

## Epilepsy in children

### ABSTRACT

Epilepsy is that the most typical childhood encephalopathy within us. Nearly 3 million people are diagnosed with this disease, while 450,000 of them are under the age of 17. Fortunately, two thirds of the child population will overcome the side effects, most notably, seizures, in teenage-hood through treatment. Epilepsy affects all age's groups. A part from children, a selection of issues exist which can affect one's childhood.

### INTRODUCTION

Seizures are defined as a transient occurrence of signs and symptoms because of the abnormal, excessive, or synchronous neuronal activity within the brain characterized by abrupt and involuntary skeletal muscles activity. A doctor will most often diagnose a toddler with epilepsy, also mentioned as seizure disorder, if the child has one or more seizures, if the doctor thinks they could have another one, and if their seizures aren't caused by another medical condition.

Some epilepsy ends after childhood. Some kinds of epilepsy are associated only with conditions of childhood that cease once a toddler grows up. Approximately 70% of kids who have epilepsy during their childhood eventually outgrow it. There are also some seizures, like febrile seizures, that are one-time occurrences during childhood, which they do not end in permanent epilepsy.

Pediatric epilepsy may cause changes within the event of the brain. For this reason, epilepsy in children is vastly distinct from epilepsy in adults which they need to be considered differently in most regards.

It is very difficult for a toddler to go through the constraints of epilepsy. They cannot live the same carefree life that they will watch their friends living, but that does not mean their quality of life is any less. The diagnosis of SE isn't a fatal or life-ending one, especially for a toddler. A toddler with Epilepsy must be much more wary of their surroundings within the least time also as being in communication with their own physical well-being. The social stigma of epilepsy may substitute the way, because the kid is more vulnerable to bullying. But because the kid learns to manage the diagnosis, it's getting to become a more conventionally normal life for them.

Many children with epilepsy are overprotected by their parents, who put restrictions on them within the name of safety, requiring more adult supervision than other children, and not allowing them to participate in certain activities normal to the age group, like sports. it is a topic of debate if a

Toddler with controlled seizures needs additional protection or restrictions, or if the benefits outweigh the losses a toddler would face.

### Causes

The causes of epilepsy in childhood vary. In about ⅔ of cases, it's unknown.

- Unknown 67.6%
- Congenital 20%
- Trauma 4.7%
- Infection 4%
- Stroke 1.5%
- Tumor 1.5%
- Degenerative .7%.

Medicating a toddler isn't easy. Many pills are made only to be swallowed, which can be difficult for a toddler. For a couple of medications, chewable versions do exist. The ketogenic diet is used to treat children who haven't responded successfully to other treatments. This diet is low in carbohydrates, adequate in protein and high in fat. it's proven successful in two thirds of epilepsy cases.

### REFERENCES

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