

# 간질의 진단

## Epilepsy : Diagnosis

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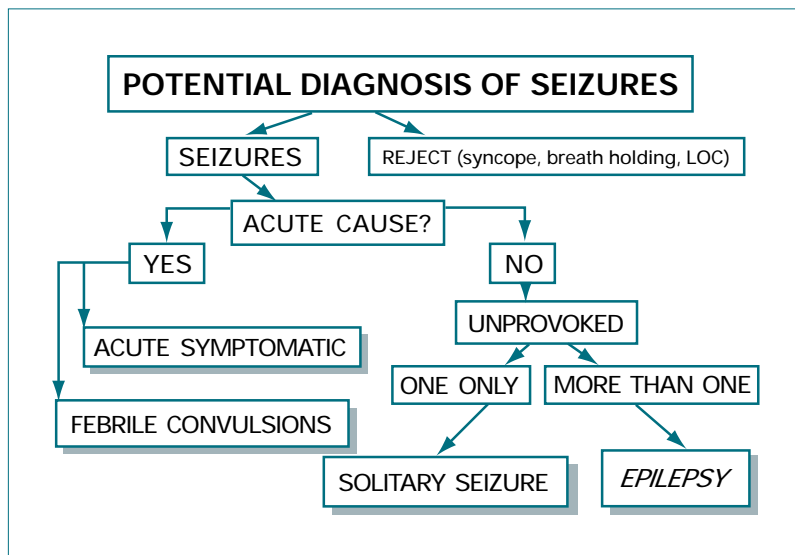
### Abstract

A physician faced with a patient who has an episodic disorder should determine whether the episode in question is indeed a seizure in the first place. If so, he or she should characterize its pattern and other characteristics, and finally, should delineate the underlying cause. Epilepsy is primarily a diagnosis based on a history and the initial assessment is based largely on the clinical history, especially on an accurate description of the event in question. The EEG, MRI, and routine blood tests should be included in the initial diagnostic workup. The EEG is undoubtedly the most sensitive, indeed indispensable, tool for the diagnosis of epilepsy, however, it must be used in conjunction with clinical data. A proportion of epileptic patients have a perfectly normal interictal EEG. Furthermore, a small number of healthy persons show paroxysmal EEG abnormalities. MRI is the most important diagnostic tool for the detection of structural abnormalities underlying epilepsy. Some patients may later need protracted video - EEG monitoring for the diagnosis of epilepsy. The conditions most likely to simulate a seizure are syncope and transient ischemic attacks. There is a rise in serum creatine kinase and serum prolactin levels after the seizure, which findings could be used in emergency room to assist in distinguishing seizures from syncope or pseudo - seizures.

**Keywords :** Seizure; History taking; EEG; MRI

; ; ; ;

(un-  
provoked seizures) 2  
(1).  
(seizure)  
(hypersyn-  
chronous electrical discharge)  
(convulsion)  
(provoked)  
(un provoked)  
(1).  
(epileptic seizures)  
2  
(2).  
(acute



1.

symptomatic seizures)

2

가 MRI가

2 MRI

(episodic)

가

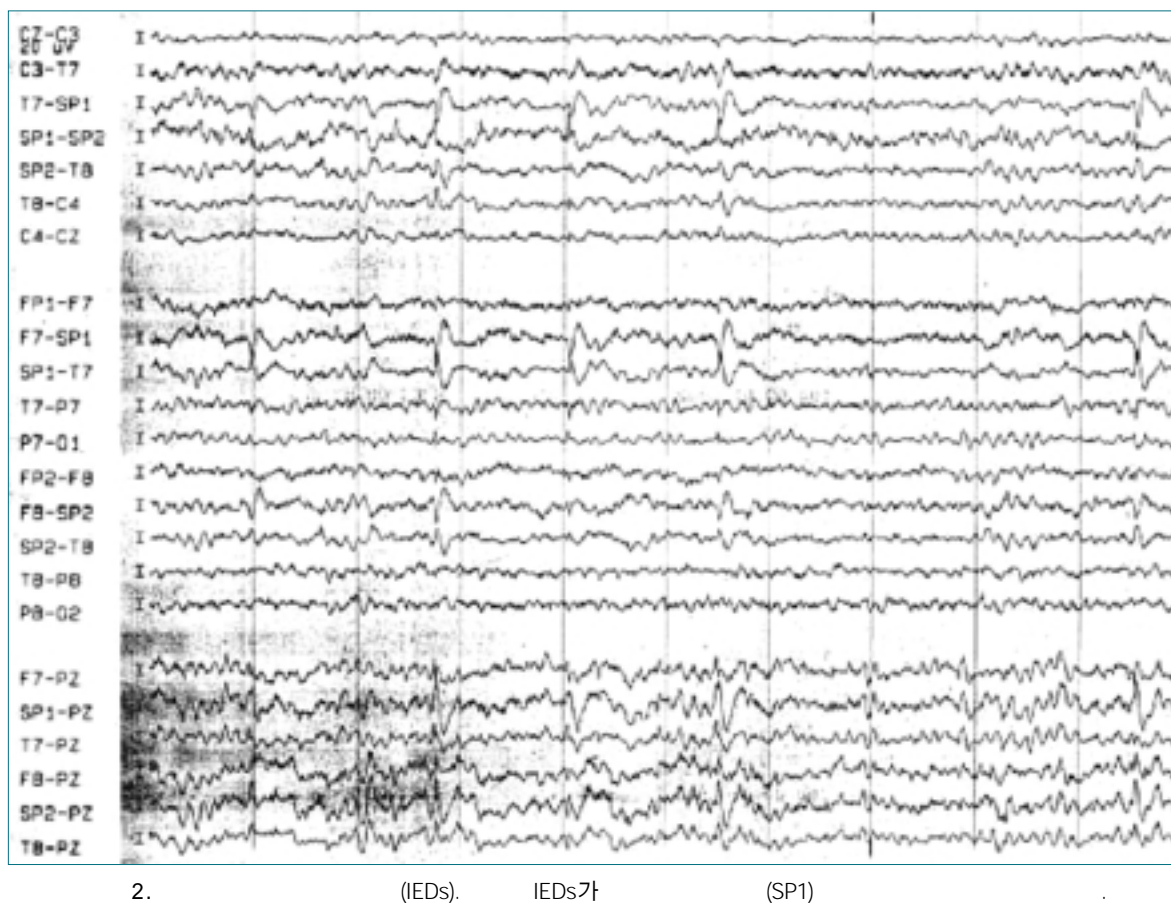
(history taking)

1

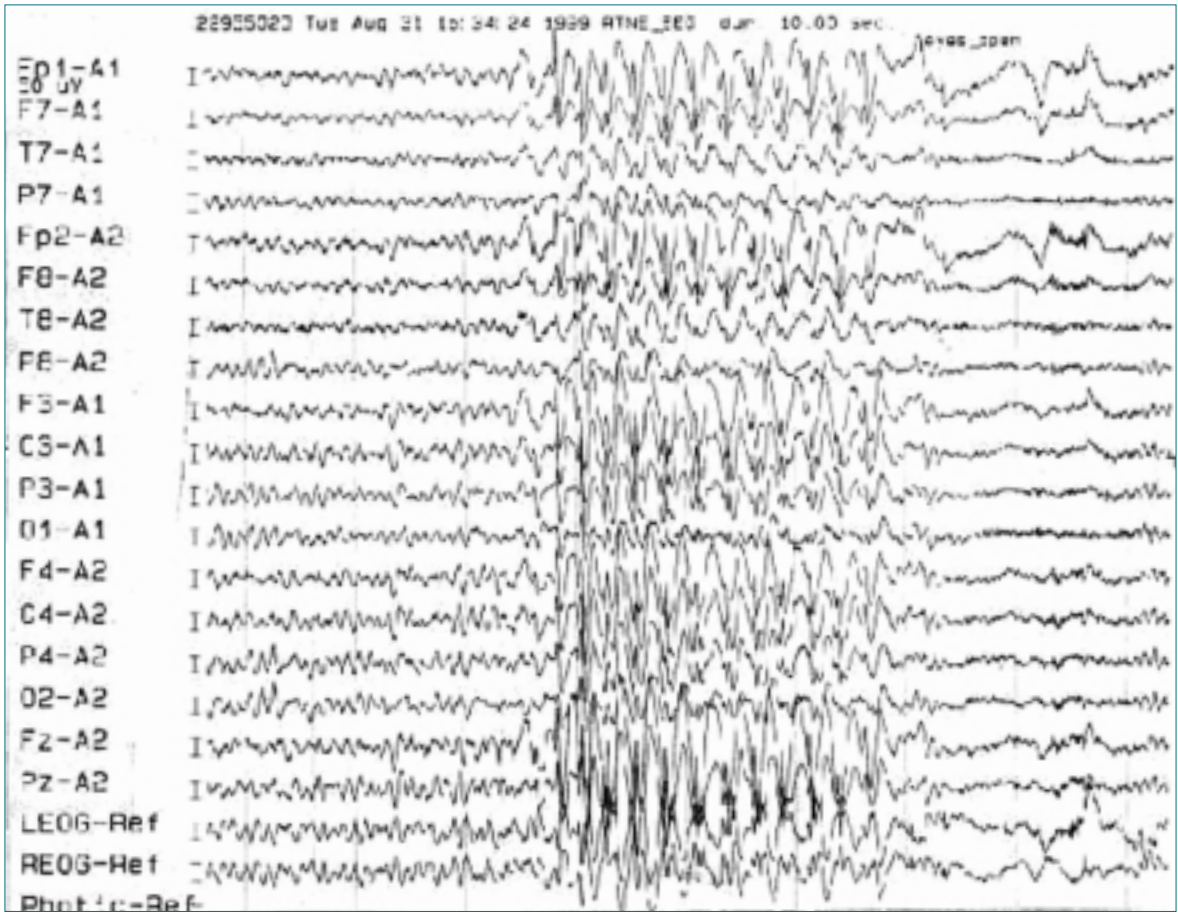
가 ( : (3).

cafe - au - lait spots, adenoma sebaceum )

1.	(primary) ,
First event in the seizure (aura, initial movement, or sensation)	(secondary generalization)
Subsequent evolution of the seizure	
Postictal manifestations (focal [e.g., Todd's paresis] vs. diffuse nonspecific)	
Is there more than one seizure type?	.
Has there been a change in the seizure pattern?	
Date and circumstances of first attack	
Subsequent precipitating or triggering factors (alcohol, sleep deprivation, hormonal)	가
Age at onset, average frequency of attacks, and longest seizure - free interval	.
Response to previous medication (doses, blood levels, combinations)	
Family history (parents, offspring, siblings)	
Is there a history of neonatal seizures or febrile seizures?	
Is there a history of previous brain injury?	
Is there personal or family history of other neurologic, mental, or systemic disease?	.
	(idiopathic generalized epilepsy)
.	가
,	,
.	(symptomatic epilepsy)
.	.
가	-
	(Electroencephalography, EEG)
.	
(aura) (automatism)	가
, (myoclonic seizures)	(4). 가
(absence seizures) ,	,
.	50 ~ 60% (interictal epileptiform discharges, IEDs) ,
,	가
.	.
	IEDs가 가 29 ~ 55%
가	80% IEDs가 .
.	IEDs가 가
- (generalized tonic - clonic)	, IEDs가 90% 4



(5, 6). (generalized) IEDs  
 IEDs가 , 2.2~3.5%, ( 3). (spike - wave  
 0.2~0.5% (4). complexes) , - 가 3 Hz  
 (specificity) , 3 Hz - 가  
 , (Lennox - Gastaut syndrome)  
 , (frontal lobe epilepsy)  
 (4). IEDs (back-  
 IEDs 2가 ground activities)  
 (focal) IEDs ( 가  
 2), 가 ,



3. 3 3.5~4Hz 가

(slow waves)

IEDs가

가

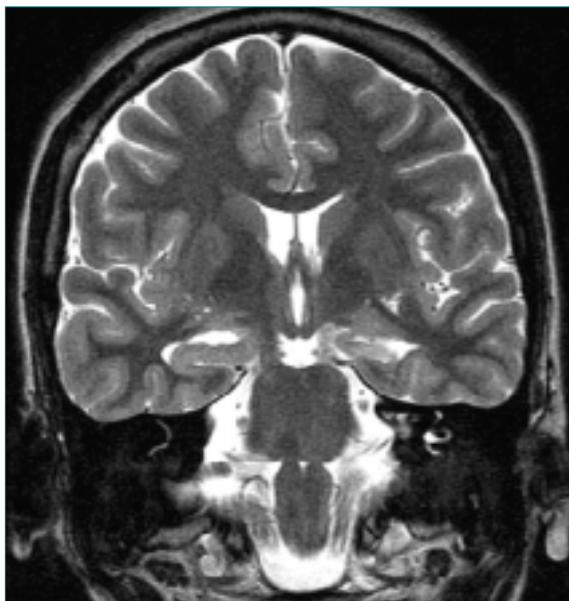
(Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI)

IEDs가

MRI

가 (7,

8). (mesial temporal sclerosis),



4. T2 가

(cortical dysplasia), (hamartoma),  
(low - grade), (cavernous  
malformation) MRI  
가 CT MRI

가 ,  
20 ~ 30%

50 ~ 70%

MRI 가  
MRI

(9).

가  
T2 가

( 4).

- (Video - EEG Monitoring)

, MRI

가  
가

1. 가

1

15%

가 가

10/mm<sup>3</sup>

50/mm<sup>3</sup>

가

(10).

가

가

2. (Systemic Acidosis)

CK 가

pH

, CK 가 . pH가 7

가 CK 가

(10).

CK 가

2.

	Syncope	GTCS
Precipitating event	~50%	None
Falls	Flaccid or stiff	Stiff
Convulsions	~80%, usually < 30s, arrhythmic, multi - focal and/or generalized	Always, 1~2 min, rhythmic, generalized
Eyes	Open, transient upward or lateral deviation	Open often sustained deviation
Hallucinations	Late in the attack	May precede partial seizure
Incontinence	Rare	Common
Tongue bite	Rare	Common
Postictal confusion	< 30s	2~20 min
Prolactin, creatine kinase	Normal	Elevated

TIA

TIA

limb - shaking TIA

(REM

sleep behavior disorder),

3. prolactin 가

(panic attack),

(cataplexy), 가

(10, 12).

prolactin

가 , 10~20

(11).

가

prolactin 가 가

(pseudo - seizure)

prolactin 가 가

prolactin ACTH cortisol 가

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가

(transient ischemic attacks, TIA)

(10, 12). , , tongue bite

( 2).

CK

prolactin 가

. TIA

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