

# 간질의 역학 및 분류

## Epilepsy : Epidemiology and Classification

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Byung In Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology

Yonsei University College of Medicine, Severance Hospital

E - mail : bilee@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

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### Abstract

Epilepsy is defined as the condition having the propensity of recurrent seizures and its clinical diagnosis is based on the two or more spontaneous seizures occurring more than 24 hrs apart or one episode of spontaneous seizure associated with an well defined brain pathology. There are two classification systems; one for the epileptic seizures and the other for the epilepsies and epileptic syndromes. The former is simple and clinically useful for the choice of antiepileptic drugs, however, it does not provide any further information regarding the etiology, prognosis, or other clinical characteristics of given patients. For that reason, the latter classification system is being more widely applied at the epilepsy community. However, the syndromic classification of epilepsies, which is based on the clustering of symptoms and signs occurring together, is still at its evolving stage and it should be regarded as the classification system developing into the etiological or pathogenesis - based classification. The incidence of epilepsy is quite variable in different regions, but usually around 40 to 70 cases per 100,000 annually in developed nations with bimodal peaks at the young children and the elderly over age 65. The recent trend of incidence was remarkable for a gradual reduction in young children, contrasted by a rapid rise in elderly population, which might be related to the rapid increase in the proportion of elderly in modern societies. The age - adjusted prevalence of epilepsies is around 0.5 to 1.0% with similar distribution patterns to the incidence. It has been estimated that about 4% of population is expected to develop epilepsy throughout the life time until the age of 80. The natural course of epilepsy is characterized by a spontaneous cure or prolonged remission in about 70% of patients over a prolonged follow - up period (50% without antiepileptic drug treatment and 20% with treatment). These findings clearly indicate that epilepsy is a treatable condition.

**Keywords :** Epileptic seizure; Epileptic syndrome; Incidence; Prevalence

( : , )

(social stigma)

가 , 가

가 가

( : , )  
가 .

2

1980

( )

가

가

2

1

가

(1) 40%가 2

(idio-

(epileptic pathic)

32%

seizure) ,

(remote sympto-

matic) 57%

가

27%,

58%

(ictal semiology)  
 (electroclinical correlation)  
 (partial seizure :  
 ) (generalized seizure :  
 )  
 5  
 70% (2)  
 (simple  
 partial seizure) 가  
 (complex partial seizure)  
 (secon-  
 darily generalized seizures)  
 가  
 (heterogeneous syndrome)  
 (homogeneous syn-  
 drome)  
 3 Hz (spikes and wave)가  
 (absence seizure),  
 (tonic seizures),  
 (myoclonic  
 seizures),  
 (clonic seizures),  
 (generalized tonic - clonic  
 seizure)  
 (atonic seizure)

1. 가 (unclas-  
 sifiable seizures) ( 1).  
 가  
 1969 (International League  
 Against Epilepsy : ILAE) 1981 ( :  
 (International Classification of  
 Epileptic Seizures : ICES) (3)

1.	(ILAE, 1981)
1.	(partial seizures)
1)	(simple partial seizures) : 가 .
2)	(complex partial seizures) : 가 .
1)	~
3)	(secondarily generalized seizures)
2.	(generalized seizures)
1)	(absence seizures)
	(typical absence)
	(atypical absence)
2)	(myoclonic seizure)
3)	(clonic seizure)
4)	(tonic seizure)
5)	(tonic - clonic seizure)
6)	(atonic seizure)
3.	(unclassified epileptic seizures)

video tape  
 seizure classification) (4),

(video - EEG)

2. (International Classification of Epilepsies and Epileptic Syndromes : ICEES)

ICES

ICES  
 ILAE 1985  
 ICEES 1989  
 (5).

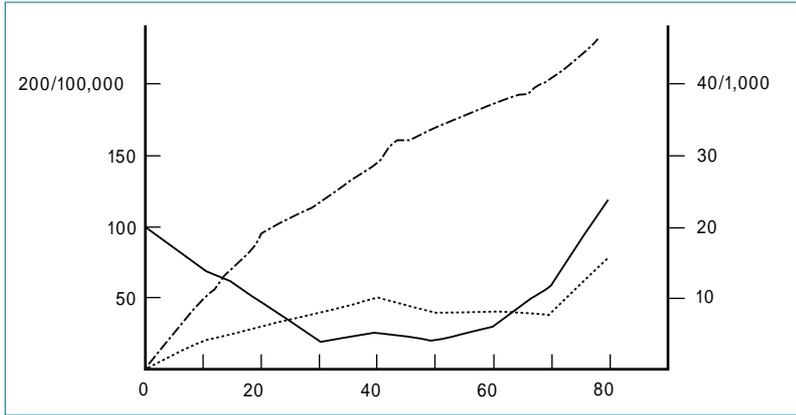
가 가  
 (clustering of symptoms and signs occurring together)

( etiol-  
 ogy), (semiology and EEG),  
 (anatomy) (age or  
 circumstances of seizure occurrence)

ICEES 3가  
 ICES 가  
 (electro semiological correlation)  
 (localization related), (gene-

Cleveland Clinic

ralized) (undetermined whether local- movement), (automa-  
 zation related or generalized) , tism) 1~2 ,  
 가 가 3~5  
 (idiopathic :  
 ), (cryptogenic :  
 )  
 (symptomatic : 30~50%  
 ) ( ) ,  
 .  
 ILAE가 (sharp wave)가 , MRI  
 가 (hippocampal sclerosis) ,  
 ILAE (benign epilepsy of childhood with centrotemporal spikes : BECTS) ( : cortical dysplasia,  
 encephalomalacia )  
 , 7~8 , (dual lesion).  
 가  
 가 10~20%  
 가 ,  
 (stereotypic sharp wave)가 80% (6).  
 (Rolandic fissure ; cen- ICEES  
 trotemporal region) ,  
 . BECTS 가 ICEES  
 16 가  
 . ICEES 1989  
 (cryptogenic mesial tempo- 10  
 ral lobe epilepsy) , 10  
 ,  
 (epigastric rising sensation), (deja - vu) MRI (7)  
 (jamais - vu) (genetic epilepsy)  
 ,  
 가(blank staring), (chewing



1. (—), (-----), (---)  
(combined data from reference 10 and reference 11)

tion) ( 1),  
1 가 가  
( 100/100,000/ ),  
75 (189/100,000/ )  
가  
(10).  
가  
가 가

( 40% )

ICEES

(8),

가 3  
(dementia)

가  
(stroke),  
. Mayo clinic

100,000 25 , 17 ,  
2

(idiopathic or cryptogenic) 100,000  
(symptomatic) 15

29 ,  
(10).

1. (Incidence) (Prevalence)

가

100,000 11 230

가

(active epilepsy : 2

100,000 100

) 1,000 4~10

40~70

, Mayo clinic (11) 1940

(9). Mayo clinic 1935

1,000 2.7 1980 6.8

1984 100,000 44

가 . 10

49 , 41

1,000 2 가 가 20

1

6.8 가 75 15

가 20 가 60

가

가 (bimodal distribu-

1,000 4

, 2.3 가 0.5 , 792 9  
 , 76% 3 가  
 (cerebrovascular disease) 84%, 5 67% ,  
 6%, 5%, 5%, 68% 가 3  
 4%, 2%, 1%, 가 , 5 54%  
 1% . 가 ,  
 (cummulative incidence) 5  
 75%  
 가 Hauser (16) 80 61% .  
 4% , 3  
 4%가 5 80% 63%  
 91% 71%  
 가 .  
 (standard mortality ratio : SMR)

2~3

2. (Natural Courses of Epilepsy)

(Prognosis)

(14),

1 가 가

(SMR : 1.6 vs 4.3).

, Annegers (12) 618

20 , 5

(5 year remission rate) 10 (26%), (25%), (24%),

65%, 20 76% , (12%), (6%), (3%)

5 가 (terminal ,

5 year remission) 10 61%, 10~20%가 .

20 70% . 30% (sudden unexplained death in epileptic patients : SUDEP)

, 20% 5 ,

가 , 50% 100~500 1 ,

가 . 10

(13) 가 (15).

## 2. International Classification of Epilepsies and Epileptic Syndromes (ILAE, 1989)

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1. Localization - related(focal, local, partial) epilepsies and syndromes
    - 1) Idiopathic
      - Benign childhood epilepsy with centrotemporal spike
      - childhood epilepsy with occipital paroxysms
      - primary reading epilepsy
    - 2) Symptomatic
      - chronic progressive epilepsia partialis continua of childhood(Kojewnikow's syndrome)
      - syndromes characterized by seizures with specific modes of precipitation
      - temporal lobe epilepsy, • frontal lobe epilepsy
      - parietal lobe epilepsy, • occipital lobe epilepsy
    - 3) Cryptogenic
      - Same as 2) symptomatic epilepsy but the etiology is unknown
  2. Generalized
    - 1) Idiopathic
      - benign neonatal familial convulsions, • benign neonatal convulsions
      - benign myoclonic epilepsy in infancy
      - childhood absence epilepsy (piknolopsy), • juvenile absence epilepsy
      - juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, • epilepsy with grand mal seizures on awakening
      - other generalized idiopathic epilepsies not defined above
      - epilepsies with seizures precipitated by specific modes of activation
    - 2) Cryptogenic or Symptomatic
      - West syndrome(infantile spasms), • Lennox - Gastaut syndrome
      - epilepsy with myoclonic - astatic seizures
      - epilepsy with myoclonic absences
    - 3) Symptomatic
      - non - specific etiology
      - early myoclonic encephalopathy
      - early infantile epileptic encephalopathy with suppression burst
      - other symptomatic generalized epilepsies not defined above
      - specific syndromes(diseases in which seizures are presenting or predominant features)
  3. Epilepsies and syndromes undetermined whether focal or generalized
    - 1) with both generalized and focal seizures
      - neonatal seizures, • severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy
      - epilepsy with continuous spike - waves during slow wave sleep
      - acquired epileptic aphasia(Landau - Kleffner syndrome)
      - other undetermined epilepsies not defined above
    - 2) without unequivocal generalized or focal features
  4. Special Syndromes
    - 1) situation - related seizures
      - febrile convulsions, • isolated seizures or isolated status epilepticus
      - seizures occurring only when there is an acute metabolic or toxic events
-

### 3. (Genetic Influence)

가  
 가  
 ( 45% vs 7%),  
 , 가 가  
 2.5 , 3.4  
 (16).

가  
 (monogenetic epileptic syndrome)  
 . 100,000 40~70  
 1,000 5~10 ,  
 ( ) 가  
 (complex inheritance pattern), 가  
 가  
 , 가  
 가  
 . Hauser (11) 가 10%  
 가 가 25 가  
 가 8.7%, 가 2.4%,  
 1.6% 가  
 가  
 ,  
 가  
 20 ,  
 가 (absence seizure) 9%,  
 3%, 5%

, 가 가  
 가 10% 가  
 (16).

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