



A Short Note on Causes of Epilepsy in the Children

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DESCRIPTION

A seizure is a brief period of uncontrollable electrical activity between brain cells, which are also referred to as neurons or nerve cells. Seizures result in transient changes in muscle tone or movement, behaviour, feelings or states of awareness.

Children frequently experience seizures that resemble seizures in adults. Certain seizure forms such as febrile seizures and infantile spasms only affect children. While other paediatric illnesses such as breath-holding spells and night terrors may look like seizures they do not entail aberrant electrical activity in the brain and are not therefore seizures. People with close family members who have previously had it are thought to be more likely to have it.

During the first few years of life when the brain experiences its most significant growth and development, seizures are most common. Learning and developmental deficits can be avoided by identifying and treating seizures as soon as feasible. Infants however cannot express their feelings during or after seizures making it challenging to diagnose seizures in them. Doctors need the observations of parents and other caregivers in order to effectively treat infants and toddlers who have epilepsy.

When children get older having epilepsy can affect many aspects of their lives including how well they perform academically which sports they are able to participate in and how their friends treat them. The more parents can do to encourage their children to have active regular lives the healthier.

CAUSES OF EPILEPSY IN CHILDREN

Head injury

Brain damage and epilepsy may result from a catastrophic head injury. Some probable causes include physical abuse, sports-

related injuries, and auto accidents.

Stroke

When a major blood vessel's decreased blood flow causes brain injury, a stroke develops.

Brain disorders

Epilepsy may be brought on by brain tumours, meningitis, and other disorders that affect the brain.

Perinatal harm

Brain injury may result from conditions including developing brain abnormalities or a lack of oxygen before birth. It is best to develop routines and establish clear norms and boundaries for all school-age children. Parents occasionally worry that disturbing a kid who has epilepsy can trigger a seizure. A seizure shouldn't be more likely to occur if remained and child is old enough to comprehend with discontinuing certain behaviour.

The onset of typical status epilepticus often occurs in childhood between the ages of 5 and 15, and does not last into maturity. But common absence seizures do happen to adults infrequently. Absence seizures don't result in convulsions or other extreme symptoms unlike tonic-clonic seizures. People don't slam to the ground give way or jerk. Instead individuals occasionally go through phases where their eyes flutter and their muscles in their face quiver. The majority of the time they pass out and become totally unconcerned with their surroundings. People quickly halt their actions and then pick them back up again. They are unaware that they have had a seizure because they don't notice any aftereffects. Sitting still is a common setting for seizures. Exercise can occasionally cause seizures. A seizure may be set off by hyperventilation. If parents are unsure about how to educate their child they should consult with their physician.

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