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Diagnosis, Assessment and Evaluation for Seizures

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Diagnosis and Evaluation of Seizures

John Margraf, MD
Diagnosis and Evaluation of Seizures

- What is a seizure
- How do seizures manifest (seizure types)
- How do we diagnose seizures
- Distinguish epilepsy from acute symptomatic (provoked) seizures
- Differential diagnosis
- Non-convulsive status
35 y.o. male

- Presents having had first ever grand mal sz in sleep
- Birth and developmental history normal except 4-5 febrile seizures between ages 1 and 3 years
- No hx serious head trauma or intracranial infections
- No family hx seizures
- In 8th grade began to experience brief feelings of déjà vu +/- sensation of congestion in his ears separated by weeks or months or years. Several in the weeks preceding recent seizure.
- MRI brain with and without contrast normal
Mesial Temporal Abnormality
Epileptic Seizure

“A transient occurrence of signs and/or symptoms due to abnormal excessive or synchronous neural activity in the brain.”

» Epilepsia 2005; 46: 470-472
Seizure Types

- Focal (partial) seizures
  - Focal seizures without impairment of consciousness
  - Focal seizures with impairment of consciousness (complex partial)
  - Secondary generalized seizures

- Primary Generalized seizures
  - Absence (Petit mal)
  - Myoclonic
  - Tonic clonic (Grand mal)
  - Other
Focal Seizures

- Begin in one area of brain
- Stereotypical – usually brief

Examples:
- Clonic movement 1 body part or side
- Elementary sensory sx – ex. tingling, lights, colors
- Psychic- ex. fear, panic, euphoria
- Autonomic – ex. epigastric sensations, rising feeling into neck or face, flushing
- Speech arrest or involuntary vocalizations
- Olfactory or gustatory sensations
Focal Seizures

- Without loss of consciousness
- With or progressing to loss of consciousness with staring +/- automatisms ("complex partial")
- Progressing to tonic clonic seizures "secondarily progressively tonic clonic seizures"
Focal seizure with involuntary vocalizations (whadya want me to do?)
Focal Spike
Focal Seizure
50 y.o. male with two episodes of sudden speech arrest within past week. First lasted 15 minutes, the second 5 minutes
52 y.o. male presented to ER after experiencing tonic clonic seizure in his sleep
Multiple Cavernomas
Primary Generalized Seizures

- Simultaneous onset both hemispheres
- Involve cortical and subcortical structures
- Onset usually in childhood
- Strong genetic component
- Generalized tonic clonic ("primary generalized")
- Petit mal (childhood or juvenile absence)
- Myoclonic (juvenile myoclonic epilepsy)
Primary Generalized Seizure
Epilepsy

- Recurrent (2 or more) unprovoked seizures
Epilepsy

“A disorder of the brain characterized by an enduring predisposition to generate epileptic seizures and by the neurobiologic, cognitive, psychological and social consequences of this condition. The definition of epilepsy requires the occurrence of at least one epileptic seizure.

» Epilepsia 2005: 46: 470-472
Epilepsy Syndrome

- An epileptic disorder with characteristic features, including seizure type(s), precipitating factors, age of onset, etiology, neurologic and neuropsychological abnormalities, interictal and ictal EEG findings and neuroimaging findings.
Examples of Epilepsy Syndromes

- West Syndrome – Infantile Spasms
- Benign Epilepsy with Centrotemporal Spikes
- Autosomal Dominant Frontal Lobe Epilepsy
- Childhood Absence Epilepsy (Petit Mal)
- Juvenile Absence Epilepsy
- Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (JME)
- Mesial temporal sclerosis
36 y.o female - Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (JME)

- Seizures began age 15 - tonic/clonic, myoclonic and petit mal
- All controlled past 10 years except occasional morning myoclonic jerks
History

- Seizure types
- Clinical manifestations of each
- Age of onset
- Frequency of each type
- AED’s tried, reasons for stopping
- Current AED(s), dosage
- Side effects

- Birth and developmental
- Hx febrile szs
- Hx head trauma or intracranial infection
- Family hx
- Driving
Usual Diagnostic Evaluation

**ACUTE**
CBC, CMP, Mg, serum and urine toxicology screen
EKG
CT brain without contrast
LP if concern for meningitis or encephalitis
EEG
MRI Brain with and without contrast

**NOT ACUTE**
CBC, CMP
EKG, ? Cardiac eval
EEG awake and asleep
MRI brain with and without contrast
EEG in Patients with Epilepsy

- Highest yield if done within 24 hours of seizure
- Sleep deprivation increases yield by about 25%
- Epileptiform abnormalities more predictive than focal slowing
- May provide specific diagnosis for epilepsy syndrome
- 30-50% will have epileptiform discharges on 1st EEG
- 15% will have repeatedly negative EEGs
- Up to 3% of patients with epileptiform discharges do not have epilepsy
Incomplete List of MRI Findings in Patients with Seizures

- Ischemic – acute and old
- Hemorrhage – acute and old
- Tumor
- Mesial temporal sclerosis
- Developmental abnormalities (heterotopias, etc.)
- Vascular abnormalities
  - Cavernous hemangioma
  - AVM
- Normal
Seizures often begin late in life

- 85 y.o. female has a 2 year of spells in which she will suddenly stop what she is doing and sit with her eyes open unresponsive. Once her sister saw her fumbling with a book. It looked as if she was trying to open the pages in front of her, but she was not actually touching the book. Spell lasted no more than 30 seconds and she was immediately normal thereafter. Once she had a similar period of loss of awareness in a restaurant lasting less than 30 seconds. The patient is never aware of these spells. She will feel normal immediately afterwards.
26 y.o.male

- Has 3-5 minute tonic/clonic seizure while talking to friend. Bit side of tongue, not incontinent
- Labs neg in ER except urine + for benzodiazepines
- 1 hour after returning home same day has 2\textsuperscript{nd} T/C sz
- The patient states that he had been smoking K-2 heavily for the previous year and stopped a few days before his seizures. He also had taken a couple of "bars" of Xanax, which he thinks might contain 4 mg each. He took quite a few over a period of a few days and had stopped them 2 days before his seizures.
Acute Symptomatic Seizure (provoked seizure)

- A clinical seizure occurring in close temporal relationship with an acute central nervous system insult, which may be metabolic, toxic, structural, infectious or inflammatory
- Typically occurs within 1-2 weeks of acute insult
- Portends higher risk for development of epilepsy but usually less than 50% and depends upon etiology
Acute Symptomatic Seizures- Causes

- Ischemic stroke
- Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- Intracerebral hemorrhage
- Trauma
- Infection
- Withdrawal from sedatives or alcohol
- Stimulant drugs - prescription and illicit
- Electrolyte and metabolic disorders
- Eclampsia
- Posterior reversible leukoencephalopathy
22 y.o. presenting to ER following night of heavy ETOH consumption followed by gen tonic sz
50 y.o. male ? ETOH withdrawal szs
Differential Diagnosis of Non-epileptic Events

- Syncope
- Migraine
- Cerebral ischemia
- Movement disorder
- Sleep disorder
- Metabolic disturbance
- Psychiatric disturbance
- Breath-holding spells
Convulsive Syncope

- 26 y.o male presents to urgicare center with 4 day hx flu like sx.
- Nasal swab obtained with vigorous technique
- Within 2 minutes of procedure feels lightheaded, nauseous, and diaphoretic then
- Loses consciousness and exhibits low amplitude convulsive movements for 1 minute
- BP initially low, pulse 25
- Back to baseline quickly
37 y.o female

- Seizures began at age 17 – 2 types
  - **Type 1**
    - Sudden onset inability to speak with head or limb shaking. Last a few minutes with post ictal fatigue for several hours
  - **Type 2**
    - Staring for 1 -2 minutes. Able to see and not hear
- Failed multiple AEDs
- Currently on 3 AEDs at high doses
Psychogenic Non Epileptic Seizure (PNES) “Pseudoseizures”

- Consider in patients refractory to multiple AEDs, particularly when EEGs are consistently normal
- May occur in patients with known epileptic seizure disorders and patients with significant structural brain abnormalities
- Seen in all age groups including the elderly
Psychogenic Non Epileptic Seizures (PNES)

- Represent 5-20 % of suspicious epilepsy cases
- Seen in 25-40 % of patients admitted to EMUs
- 5-15 % of patients admitted to EMUs have both epileptic and psychogenic non epileptic seizures
Consider PNES if

- Spells triggered by emotional stress
- Events occur in presence of medical personnel
- History of chronic pain, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome
- History of physical, emotional or sexual abuse
- “rule of 2’s” – more than 2 seizures a week + 2 normal EEGs + 2 AED failures = high probability of PNES
Clinical Manifestations of PNES

- Back arching
- Pelvic thrashing
- Flailing limbs
- Eye closure
- Stuttering speech
- Waxing and waning motor activity and responsiveness
Other studies occasionally helpful

- Ambulatory EEG
- Video EEG
Non Convulsive Status Epilepticus

- Sub acute or acute onset of confusion
- Pt. may have known sz disorder- petit mal or complex partial
- May be precipitated by medications, ETOH or drug withdrawal or metabolic derangements
- May occur spontaneously in previously healthy individual
Nonconvulsive Status
f/u Nonconvulsivse Status
AAN Epilepsy Quality Measures

- Seizure type and current seizure frequency
- Documentation of etiology of epilepsy or epilepsy syndrome
- EEG results reviewed, requested or test ordered
- MRI/CT reviewed, requested or ordered

Neurology 2011, 76:94-99
AAN Epilepsy Quality Measures

- Querying and counseling about AED side effects
- Surgical therapy referral considered for intractable epilepsy
- Counseling about epilepsy specific safety issues
- Counseling for women of childbearing potential with epilepsy
Resources

- Epilepsy Foundation Eastern PA (EFEPA)
  www.efepa.org
- Epilepsy Therapy Project
  www.epilepsy.com
- Epilepsy Center – Lehigh Neurology
  610-402-7959
- Epilepsy Support Group Meetings
  2nd Thursday of every month – LVHN
- Epilepsy Education Exchange
  Saturday, April 27, 2012 - LVHN