

## Bölüm 2

# FOKAL EPİLEPSİLER

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Epileptik bir nöbet bir grup serebral nöronun ani, anormal ve aşırı boşalmasına bağlı olarak geçici bulgu ve/veya semptomların ortaya çıkmasıdır (Scheffer& ark., 2017). Başlangıç ve bitişi olan bir durumdur. Çocukluk çağındaki nöbetlerin tetikleyen bir nedeni yoksa ikinci nöbet görülme sıklığı %40-50 'dir ve ikinci nöbetten sonra ise %80 oranında görülür. İki veya daha fazla nöbet sonrası epilepsi olarak tanı alır (Scheffer& ark., 2017b). Bir nöbet %40-50 sıklıkta ve %75'i ilk altı ay içinde olacak şekilde tekrarlar (Fisher& ark., 2017). Epileptik nöbet beyin sürekli nöbet oluşturmaya yatkınlığı ile karakterize bir bozukluktur ve bu durum nörobiyolojik, kognitif, psikolojik ve sosyal sonuçlara neden olur.

Epilepsi tanımından ILAE 2017 de yeni sınıflamaya göre önce nöbet tipini belirlemek (fokal, jeneralize, bilinmeyen grup) önemlidir. Bu nöbet tiplerinde ise epileptik nöbetlere dönüşümü fokal, jeneralize, fokal ve jeneralize birlikte ve bilinmeyen grup olarak sınıflandırılır. Etiyolojide de metabolik, enfeksiyöz, genetik, immünolojik, yapısal ve bilinmeyen nedenler yer alır. 16 yaşından önce çocukluk çağı epilepsi insidansı her yıl 100 000 çocukta 40 çocuktur (Camfield& ark., 1985). Epilepsi tiplerinin insidansı değişkendir. Epilepsi prevalansı ile yapılan çalışmalarda 3.3-7.8/1000 olarak bildirilmiştir.

Fokal veya kısmi nöbetler beyin bir bölgesinden kaynaklanır, sınırlı kalabileceklere gibi başka bölgelere de yayılabileceklerinden dolayı çok odaklı nöbetler birden fazla yerden ortaya çıkabilir ve bebeklik ve çocukluk döneminde önemli nöbet tipi haline gelirler. İki odak ve multifokal tipler çocuklarda yeterince tanınamadığı için modern epidemiyolojik çalışmalar tüm nöbet bozukluklarının yaklaşık yüzde 60'ını fokal epilepsilerin olduğunu göstermektedir. Bebeklik ve çocukluk döneminde yaygın ensefalopatiler, beyin matürasyonunda gerilikler diffüz serebral disfonksiyon gibi durumlardan dolayı fokal nöbetlerin ayırımı güçtür daha büyük çocuklarda ise sekonder jeneralize olduğu döneme kadar nöbet fark edilememesinden dolayı gözardı edilmektedir (Epilepsia 1989, Okuda & ark.,2000). Epilepsi sınıflandırılması ILAE 1989'dan günümüze kadar revize edilmiş olup iki ana grupta incelenir:

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