

Epileptogenesis: Treatment

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Epilepsy can only be diagnosed by a medical practitioner, according to experts, so anyone experiencing seizure symptoms should seek medical counsel. Many patients who have seizures undergo tests like an electroencephalogram (EEG), which can reveal which areas of the brain aren't working properly. Epilepsy can only be diagnosed by a medical practitioner, according to experts, so anyone experiencing seizure symptoms should seek medical counsel. Many patients who have seizures undergo tests like an electroencephalogram (EEG), which can reveal which areas of the brain aren't working properly.

Seizure signs and symptoms may include:

- Temporary confusion-often described as a "fuzzy" feeling
- A staring spell
- Uncontrollable jerking movements of the arms and legs
- Loss of consciousness or awareness
- Psychic symptoms-out-of-body feelings or not feeling "in the moment"
- Memory lapses

Seizure warning signs

Many people have an aura before they have a seizure. It's the body's method of notifying them that they're about to have a seizure.

Common warning signs of seizures include:

- Sensitivity to smells, sounds, or sights
- Anxiety
- Nausea
- Dizziness
- Visual changes, such as tunnel vision

Treating epilepsy

The majority of persons with epilepsy can control their seizures with medication or, in certain cases, surgery. Some people need to be treated

for seizures for the rest of their lives, while others' seizures fade away with time. With time, some children with epilepsy may outgrow their disease. Depending on the type of epilepsy detected, some therapies are more effective than others. Anti-seizure medication, surgery, nerve stimulation, and dietary changes are all alternatives for treatment.

The goal of treatment is for people with epilepsy to have no seizures and no side effects, allowing them to live independently. While many internists and general practise doctors treat epilepsy, epilepsy is primarily diagnosed and treated by a neurologist, a doctor who specialises in the brain and nervous system. Some cases are difficult to treat, and people with epilepsy frequently seek the advice of an epileptologist, a neurologist who specialises in the treatment of epilepsy.

According to the Epilepsy Foundation, one out of every 26 people will acquire epilepsy, and more than half of the time the cause is unknown. The known causes include:

- Traumatic brain injury
- Neurologic diseases, such as Alzheimer's
- Stroke
- Brain tumor
- Brain infection, such as meningitis
- Loss of oxygen to the brain
- Some genetic disorders, such as Down syndrome

Diagnosing epilepsy

Epilepsy can only be diagnosed by a medical practitioner, so anyone experiencing seizure symptoms should seek medical assistance, according to experts. Many patients who have seizures undergo tests like an electroencephalogram (EEG), which can reveal which areas of the brain aren't working properly. According to the International League Against Epilepsy, patients are diagnosed with epilepsy if they have two unprovoked seizures more than 24 hours apart or one unprovoked seizure and a high risk of having another.

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