

ep·i·lep·sy

/ˈepəˌlepsē/

noun

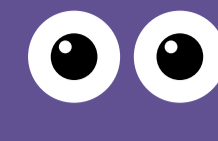
a neurological disorder marked by sudden recurrent episodes of sensory disturbance, loss of consciousness, or convulsions, associated with abnormal electrical activity in the brain.

Having a single seizure doesn't mean you have epilepsy. At least **TWO** unprovoked seizures are generally required for an epilepsy diagnosis.

Some signs to help diagnose patients:



Temporary confusion



A staring spell



Uncontrollable jerking of arms and legs



Loss of consciousness or awareness

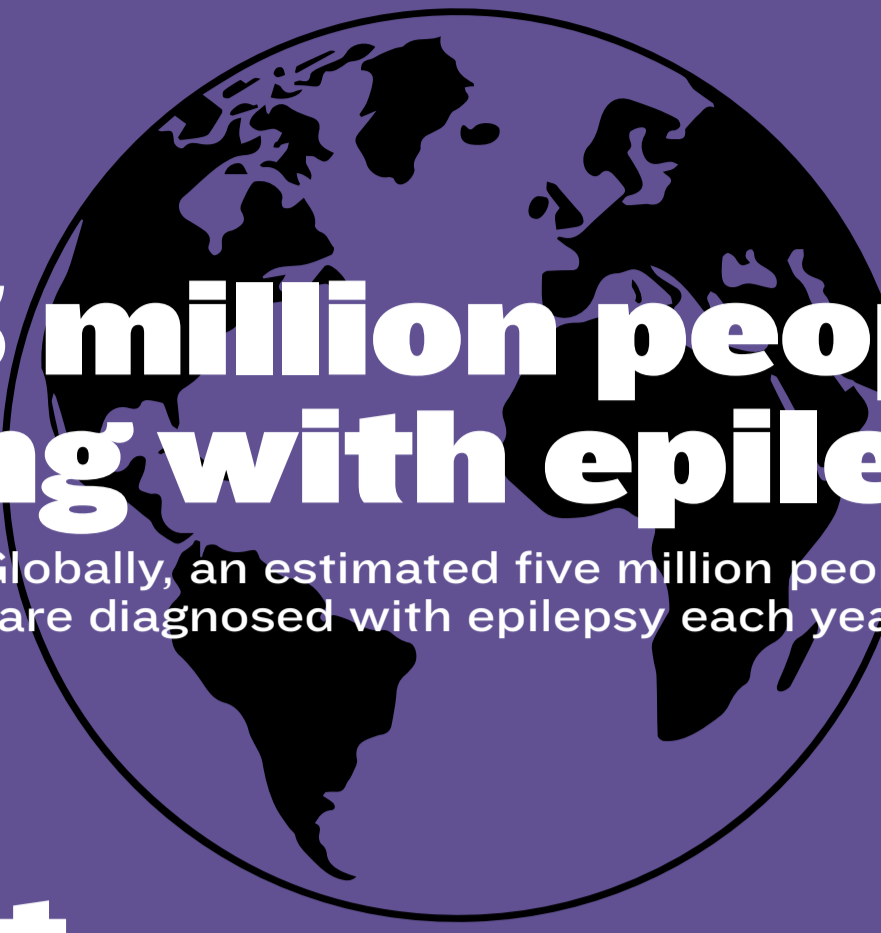
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people will develop epilepsy in their lifetime.

That's about 1.2 % of the U.S. population.

65 million people living with epilepsy

Globally, an estimated five million people are diagnosed with epilepsy each year.



Two groups of seizures

Partial

begins in one area of the brain

Generalized

involves all areas of the brain, working together



The most common known causes:

- Head trauma
- Stroke
- Brain tumor
- Brain infection
- Genetics
- Metabolic disturbances



We will lose

1 in 150 people

whose epilepsy is not controlled.



“Unknown” cause in 60 to 70% of cases

WHAT DEFINES A CASE OF SUDEP?

(Sudden Unexpected Death in Epilepsy)

- The person has epilepsy, which is defined as recurrent unprovoked seizures
- The person died unexpectedly while in a reasonable state of health
- The death occurred suddenly and during normal activity, often during sleep
- An obvious medical cause of death could not be determined at autopsy
- The death was not the direct result of status epilepticus

How to prevent SUDEP



Depression effects

22.9% of people

with epilepsy



Anxiety effects

20.2% of people

with epilepsy

Migraines before seizures



Migraines after seizures

Some people with epilepsy

may be at a higher risk of developing dementia, while individuals with some forms of dementia, particularly Alzheimer's, are at significantly higher risk of developing epilepsy.

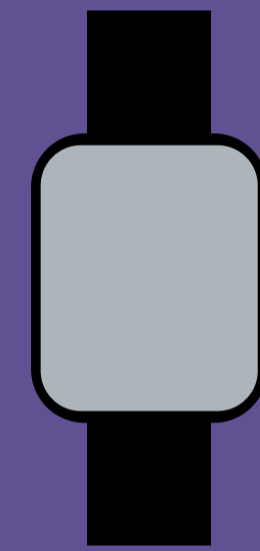
A number of studies

in recent years have found links between epilepsy and autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Epilepsy has also been found to be more common in autistic children and ASD more prevalent in kids who have epilepsy.

Some reasons to seek treatment are sleep, speech, staring spells, wetting, sudden outbursts, jerking movements, rapid eye blinking.



Devices



Watches



Service dogs



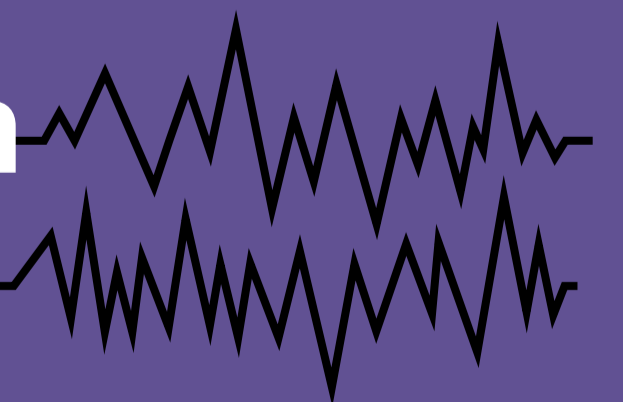
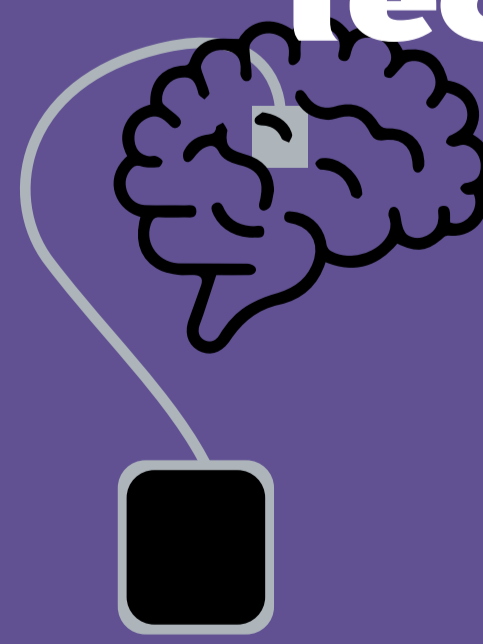
Advocacy

While there's LIFE, there's HOPE.

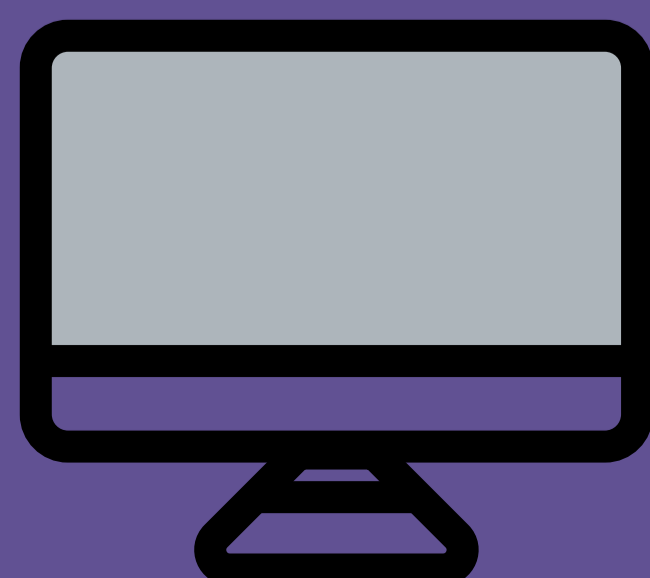
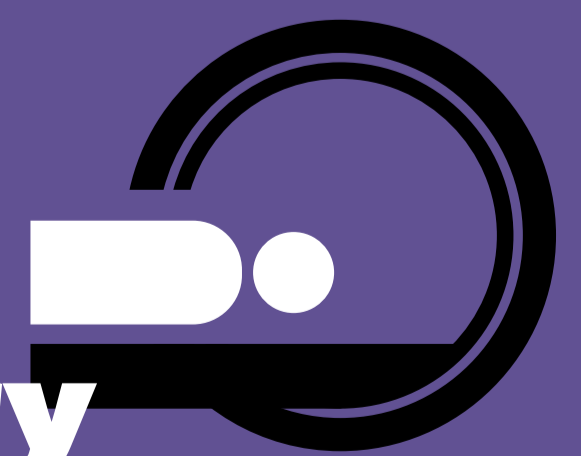
Advances in antiseizure medication



Advances in technology



Advances in surgery



Get Educated:
Epilepsyawarenessday.org
EpilepsyEXPO.org

