

The the same type of seizure every time

Psychology, Behaviorism



The nervous system has numerous disorders. Though one order heard of today is a neurological disorder named epilepsy. When brain activity becomes unusual and causes a seizure that is the disorder known as epilepsy. These seizures happen unexpectedly and are different for each case or person. Anyone can have it. Epilepsy can have many different effects on a person when having a seizure. These seizures can affect many parts of your brain and how you function during the seizure. The seizures can cause a staring spell, temporary confusion, uncontrollable jerking movements, psychic symptoms, and loss of consciousness.

Symptoms of the seizure are different depending on the type of seizure a person has. Most of the time a person with epilepsy has the same type of seizure every time they have one. The seizure is based on how the abnormal brain activity starts.

The seizures can go which are either focal or generalized. Focal seizures is when the abnormal activity in the brain in in just one main area. A generalized seizure is where the abnormal activity is in both sides of the brain. Both of these can affect many things in the person's brain.

Doctors do many different tests when a person has epilepsy. These doctors Take this test to make sure you have this disorder, why you have it, and what kind of seizure you have. Two main test taken at first is a neurological exam and blood samples. A neurological exam is used to test the patient's motor abilities, behavior, and mental function. The blood test is taken to check for genetic conditions, infections, or other conditions that deal with the epilepsy disorder. More tests are ran to detect other abnormalities.

A common test ran to diagnose epilepsy is an electroencephalogram. This test includes attaching electrodes to the person's head and recording their brain activity. Other tests include a computerized tomography scan, a high density EEG, a magnetic resonance image, and many more. There are also tests that tell the doctors where the patient's seizure starts at in their brain.