

Answers

Someone who is diagnosed with Epilepsy has a tendency for fits or _____ **Seizures** _____, these can happen in any part of the brain. This occurs when electrical signals in the brain sent by _____ **Neurons** _____ are interrupted causing seizures and fits to occur. The causes of Epilepsy fall into three different categories:

1. _____ **Idiopathic** _____ Epilepsy – a generic tendency to have seizures occurs in the individual
2. _____ **Symptomatic** _____ Seizures – where a known cause is identified
3. _____ **Cryptogenic** _____ - the cause of the epilepsy is unknown.

There are multiple symptoms to seizures and it all depends on the type of seizure that occurs, symptoms include _____ **Going** _____ _____ **Stiff** _____, Short jerking movements of parts of the body and _____ **Convulsions** _____. These symptoms depend on the type of seizure, types of seizures include:

Simple _____ **Partial** _____ Seizures

- _____ **Parietal** _____ Lobe – a feeling of numbness through the arms and/or legs or the sensation that they are getting bigger or swelling.
- _____ **Frontal** _____ Lobe – a wave like feeling going through the cranium, also a stiffness or twitching can occur through the body.

_____ **Complex** _____ Partial Seizures

This type usually effects the _____ **Temporal** _____ Lobe and also effects a much larger part of the brain, the persons _____ **Conscious** _____ level will also be effected and repetitive movements also may occur.

Generalized Seizure

This is when the seizure spreads from one part of the brain to another, the person can become _____ **Unconscious** _____ they may have no memory of what has happened.

Other forms of seizures include Absences, Myoclonic _____ **Seizures** _____, Tonic Seizures, _____ **Atonic** _____ Seizures and Clonic Seizures.