

# Introduction to Blank Seizure's

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## Description

### Blank seizure's

An absence seizure is the name given to a type of seizure in which episodes of staring occur. This type of seizure may be a brief (usually but 15 seconds) disorder of brain function due to abnormal electrical activity within the brain.

### Causes

Seizures result from overactive brain. Absence seizures are more common in people younger than 20 years old, usually in children ages 4 to 12. In some cases, seizures are triggered by flashing lights or when the person breathes faster and deeper than usual (hyperventilation).

They may occur with other types of seizures, such as generalized tonic seizures (grand mal seizures), spasms or contractions (myoclonus), or sudden loss of muscle strength (atonic seizures). Having a stroke or often a terrifying experience. If you have more than one seizure, you may have epilepsy, a problem with electrical activity in your brain. So what causes epilepsy? For most people, the brain sends electrical signals through the body in an efficient and coordinated manner. In epilepsy, however, the traditional pattern of electrical activity is disrupted. This makes the brain overly excitable or erratic, sending out abnormal signals. The result is repeated seizures that can occur at any time. Seizures usually start between the ages of 5 and 20, but they can occur at any age. Common causes are a stroke or a mini-stroke called a transient ischemic attack; Dementia or loss of brain function, such as Alzheimer's disease; Traumatic brain injury; Infections in the brain; Brain problems you were born with; or maybe a brain tumor. Some people with epilepsy may have simple stiff episodes, while others have violent and uncontrollable tremors and loss of consciousness. Before each seizure, some people may have strange sensations, such as tingling sensations, smelling a smell that doesn't really exist, or emotional changes. This is known as an aura. Your doctor will

perform a series of tests to determine if epilepsy is causing your seizures. A test, an electroencephalogram, or EEG, checks the electrical activity of your brain. Other tests can take detailed pictures of the part of your brain that's causing your seizures. Your doctor will most likely start taking medicine for your epilepsy. These drugs, called anticonvulsants, can reduce the number of future seizures. Sometimes changing the diet of a toddler with epilepsy can help prevent seizures. Your doctors will likely talk to you about some changes in your life, such as: B. Relief from stress, more sleep, and avoidance of alcohol and recreational drugs. Surgery to remove a brain tumor or abnormal blood vessels or brain cells can stop seizures. Another surgery may involve placing a vagus nerve stimulator in your brain. This device is sort of a pacemaker for your brain that limits the amount of seizures. For many people, epilepsy is a lifelong problem and they must always take anti-seizure medications. The risk of sudden death from epilepsy is very small. However, you or somebody else might be seriously injured if you've got a seizure while driving or using devices. If your seizures are not controlled, you should not drive a car.

### Symptoms

Most absence seizures last only a couple of seconds. They often include staring episodes. The episodes can:

1. occur several times a day
2. occur weeks or months before they are noticed
3. disrupt school and learning
4. be mistaken for inattention, daydreaming, or other misbehavior
5. Unexplained difficulties in school and learning difficulties may be the first sign of an absence crisis.

During the seizure, the person may:

1. Stop walking and begin again a couple of seconds later

Stop talking in the middle of a sentence and start again a few seconds later

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1. The person usually doesn't fall during the seizure.
2. Immediately after the seizure, the person usually: Fully awake
3. Thinking clearly
4. Not aware of the seizure
5. Specific symptoms of typical absence seizures may be
6. Changes in muscle activity, such as eyelid blinking, lip smacking, chewing

Changes in alertness (consciousness) such as feeling sick, staring, unawareness of surroundings, sudden stoppage of movement, talking, and other waking activities

Some absenteeism's begin more slowly and last longer. These are known as atypical absence seizures. Symptoms are similar to those of frequent absence seizures, but changes in muscle activity may be more noticeable.

### Examination blank seizure's

The doctor will perform a physical exam. This includes a detailed look at the brain and nervous system.

An EEG (electroencephalogram) is done to check electrical activity in the brain. People who have had seizures often have abnormal electrical activity on this test. In some cases, the test will show the area of the brain where the seizures start. The brain may appear normal after a seizure or between seizures. Blood tests may also be ordered to look for other health problems that may be causing the seizures. A head CT or MRI may be done to find the cause and location of the problem in the brain.

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## Conclusion

Treatment for absence seizures includes medications, lifestyle changes for adults and youngsters, such as: B. Activity and diet, and sometimes surgery. Your doctor can give you more information about these options.

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