



Cognition Evaluation of Brain in Generalized Epilepsy

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DESCRIPTION

Epileptic patients frequently experience memory problems. Moreover, epileptic patients frequently complain of memory issues in addition to seizure-related crises. Memory problems are frequently the main complaint of this illness. Anterograde memory deficiencies are characterized by a failure to form new memories, whereas retrograde amnesia is characterized by the loss of previously learned information. Several types of memory impairment provide information about memory formation, consolidation, and retrieval processes. They are distinguished by the behavior of the interictal period of epilepsy and manifest throughout varying degrees as forgetfulness, learning difficulties or difficulties memorizing a route all of which can have a significant impact on everyday living. It should also be noted that the patient's accompaniment may very well be unaware of these difficulties and therefore the problems may go unnoticed. Identification of these disorders necessitates the use of standardized psychometric tests whose design is inspired by neuropsychological theoretical frameworks and have discovered a working memory disorder in children with generalized epilepsy respectively; with absence or a syndrome using a countdown span test shows impaired working memory in adults with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy due to a working memory task.

Long-term memory impairments in adults with generalized epilepsy, as well as verbal memory deficits in children with epilepsy, have been proven using verbal and visual memory tests. Despite the fact that several studies in epileptic patients have focused on the investigation of memory difficulties using standard neuropsychological test batteries, the functioning of

memory in people with epilepsy has rarely been addressed in real-life circumstances. Ecological validity is acknowledged to be important in neuropsychology. The purpose of studying people with epilepsy's topographic memory in their natural environment is to look for any topographic memory impairments in epileptic patients with the goal of better understanding their behavior and optimizing their neuropsychological accompaniment. The remembering of personal events is referred to as episodic autobiographical memory, whereas semantic autobiographical memory pertains to factual knowledge about the past and personal experience on the other hand, has little influence on general semantic memory. General semantic memory is concerned with general knowledge of public individuals and events, such as recognizing renowned faces and being aware of current events.

The Route Learning Task (RLT) approach is a path learning task and topographic memory that is purely dependent on memorizing a route constituted of visual but nonverbal clues, such that Examiner language or signposts have no influence on patient behavior. The goal of a diagnostic examination in a seizure patient is to offer evidence that helps confirm or reject the diagnosis of epilepsy, as well as to determine the etiology of epilepsy and to define the epileptic syndrome. Neuroimaging is also important in assessing individuals with refractory epilepsy for epilepsy surgery. Because epileptogenic neocortical regions may exist outside of those that allow consolidation, remote memory may be preserved. Post-surgical epilepsy patients with mesial and lateral structures removed, as well as mixed groups with either mesial or neocortical epileptogenic zones.

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