemann Medical
As a truly translational area of biomedical investigation, epilepsy research spans an extraordinary breadth of subjects and involves virtually every tool that modern neuroscience has at its disposal. The Encyclopedia of Basic Epilepsy Research provides an up to date, comprehensive reference for all epilepsy researchers. With an expert list of authors, the encyclopedia covers the full spectrum of research activities from genes and molecules to animal models and human patients. The encyclopedia's electronic format also provides unparalleled access to frequent updates and additions, while the limited edition print version provides another option for owning this content. The Encyclopedia of Basic Epilepsy Research is an essential resource for researchers of all levels and clinicians who study epilepsy. The only comprehensive reference for basic research and current activities in epilepsy Electronic format provides fast and easy access to updates and additions, with limited print version available as well Contains over 85 articles, all written by experts in epilepsy research
Essentials for Trainees Churchill Livingstone
Written and edited by world-renowned authorities, this three-volume work is, to quote a reviewer, "the definitive textbook about seizures and epilepsy". This Second Edition is thoroughly updated and gives you a complete print and multimedia package: the three-volume set plus access to an integrated content Website. More than 300 chapters cover the spectrum of biology, physiology, and clinical information, from molecular biology to public health concerns in developing countries. Included are detailed discussions of seizure types and epilepsy syndromes; relationships between physiology and clinical events; psychiatric and medical comorbidity; conditions that could be mistaken for epilepsy; and an increasing range of pharmacologic, surgical, and alternative therapies, including vagus nerve stimulation and deep brain stimulation. This edition describes many new antiepileptic drugs, major advances in surgical treatment, and state-of-the-art neuroimaging, EEG, and other technologies for diagnosis and seizure prediction. A companion Website offers instant access to the complete, fully searchable text, plus an image bank of additional figures, video footage, and annual updates to selected chapters.
A Clinical Guide to Epileptic Syndromes and their Treatment Cambridge University Press
In one convenient source, this book provides a broad, detailed, and cohesive overview of seizure disorders and contemporary treatment options. For this Fifth Edition, the editors have replaced or significantly revised approximately 30 to 50 percent of the chapters, and have updated all of them. Dr. Wyllie has invited three new editors: Gregory Cascino, MD, FAAN, at Mayo Clinic, adult epileptologist with special expertise in neuroimaging; Barry Gidal, PharmD, at University of Wisconsin, a pharmacologist with phenomenal expertise in antiepileptic medications; and Howard Goodkin, MD, PhD, a pediatric neurologist at the University of Virginia. A fully searchable companion website will include the full text online and supplementary material such as seizure videos, additional EEG tracings, and more color illustrations.
Burden of Illness in People with Epilepsy: From Population-Based Studies to Precision Medicine Springer
This book, written by international experts in clinical epileptology and EEG, comprehensively covers the clinical and EEG features of all paediatric and adult epilepsy syndromes, as recognized by the ILAE. Each syndrome-chapter provides detailed description of the associated seizure types and the characteristic interictal findings in wakefulness and sleep, illustrated by a plethora of EEG plates. It also includes recording protocols that, adapted to available resources and complete with practical information to improve recording strategies, are designed to maximize diagnostic yield. Finally, the diagnostic confidence of the EEG report is rated according to the findings in hand and the available clinical information. A fully informative, but concise and easy-to-use, companion in the daily clinical practice for electroencephalographers and EEG technologists, but also a reference guide for epileptologists and general neurologists who care for children and adults with epilepsy.
Seizures, Syndromes and Management John Wiley & Sons
This book is the first to provide a comprehensive and balanced discussion of various neuroimaging techniques applied in the diagnosis and management of epilepsy. The editor has been meticulous in covering not only MRI and its latest developments, but also molecular and physiological imaging approaches, such as PET and SPECT in much greater depth than in previous volumes.
Guidelines on Neonatal Seizures MDPI
Neonatal seizures represent one of the most frequent neurological events in newborn infants, often reflecting a variety of different pre-, peri-, or postnatal disorders of the central nervous system (CNS). They are also a common manifestation of metabolic abnormality in newborn period and often represent the first sign of neurological dysfunction in neonates. They may be symptomatic or cryptogenic, herald subsequent epilepsy, can be associated with potential morbidity and mortality, and may be used as a factor in considering long-term prognosis. Despite the enormous clinical significance of these events, many aspects of their management are not well supported with evidence- based recommendations. These guidelines are intended to be of use for neonatologists, paediatric neurologists, paediatricians, general practitioners, nurse practitioners, nurses and other health professionals who may be in contact with infants experiencing seizures within the first 28 days of life (age up to 44 weeks postconception). The guidelines are framed so as to be applied by health care providers practicing in a wide range of health care facilities, from those with limited resources to tertiary care centers.
Imaging Biomarkers in Epilepsy Demos Medical Publishing
The ultimate reference book : the 5th updated edition of the famous “blue guide”. Incluided : A DVD with new sequences completes each chapter! Epileptology changes. The syndromic approach is completed by an etiological approach, based on the major advances in genetics and functional genetics. New entities have found their place, and a purely descriptive, “electroclinical” approach is no longer adapted in many circumstances. The 5th edition of the Blue Guide includes the most recent advances. It was necessary to justify the physiological, epidemiologic, genetic and therapeutic approaches and to consider them in the light of the new classification efforts, which are still in the making. Nevertheless, the description of epileptic syndromes, both classical and recent, remains at the core of this book.
Common and Uncommon Causes in Adults and Children Springer Science & Business Media
This book provides the contemporary, caring guidance you need to diagnose and manage seizures in a young patient. Beginning with an overview of the classification of seizure syndromes, the authors take a practical approach to a common but complex clinical challenge. Aimed at both professionals and trainees in neurology, this book will also be a useful guide for all primary health professionals caring for pediatric patients with this condition. It is intended as a foundation for further study into pediatric epilepsy and to serve as a quick, up-to-date reference for the recognition, diagnosis, basic understanding, evaluation and management of this condition in children and adolescents.
How to Read an EEG Springer
Eyelid myoclonia with absences is a recently described and under-recognised syndrome of idiopathic generalised epilepsy. The diagnosis may be confused with tics, attempts at self induction, and epilepsy syndromes with a better prognosis such as childhood absence epilepsy. This book summarises current knowledge on the topic; covering the underlying anatomy and physiology of the eyelids, the clinical and electro-encephalographic features and differential diagnosis in children and adults, including a discussion on the issue of self-induction of absences. The current state of knowledge on inheritance and genetics of the condition and treatment strategies are considered. Throughout, recent advances in the field are couched in an historical context, making this book a comprehensive source for all those who need to understand this syndrome whether from a research standpoint or the clinical management of affected children and adults. As such it will be of value to neurologists, epileptologists and those involved in the care and treatment of epileptic patients.

Butterworth-Heinemann International Medical Reviews Frontiers Media SA
Although epilepsy is one of the nation's most common neurological disorders, public understanding of it is limited. Many people do not know the causes of epilepsy or what they should do if they see someone having a seizure. Epilepsy is a complex spectrum of disorders that affects an estimated 2.2 million Americans in a variety of ways, and is characterized by unpredictable seizures that differ in type, cause, and severity. Yet living with epilepsy is about much more than just seizures; the disorder is often defined in practical terms, such as challenges in school, uncertainties about social situations and employment, limitations on driving, and questions about independent living. The Institute of Medicine was asked to examine the public health dimensions of the epilepsies, focusing on public health surveillance and data collection; population and public health research; health policy, health care, and human services; and education for people with the disorder and their families, health care providers, and the public. In Epilepsy Across the Spectrum, the IOM makes recommendations ranging from the expansion of collaborative epilepsy surveillance efforts, to the coordination of public awareness efforts, to the engagement of people with epilepsy and their families in education, dissemination, and advocacy for improved care and services. Taking action across multiple dimensions will improve the lives of people with epilepsy and their families. The realistic, feasible, and action-oriented recommendations in this report can help enable short- and long-term improvements for people with epilepsy. For all epilepsy organizations and advocates, local, state, and federal agencies, researchers, health care professionals, people with epilepsy, as well as the public, Epilepsy Across the Spectrum is an essential resource.
Epilepsy Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
Mitochondrial Disorders in Neurology provides an overview of mitochondrial diseases. This book discusses the effects of mitochondrial dysfunction based on the relevant biochemistry and molecular genetics. The abnormal muscle and mitochondrial morphology in a variety of clinical presentations from isolated ophthalmoplegia to severe encephalopathy are also elaborated. This text likewise deliberates Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy, neurodegenerative disorders, and respiratory chain defects. Other topics covered include mitochondrial DNA and the genetics of mitochondrial disease; cytochrome oxidase deficiency; use of tissue culture in the diagnosis of mitochondrial disease; and advances in mitochondrial genetics. This publication is a good source for clinicians and students concerned with the defective mitochondrial function.

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