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## Short Note on Epilepsy

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## **Description**

Epilepsy is a neurological (central nervous system) disorder in which brain activity becomes strange, causing seizures or times of surprising conduct, sensations, and in some cases, loss of awareness. Anybody can develop epilepsy. Epilepsy can influence males and females, ethnic foundations, and all ages. It is a disease in which nerve cell activity in the cerebrum is upset, causing seizures. Epilepsy might happen because of a hereditary issue or an obtained brain injury, like an injury or stroke. During a seizure, individual encounters unusual conduct, side effects, and sensations, now and then, including loss of consciousness. There are not many side effects of seizures. Epilepsy is treated by drugs and sometimes by a medical procedure, gadgets, or dietary changes. Seizure indications can fluctuate broadly. In epilepsy condition certain individuals might experience several symptoms for a couple of moments during a seizure. Having a seizure doesn't mean you have epilepsy. Treatment with medications and medical procedures can handle seizures for most individuals with epilepsy. Certain individuals require long-lasting treatment to control seizures, but in some people the seizures disappear at particular age. A few youngsters with epilepsy might grow out of the condition with age.

Epilepsy is a chronic disorder, the sign of which is repetitive, unmerited seizures. An individual is determined to have epilepsy when they have two ridiculous seizures (or one unwarranted seizure with the probability of more) which is mostly seen in individuals that are having low glucose levels. The seizures in epilepsy might be identified

with a brain injury or a family tendency, yet regularly the reason is unknown. "Epilepsy" demonstrates nothing about the reason for the individual's seizures or their severity. Many individuals with epilepsy have more than one kind of seizure and may have different indications of neurological issues too. Once in a while, EEG (electroencephalogram) testing, clinical history, family ancestry, and standpoint are comparable among a gathering of individuals with epilepsy. If the individuals experience continuous seizures then they are considered to have epilepsy disorder. A seizure is an unexpected surge of electrical activity in the mind. There are two primary types of seizures. Generalized seizures influence the entire mind. Central, or fractional seizures, influence only one part of the mind. A common seizure might be hard to detect. It can last a couple of moments during which you need continuous attention. More grounded seizures can cause seizures and muscle jerks and can last a couple of moments to a few minutes. During a grounded seizure, certain individuals get confused or collapsed. After some time you might have no memory of it occurring. Seizures and dementia cause electrical synapse in the cerebrum are side effects of epilepsy. Seizures that occurs by mental stress or psychiatric issues are called as pseudo seizures but that is not epilepsy because these seizures are not caused by the fluctuations of electrical synapse in the brain. These pseudo seizures are chronic one which might be treated by the psychotherapy and psychiatric drugs. Normal electroencephalogram readings and absence of response to epileptic medications are the two signs that they are false epileptic seizures.