

소아기 뇌경색에 의한 간질의 치료

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Treatment of Epilepsies Associated with Cerebral Infarction in Childhood

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Objective : The authors present experience of treatment on the patients who suffered from epileptic seizures with ischemic stroke in their childhood.

Methods : We reviewed the clinical characteristics, neuroimaging findings, and electroencephalographic records of thirteen patients who suffered from seizures with stroke in childhood. Ten patients were improved to be seizure-free or to fall into only rare seizures with appropriate anticonvulsant medication. Three of these patients showed medical intractability in spite of appropriate multi-drug therapy, so they were carefully evaluated to consider the candidate for epilepsy surgery based on our sophisticated presurgical studies. Surgical intervention was performed in these selected 3 cases according to intracranial recordings with subdural grids, who had focal electroencephalographic abnormalities in diffuse cortical lesions.

Results : The series included 8 women and 5 men with ages at seizure onset ranging from 3 to 38 years (mean 14.3 years). Cerebral ischemia was caused by various life threatening early insults including febrile convulsion, difficult delivery, viral meningoencephalitis, near drowning, and severe dehydration. Simple partial seizure with or without secondary generalization was most commonly noted. Magnetic resonance image revealed a wide variation in size, shape, and location of the infarcted areas. Major vascular territory and watershed area infarction involving diffuse cerebral cortex was a powerful cause of post-stroke seizure. Excellent clinical result was achieved even in the patients who underwent surgery.

Conclusion : Control of late onset seizures related to childhood cerebral infarction is not a trivial one, because of its wide, sometimes multilobar territories. However, enthusiastic medical trial as well as comprehensive surgical consideration is essential for better seizure control related to quality of life.

KEY WORDS : Cerebral infarction in childhood · Epilepsy · Epilepsy surgery.

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3,4,6)

9)

6~8%

2,6,12)

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가

대상 및 방법

대상 12명, 41세, 27.7% .
 3~38, 14.3
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 13 가 6 ,
 , 가 3 , 3 ,
 , 10 1 .
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 , 가
 , (perinatal distress), , ,
 , (near drowning), .
 3
 (semiology), (major vascular ter-
 (EEG, Video - EEG telemetry), (CT, ritory infarction), (watershed zone infarction),
 MRI, SPECT), Wada (neuropsych- 가 (viable island)
 ology) phase I study (subdural strip (lacunar infarction)
 or grid electrode) 가 . 5 , 가 4 ,
 , propofol 1 , 가 1
 , 2 (Table 1).
 13 10
 (ECoG : elec-
 trocorticography)
 (tailored resection) 3
 1 Engel 6)

결 과

13 가 5 가 8

Table 1. Summary of 13 cases with epilepsy associated with cerebral infarction

Case	Sex/Age	Onset age	Location	Paresis	Early insult	Seizure type
*1	M/32	10	Lt MCA	+	Febrile illness	Sps, 2-gen
*2	M/38	22	Lt P-O	-	Unknown	Cps, 2-gen
3	M/23	15	Lt P-O	-	Unknown	Sps, 2-gen
4	F/32	13	Lt P-O	-	Hard delivery	Sps, 2-gen
5	F/41	38	Rt MCA	-	Measles	Sps, 2-gen
6	F/27	12	Rt MCA	+	Polio	Sps, 2-gen
7	F/24	21	Rt PCA	-	Premature	Sps
8	F/26	13	Rt BG	-	Unknown	Cps, 2-gen
9	F/19	3	Rt Hemi	+	Cardiac arrest	Gtc
10	M/41	15	Rt MCA	-	Hypoxia	Sps, 2-gen
11	M/12	7	Rt BG	+	Drowning	Sps
12	F/18	3	Rt MCA	+	Febrile convulsion	Sps
*13	F/35	3	Lt P-O	-	Severe diarrhea	Cps, 2-gen

* : Three surgical cases were indicated,

MCA : middle cerebral artery, P - O : parietooccipital, PCA : posterior cerebral artery, Hemi : hemisphere, BG : basal ganglia,
 sps, 2-gen : simple partial seizure with secondary generalization, cps, 2-gen : complex partial seizure with secondary generalization,
 sps : simple partial seizure, GTC : generalized tonic-clonic seizure

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(Fig. 1B).

증례

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35

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3~4

(Fig. 1A),

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(Fig. 2).

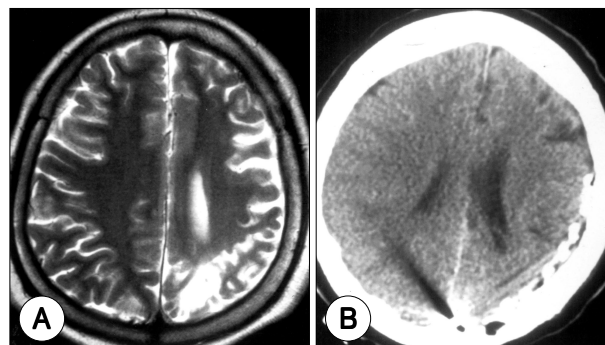


Fig. 1. The T2-weighted brain magnetic resonance image shows focal hyperintense encephalomalacia in the left parieto-occipital watershed zone(A). Postoperative computed tomography scan reveals a subdural grid that widely placed over the infarcted cortex(B).

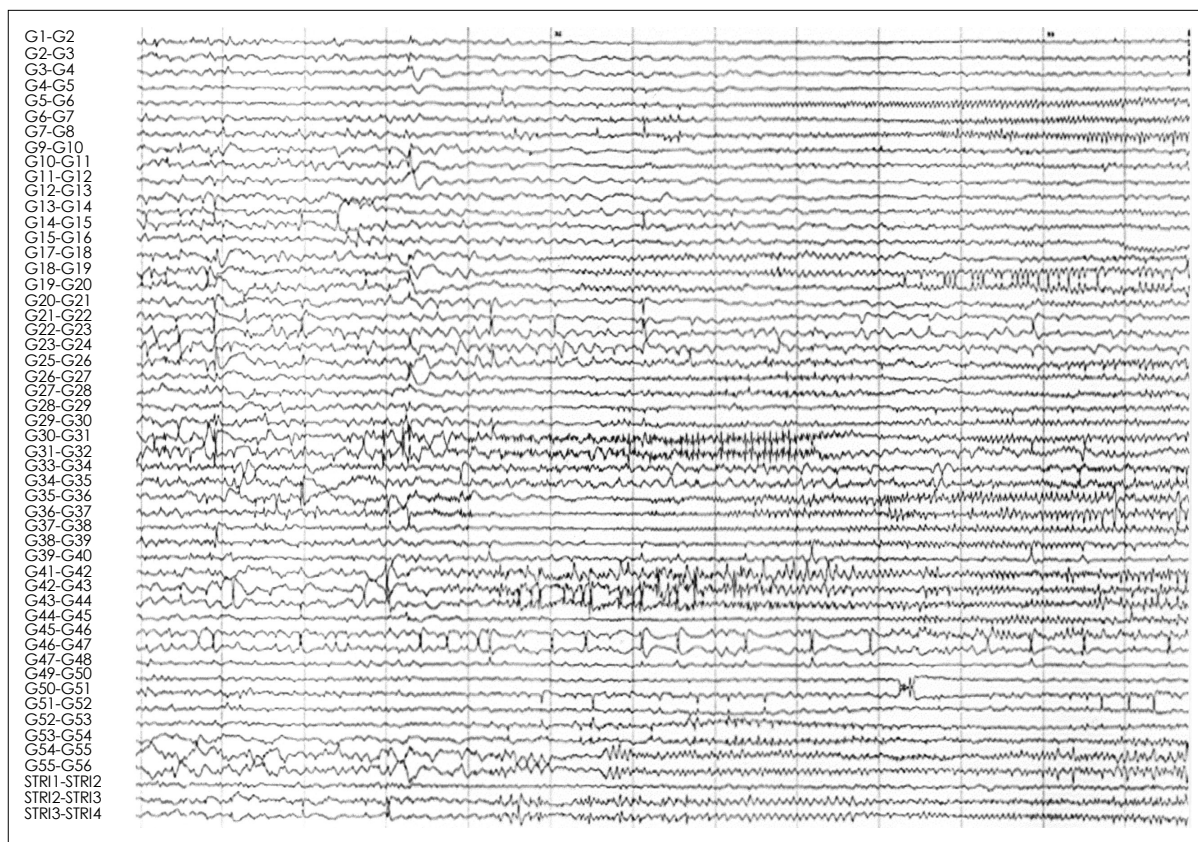


Fig. 2. Ictal electroencephalography. Low voltage fast activities were initiated from the G36-37 and spread over the G31-32, G42-43.

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가 (perinatal distress),

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