측두엽뇌전증의 발작증상과 뇌파의 진행양상

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Clinical and electrographic spread patterns in temporal lobe epilepsy

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Epilepsy is a clinical diagnosis and there is no single investigation that can accurately exclude or diagnoses epilepsy. An accurate seizure feature awareness is not only important in the diagnosis, but also in determining the region of the brain from which the seizure are arising. However, seizure semiology alone should not be used to determine the site of seizure onset. Electroencephalography (EEG) is the most effective tool for diagnosing seizure disorders and localizing seizure origin. Therefore, it is important to evaluate seizure onset localization and propagation pattern by simultaneously analyzing EEG findings and seizure clinical features. It is clear that these clinical features of seizures, which reflect involvement of temporal lobe areas, fall into two major groups. One is primary temporal lobe onset seizures, while the second group consists of seizures arising outside of the temporal lobe structures but rapidly and predominantly spreading to the temporal lobes. The temporal onset seizures then need to be divided into medical temporal onset and temporal neocortical. So, the aim of this lecture is to learn the typical symptoms of patient with temporal lobe epilepsy and important propagation patterns associated with temporal areas through a variety clinical features of video EEG monitoring data.

Key Words: Temporal lobe epilepsy, Semiology, Electroencephalography

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