

# Accepted Manuscript

## Guidelines

### Clinical Utility of EEG in Diagnosing and Monitoring Epilepsy in Adults

W.O. Tatum, G. Rubboli, P.W. Kaplan, S.M. Mirsatari, Radhakrishnan, D. Gloss, L.O. K Caboclo, F.W. Drislane, M. Koutroumanidis, D.L. Schomer, D. Kastelij-n-Nolst Trenite, Mark Cook, S. Beniczky

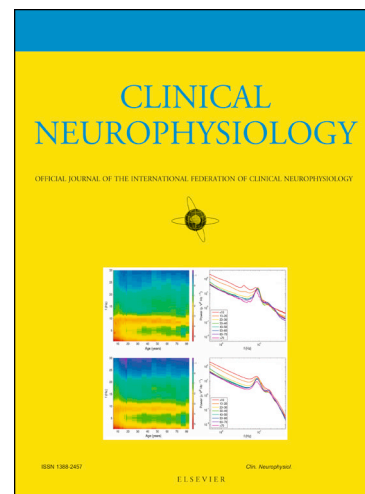
PII: S1388-2457(18)30035-X  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clinph.2018.01.019>  
Reference: CLINPH 2008409

To appear in: *Clinical Neurophysiology*

Accepted Date: 9 January 2018

Please cite this article as: Tatum, W.O., Rubboli, G., Kaplan, P.W., Mirsatari, S.M., Radhakrishnan, Gloss, D., K Caboclo, L.O., Drislane, F.W., Koutroumanidis, M., Schomer, D.L., Kastelij-n-Nolst Trenite, D., Cook, M., Beniczky, S., Clinical Utility of EEG in Diagnosing and Monitoring Epilepsy in Adults, *Clinical Neurophysiology* (2018), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clinph.2018.01.019>

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.



## Clinical Utility of EEG in Diagnosing and Monitoring Epilepsy in Adults

Tatum WO<sup>1</sup>, Rubboli G<sup>2</sup>, Kaplan PW<sup>3</sup>, Mirsatari SM<sup>4</sup>, Radhakrishnan<sup>5</sup>, Gloss D<sup>6</sup>, K Caboclo LO<sup>7</sup>, Drislane FW<sup>8</sup>, Koutroumanidis M<sup>9</sup>, Schomer DL<sup>8</sup>, Kastelij-Nolst Trenite D<sup>10</sup>, Mark Cook<sup>11</sup>, Beniczky S<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, FL, USA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Neurology, Danish Epilepsy Center, Filadelfia, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Diannalund, Denmark

<sup>3</sup>Johns-Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA

<sup>4</sup>Department of Clinical Neurological Sciences, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

<sup>5</sup>Department of Neurology, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi, Kerala, India

<sup>6</sup>CAMC Department of Neurology, Charleston, West Virginia, USA

<sup>7</sup>Department of Neurology, Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>8</sup>Department of Neurology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard University, Boston, MA, USA

<sup>9</sup>Department of Neurology, Guys and St Thomas' NHS Trust, King's College, London, United Kingdom

<sup>10</sup>Brain Center, University Medical Center, Utrecht, The Netherlands, Department of Pediatrics, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy

<sup>11</sup>Department of Neurology, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

<sup>12</sup>Department of Clinical Neurophysiology, Aarhus University Hospital, Denmark

### Corresponding author:

William O. Tatum, D.O., FACNS  
Department of Neurology  
Mayo Clinic  
Cannaday, 2 East  
4500 San Pablo Road,  
Jacksonville, Florida 32224, USA  
Telephone: +1-904-953-2498  
Fax: +1-904-953-0757  
E-mail: [tatum.william@mayo.edu](mailto:tatum.william@mayo.edu)

### Highlights

1. This IFCN guideline assesses the categories of evidence for clinical utility of EEG in adults with epilepsy.
2. EEG is useful for epilepsy diagnosis, classification and characterization before epilepsy surgery.
3. EEG monitoring is helpful to detect and quantify nonconvulsive seizures, especially in critically ill patients.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8682399>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8682399>

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