



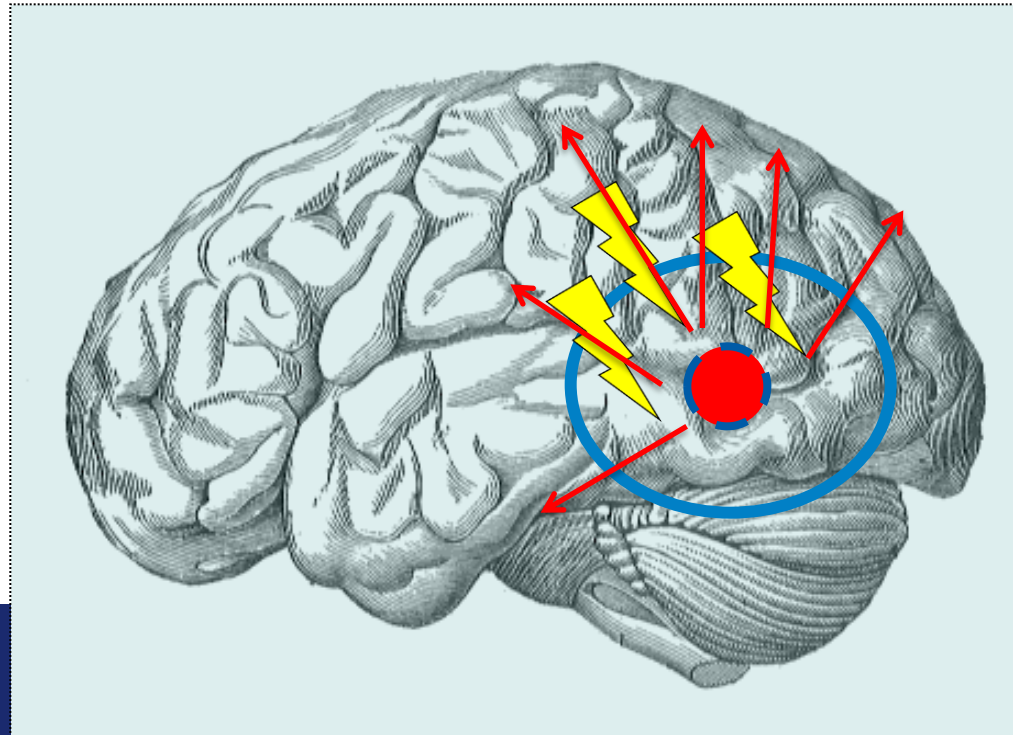
Hersencentrum

nieuwe classificatie van epilepsie

Floor Jansen

epileptische aanval

plotselinge kortdurende stoornis van de hersenen door een acute overmatige prikkeling van cellen in de hersenschors gepaard gaande met waarneembare verschijnselen




epileptische aanval

acuut = uitgelokt

- acute hersenschade
- andere ziekte
- < 7 dagen

chronisch = epilepsie

- niet uitgelokt
 - > 2 aanvallen
 - < 1 jaar
- 

koortsconvulsie

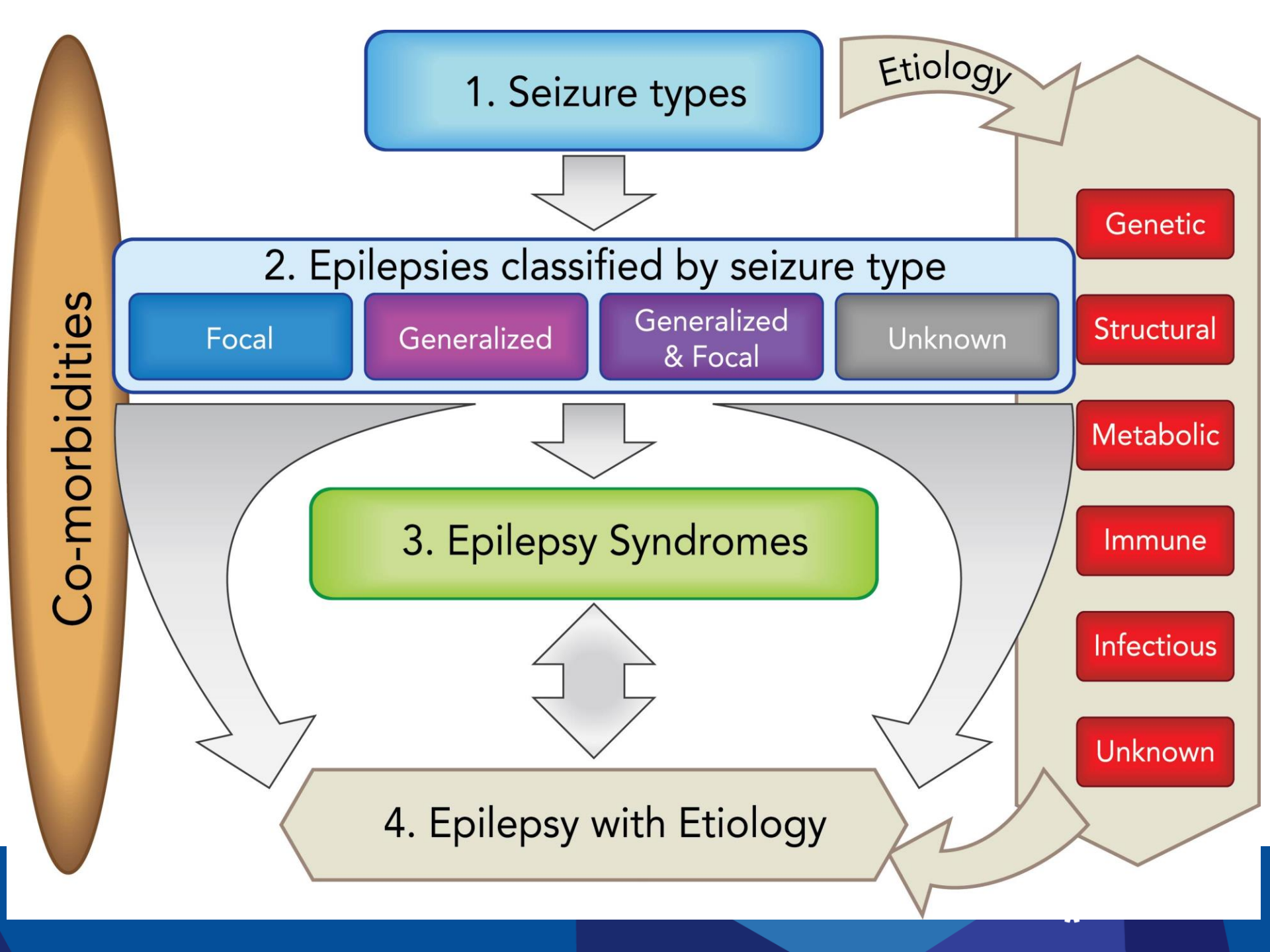
- 5 per 100 kinderen
- tussen 6 mnd en 6 jaren
- typische aanvallen bij 2/3
- atypische aanvallen bij 1/3
- vaak in familie voorkomend

- ≠ epilepsie

classificatie

- aanvalstype
- epilepsiesyndroom/ elektroklinisch syndroom
- etiologie → verschillende oorzaken





1. Seizure types

Etiology

2. Epilepsies classified by seizure type

Focal

Generalized

Generalized & Focal

Unknown

Genetic

Structural

Metabolic

Immune

Infectious

Unknown

3. Epilepsy Syndromes

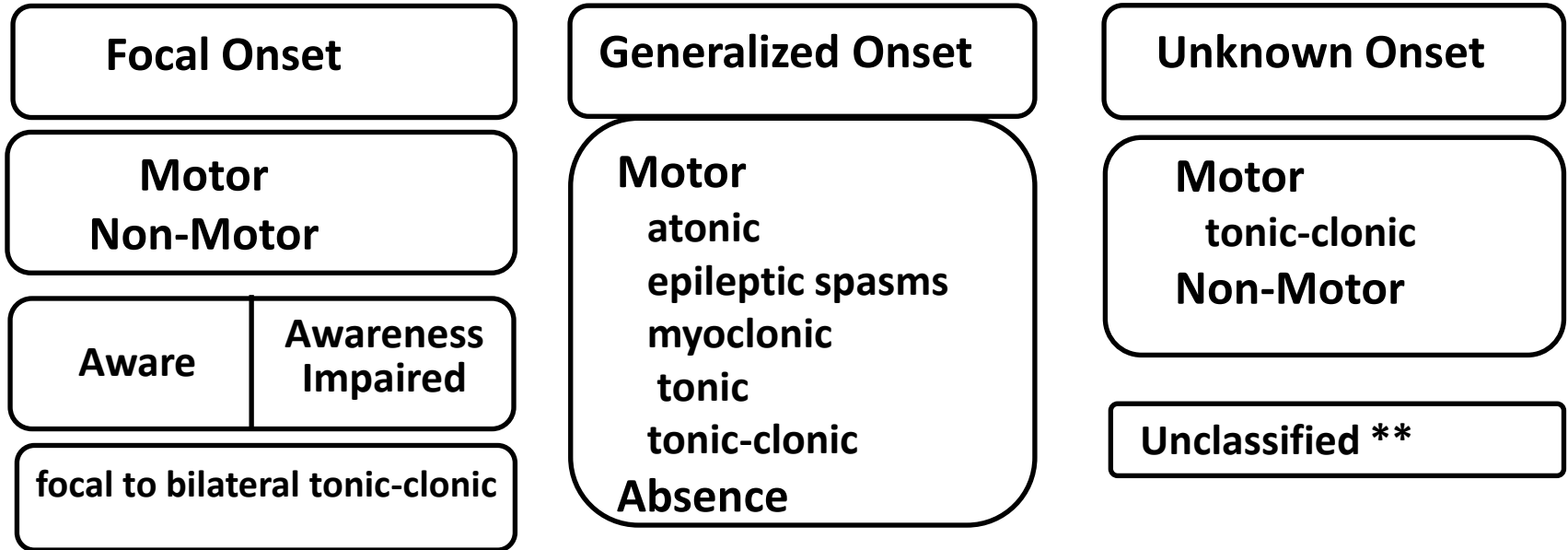
4. Epilepsy with Etiology

Co-morbidities

aanvalstype

- epileptische origine al vastgesteld
- soms stopt hierna ook classificatie
- bepaalt eerst aanvalsbegin
- daarna wordt onderscheiden: motorisch-niet motorisch

ILAE 2017 Classification of Seizure Types Basic Version*



* Definitions, other seizure types and descriptors are listed in the accompanying paper & glossary of terms.

** Due to inadequate information or inability to place in other categories

focale aanval

ontstaat in 1 hersenhelft

motorisch

- schokken
- verkramping
- automatische handelingen

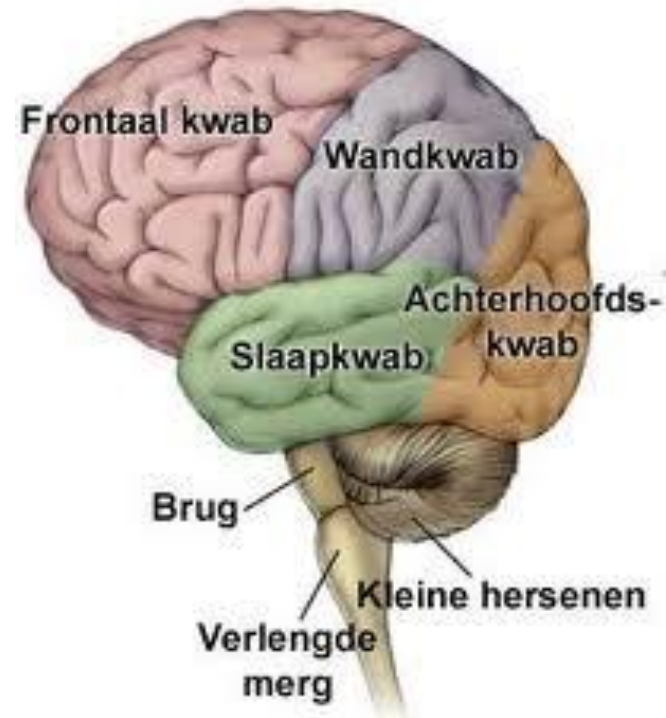
niet motorisch

- angst, onrust
- taal of geheugenstoornis

bewustzijn ?

→ zeer verschillend,

→ verschijnselen afhankelijk van gebieden betrokken bij de aanval



ILAE 2017 Classification of Seizure Types Expanded Version*

Focal Onset

Motor

automatisms
 behavior arrest
 atonic
 clonic
 epileptic spasms
 hyperkinetic
 myoclonic
 tonic

Non-Motor

autonomic
 cognitive
 emotional
 sensory

Aware

Awareness
Impaired

focal to bilateral tonic-clonic
 focal to bilateral other

Generalized Onset

Motor

atonic
 clonic
 epileptic spasms
 myoclonic
 myoclonic-atonic
 myoclonic-tonic-clonic
 tonic
 tonic-clonic

Absence

typical
 atypical
 myoclonic
 eyelid myoclonia

Unknown Onset

Motor

behavior arrest
 epileptic spasms
 tonic-clonic

Non-Motor

Unclassified **

• Definitions, other seizure types and descriptors are listed in the accompanying paper & glossary of terms.

** Due to inadequate information or inability to place in other categories



epileptic encephalopathy

R09:25:12

Fp2-F8

F8-T4

T4-T6

T6-O2

Fp1-F7

F7-T3

T3-T5

T5-O1

Fp2-F4

F4-C4

C4-P4

P4-O2

Fp1-F3

F3-C3

C3-P3

P3-O1

**epileptische activiteit zelf draagt bij
aan de ernst van de
ontwikkelingsproblemen boven
wat te verwachten is op basis van
de onderliggende oorzaak**

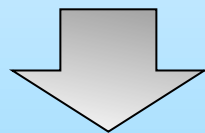
Berg et al 2010

Seizure types*

Focal

Generalized

Unknown



Epilepsy types

Focal

Generalized

Combined
Generalized
& Focal

Unknown



Epilepsy Syndromes

Etiology

Structural

Genetic

Infectious

Metabolic

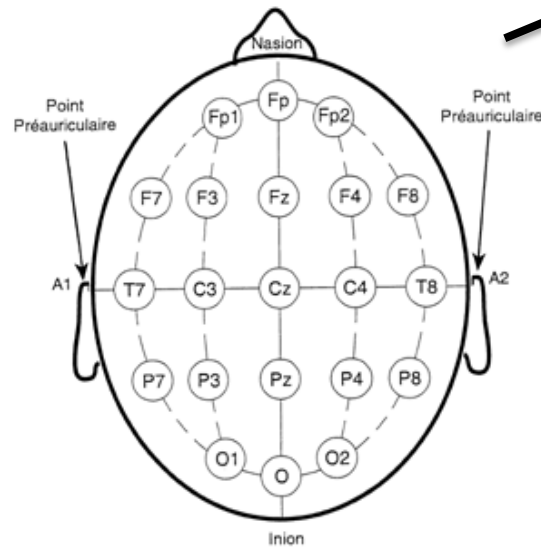
Immune

Unknown

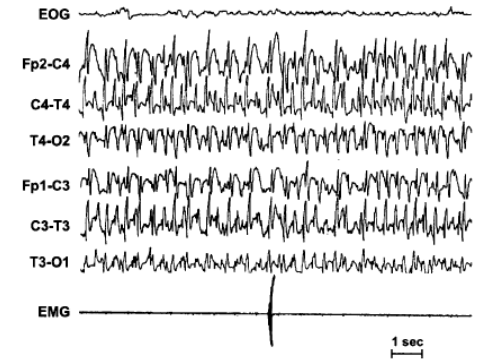
Co-morbidities

Epilepsy Syndromes

- leeftijd
- aanvalstype
- EEG patronen
- beeldvorming
- co-morbiditeit



ESES



neonataal < 44 wk

- benign familial neonatal epilepsy (BFNE)
- early myoclonic encephalopathy (EME)
- Ohtahara syndrome



zuigeling < 1 jaar

- myoclonic epilepsy in infancy (MEI)
- benign infantile epilepsy
- benign familial infantile epilepsy

- epilepsy of infancy with migrating focal seizures
- **West syndrome**
- **Dravet syndrome**
- myoclonic encephalopathy in nonprogressive disorders



kind < 12 jr

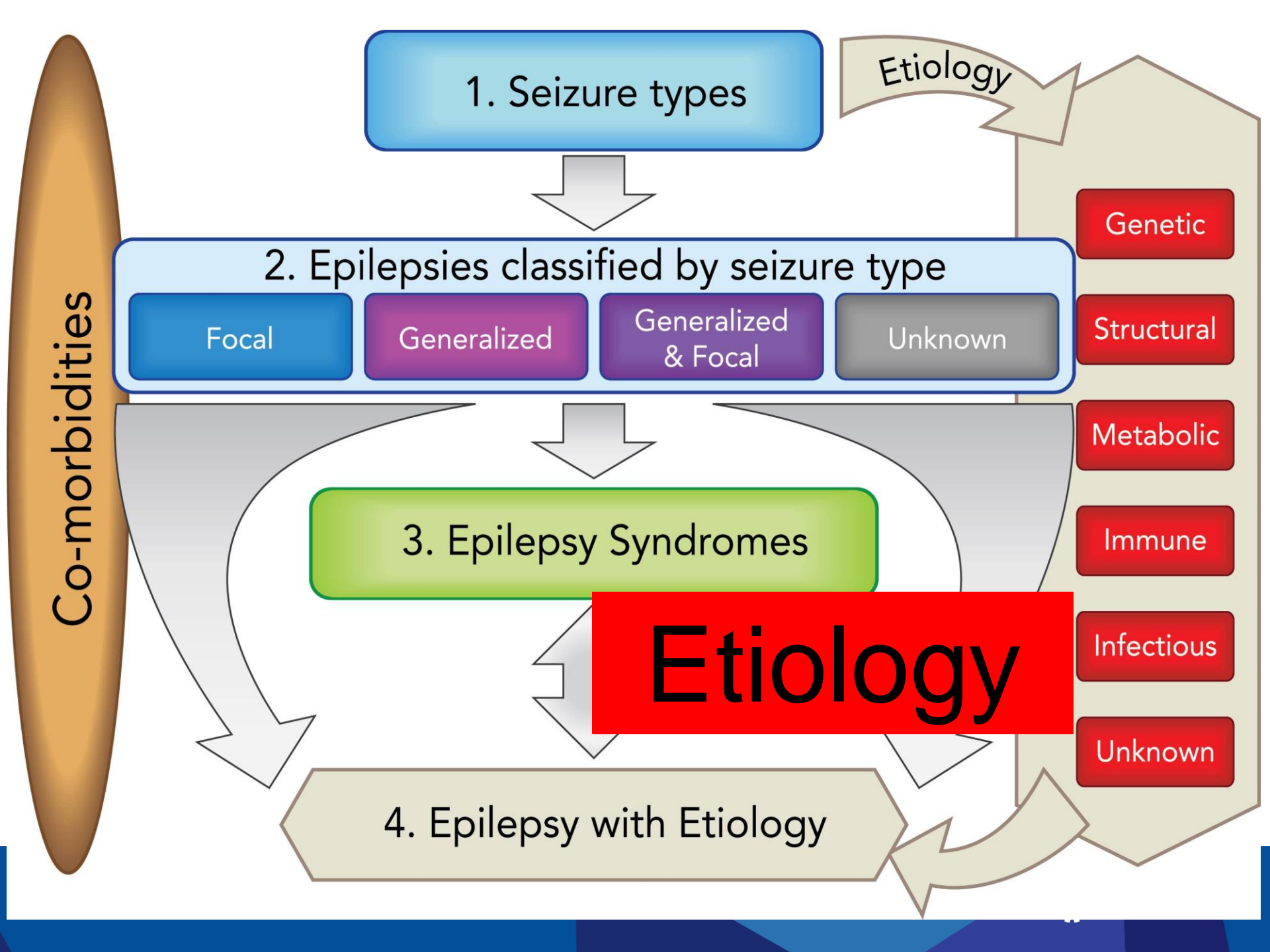
- febrile seizures plus (FS+)
- epilepsy with myoclonic absences
- epilepsy with myoclonic atonic (previously astatic) seizures
- Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
- childhood absence epilepsy (CAE)
- Panayiotopoulos syndrome
- benign epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes
- autosomal-dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy
- late onset childhood occipital epilepsy (Gastaut type)
- continuous spike-and-wave during sleep (CSWS/ESES)
- Landau-Kleffner syndrome (LKS)



adolescent < 18 jr

- juvenile absence epilepsy
- **juvenile myoclonic epilepsy**
- epilepsy with gegeneralized tonic-clonic seizures alone
- **progressive myoclonus epilepsies**
- autosomal dominant epilepsy with auditory features
- other familial temporal lobe epilepsy





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Etiology

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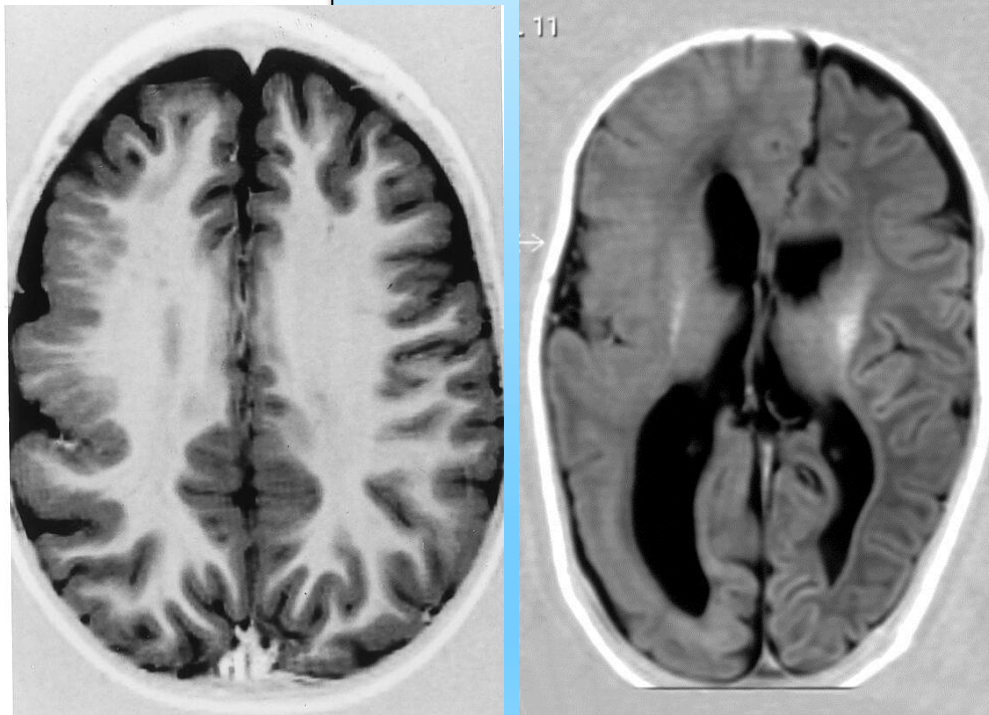
Genetic

Infectious

Metabolic

Immune

Unknown



Seizure types*

Focal

Generalized

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Etiology

Structural

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Infectious

Metabolic

Immune

Unknown

Dravet syndroom, Angelman



Seizure types*

Focal

Generalized

Unknown

Etiology

Structural

Genetic

Infectious

Metabolic

Immune

Unknown

hersenvliesontsteking



Seizure types*

Focal

Generalized

Unknown

Etiology

Structural

Genetic

Infectious

Metabolic

Immune

Unknown

Vit B6 tekort
glucose transporter stoornis



Seizure types*

Focal

Generalized

Unknown

Etiology

Structural

Genetic

Infectious

Metabolic

Immune

Unknown

auto antilichamen



Seizure types*

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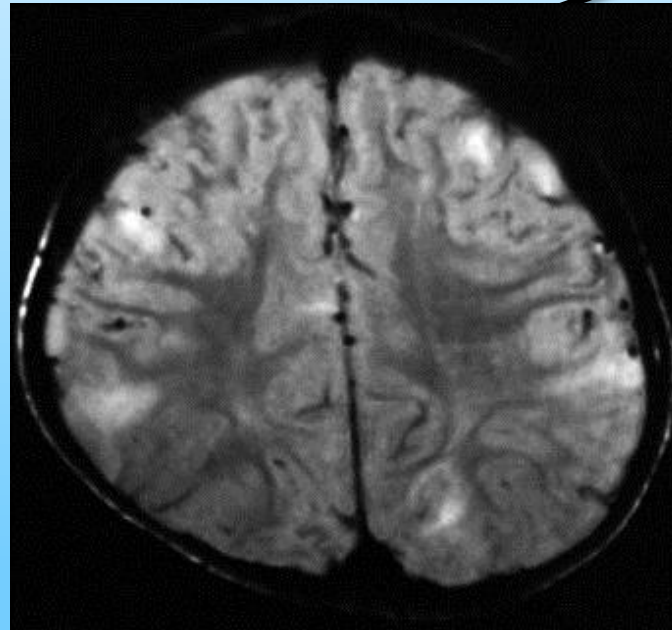
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Vit B 6 afhankelijke
epilepsie

belang van goede classificatie

- voorkomen belastend onderzoek
- gerichte behandeling
- inschatting prognose
 - epilepsie
 - ontwikkeling
- begeleiding
- genetische counseling

www.epilepsydiagnosis.org



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