SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present work entitled "A continued study on epilepsy - Clinical and Electroencephalographic Aspects" was carried out on 200 patients of various types of epilepsies. A detailed history was taken from the patients and as many relatives thereof as possible. Detailed physical examination was done in every case, stressing more on the nervous system. Various laboratory investigations including EEG was done in every case. In some cases CT scan could be performed.

Age of the patients ranged from one and a half month to sixty eight years. The sample has primary generalized seizures 124 (62%), secondary generalized 44 (22%), simple partial 17 (8.5%) and complex partial 15 (7.5%).

Aetiological factors were found in 56 cases out of which in primary generalized 38 (30.8%) cases, secondary generalized 11 (23%) cases, simple partial 2 (13.3%) cases. Among these 56 cases, majority (33 cases) of the patients had head injury. Next aetiological factor was birth anoxia (8 cases). Rest of the cases had inflammatory brain disease, intracranial space occupying lesion, fever, migraine, rheumatic heart disease and tuberculous sclerosis.

Precipitating factors were found in 56 cases out of which 18 cases were of primary generalized and 8 cases were of secondary generalized epilepsy. Commonest
precipitating factor was sleep (16 cases). Most of the cases had precipitating factors in the form of sleep deprivation, awakening, seeing visions, stress, emotion and exertion. Pre-convulsive symptoms were found in 9 cases out of which 4 cases had pre-convulsive symptoms in the form of abnormal feeling. Others had headache, dizziness, vertigo and disinterest in environment. Post-convulsive features were found in 78 cases out of which 62 cases were of primary generalized epilepsy. Among 78 cases, 22 cases had headache and sleep both, 16 cases had headache and 13 cases had sleep. Most of the cases had weakness, giddiness, drowsiness, sweating, palpitation and running here and there. Four cases had Todd's palsy, among these cases 3 cases had simple partial epilepsy while 2 cases had focal with secondary generalization. Clinical features other than those of epilepsy were present in 16 cases, out of which 7 cases had mental retardation. Most of the cases had behavioural abnormality, schizophrenia, third nerve palsy and monoplegia.

Except EEG and CT scan almost all the investigations were normal. CT scan could be performed in 29 cases, out of which 6 CT scan had abnormality in the form of granuloma, secondary metastatic deposits, calcified patch and intracranial haemorrhage.

Out of 300 cases EEG was abnormal in 110(36.7%)
cases. In primary generalized 59 cases had abnormal EEG in the form of generalized epileptic discharge in 53 cases, generalized brain damage in 3 cases, hypsarhythmia, Lennox Gastaut syndrome and myoclonic in one case each. In focal with secondary generalization 32 cases showed abnormal EEG. In simple partial seizures 9 cases had positive EEG showing focal features while complex partial seizures had shown 10 cases having a temporal lobe focus.
EEG No. 240: Showing spike and wave pattern of generalised seizures.

50 Hz

1 sec.
EEG No. 206: Showing polyspike record showing generalized seizures.
ECG No. 249: Showing generalized slowing soon after hyperventilation.

30 mv

1 sec.
HYPERVENTILATION.
ECG No. 200: Showing slowing indicative of generalized epilepsy.

20 mv | ________
     1 sec.
EEG No. 164: Showing sleep spindles and generalized slowing.

50 Hz

1 sec.
EKG No. 211 : Showing Lennox Gastaut syndrome

50 mv

1 sec.
EEG No. 109: Showing left sided focus in temporal lobe epilepsy.

50 Hz | __________
     |
     | 1 sec.
EEG No. 261; showing myoclonic epilepsy.

30 Hz [_____________]

1 sec.
EEG No. 381: Showing frontally predominant slowing indicative of generalized epilepsy.

50 Hz | ____________

1 sec.
EEG No. 321: Showing slowing in frontal area in A run indicating intracranial space occupying lesion.

50 Hz [__________]

1 sec.
EEG No. 221: Same record showing slowing in C zone.

1 sec.
A boy showing adenoma sebaceum on face, (tuberous sclerosis) presented with generalized seizures.
CT Scan head showing parietal lobe granuloma. 46 years old patient presented with generalized seizures.