

## Accepted Manuscript

Title: Epilepsia partialis continua. A review

Author: Rūta Mamėniškienė Peter Wolf

PII: S1059-1311(16)30178-9

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.seizure.2016.10.010>

Reference: YSEIZ 2811

To appear in: *Seizure*

Received date: 30-8-2016

Revised date: 12-10-2016

Accepted date: 13-10-2016



Please cite this article as: Mamėniškienė Rūta, Wolf Peter. Epilepsia partialis continua. A review. *SEIZURE: European Journal of Epilepsy* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.seizure.2016.10.010>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

**Epilepsia partialis continua. A review.**

Rūta Mameniškienė<sup>1</sup>, Peter Wolf<sup>2,3\*</sup> pwl@filadelfia.dk

<sup>1</sup>Vilnius University, Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Center for Neurology, Vilnius, Lithuania

<sup>2</sup>Danish Epilepsy Centre, Dianalund, Denmark

<sup>3</sup>Serviço de Neurologia, Departamento de Clínica Médica, Hospital Universitário, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), Florianópolis, SC, Brazil

\*Corresponding author at: Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 5, DK – 2100 Copenhagen (Denmark).

**Highlights**

- EPC has many possible local or systemic etiologies
- Motor and non-motor variants exist
- Four characteristic different time courses can be distinguished
- In EPC, seizures are replaced by frequently repeated seizure fragments
- EPC indicates a feedback loop of excitation and inhibition

**Abstract**

Epilepsia partialis continua (EPC) in a narrow definition is a variant of simple focal motor status epilepticus in which frequent repetitive muscle jerks, usually arrhythmic, continue over prolonged periods of time. In a broader definition (used in this review) it also includes non-motor manifestations otherwise known as aura continua. EPC may occur as a single episode, repetitive episodes, it may be chronic progressive or non-progressive. It appears as an unusual manifestation of epilepsy in which more typical paroxysmal events are partly or entirely replaced by the sustained repetition of seizure fragments in rapid succession. The minimum duration is defined as one hour but EPC may continue for up to many years. There are multiple possible etiologies which can be local or systemic, including two disease entities, Rasmussen encephalitis and Russian tick-borne spring-summer encephalitis. Among systemic brain disorders, mitochondrial diseases and non-ketotic hyperglycemia are particularly likely to cause EPC whereas stroke is a frequent cause of acute EPC. The symptoms of motor EPC have been interpreted as cortical reflex myocloni but the pathophysiology is probably not uniform for all cases. In pathophysiological terms, EPC seems to represent an oscillation of excitation and inhibition in a feedback loop whose mechanisms are still poorly understood. However, EPC only seems to occur rarely in an otherwise healthy brain. Treatment has to take account of the etiology but, in general, EPC tends to be drug-resistant. Epilepsy surgery is often indicated in Rasmussen encephalitis.

**Keywords:** Aura continua; seizure fragments; status epilepticus; excitation; inhibition; epileptic feedback mechanisms

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4935519>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/4935519>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)