Epilesia partialis continua

Epilepsia partialis continua is a rare type of brain disorder in which a patient experiences recurrent motor epileptic seizures that are focal (hands and face), and recur every few seconds or minutes for extended periods (days to years).

Treatment

Identification of the underlying cause plays an important role in treatment. Brain abscesses or tumors can be—at least temporarily or partially, if not fully and permanently—surgically treated and chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy is given to the patient. If seizures do continue, various anticonvulsant medication regimens that can be tolerated by the patient can be tested and if need be, administered, either orally, or in emergency conditions such as status epilepticus after tonic-clonic (grand mal) seizures, intravenously. If stroke or other similar, transient disorders occur (cerebrovascular accident, or transient ischemic attack, TIA), then neurological imaging of the affected lobes or hemispheres of the brain can be performed (CT, MRI, PET, etc.) and, if not absolutely contraindicated, antithrombolytic therapy might be given if it can be tolerated due to the seizures; if a hemorrhagic stroke has occurred and surgery can be performed to cauterize the vessel or otherwise stop the bleeding, it will be attempted if it can be done safely ¹⁾.

Globus Pallidus internus deep brain stimulation: An alternative treatment for Epilesia partialis continua?²⁾.

1)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epilepsia_partialis_continua

Courtin E, Guillaud E, Cuny E, Taillard J, Burbaud P, Guehl D, Aupy J. Globus Pallidus internus deep brain stimulation: An alternative treatment for Epilesia partialis continua? Brain Stimul. 2022 Apr 17:S1935-861X(22)00071-7. doi: 10.1016/j.brs.2022.04.011. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 35443223.

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