



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

DISTRIBUTION AND DETERMINANTS OF EPILEPSY IN PEDIATRICS NEUROLOGY CLINIC

Thesis

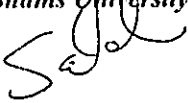
**Submitted in Fulfilment of Ph.D.Degree in
Childhood Studies
(Medical Department)**

BY

**Soheir Mohamed Kadry
*M.B.,B.Ch., M.Sc.,M.P.H.***

SUPERVISED BY

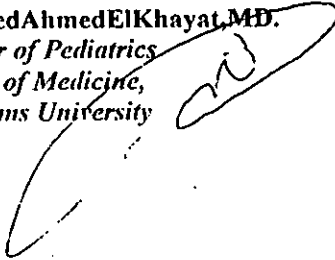
**Professor Dr Salah El Din Mostafa,MD
FACE (USA)
Head of Medical Department
Institute of Postgraduate ChildhoodStudies
Ain Shams University**



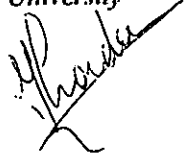
**Professor Dr.Ahmad Khashaba, MD
Professor of Pediatrics
Benha Faculty of Medicine,
Zagazig University**



**Professor Dr. HamedAhmedElKhayat,MD.
Professor of Pediatrics
Faculty of Medicine,
Ain Shams University**



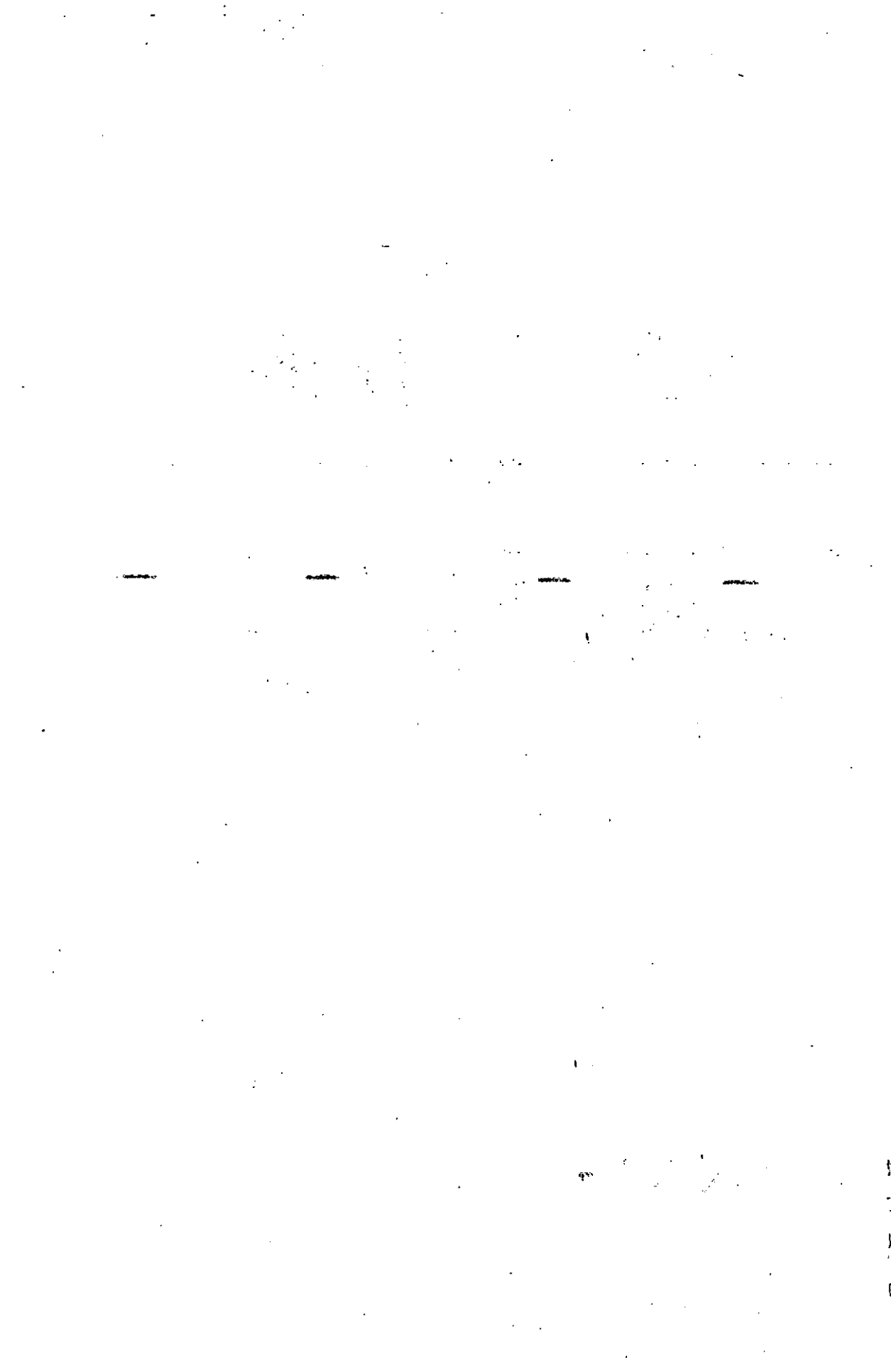
**Dr Ghada Farag El Dorry, MD.
Assistant Professor, Medical Department
Institute of Post Graduate ChildhoodStudies
Ain Shams University**

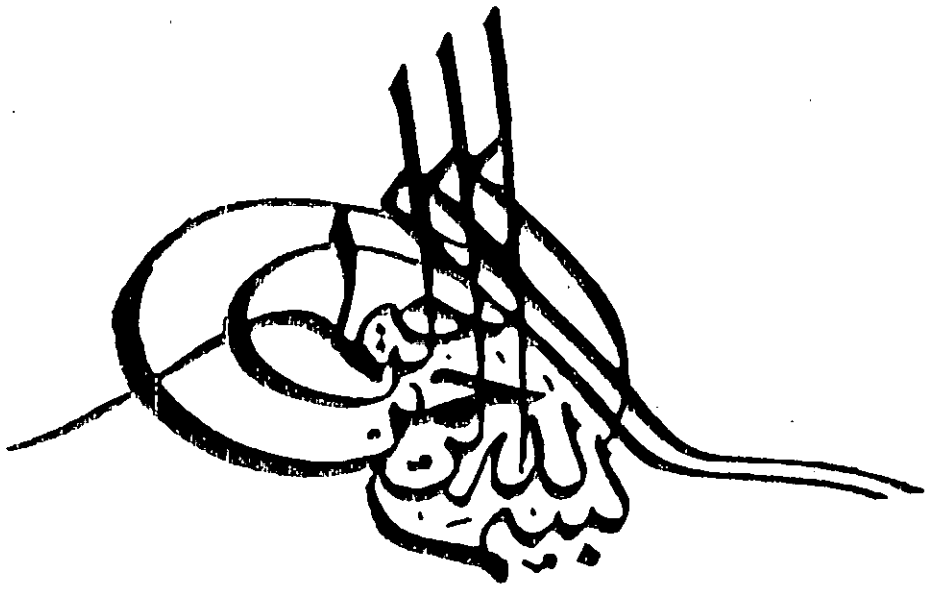


**Ain Shams University
Institute of Postgraduate
Childhood Studies
Medical Department**

2001

B N 170





”وَقُلْ سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ عَمَّا

”صَدَقَهُ الْبَرُّ الْقَتِيمُ“

سورة طه : آية (١١٤)

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my deep gratitude to my Professor Dr Salah El din Mostafa, Head of Medical Department, Institute of Post Graduate Childhood Studies Ain Shams University. It was a great experience working under his supervision, his great help and continous guidance. No words can express my great indebtedness.

I also offer my great thanks to Professor Dr Ahmad Khashaba Professor of Pediatrics, Benha University for his helpful suggestions and wise leading help throughout this work.

I am greatly indebted to Professor Dr Hamed El Khayat for sharing his great expertise, his valuable time , combined with his great interest and guidance throughout this work.

I am also very grateful to Dr Hoda Tamoum Lecturer of Pediatrics Ain Shams University for her great help. To her I really owe much more than I could express. She was always there when I needed her.

I thank Dr Ghada El Dorry Assistant Professor, Institute of Post graduate Childhood Studies, Ain Shams University for her help in this work..

I also thank all the medical staff of Ain Shams Neurology clinic and Institute of Post graduate Childhood Studies, Ain Shams University.

Lastly I would like to thank all the members of my family and colleagues for their great support which helped me to make this work come true.

Table of contents

	Chapter	Page N
1	Introduction and Aim of the work	1
2	Review of Litterature	3
	Etiology	5
	Incidence and prevalence	7
	Epidemiological Factors	14
	Risk factors	25
	Pathophysiology	30
	Classification	51
	Management	56
	Medical treatment strategies	67
	Prognosis	70
3	Subjects and methods	72
4	Results	97
5	Discussion	109
6	Summary , conclusion and recommendations	112
7	References	153
8	Appendix I (epilepsy sheet)	
	Appendix II (raw data)	
9	Arabic Summary.	155--



List of abbreviations:

ACTH	= Adrenocorticotrophic hormones
AEDs	= Antiepileptic drugs
AMPA	= Alfa amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic Acid subtype of glutamate.
ATP	= Adenosine triphosphate
AVM	= Arteriovenous malformation.
Ca ²⁺	= Calcium
CAE	= Childhood absence epilepsy
Cl	= Chloride
CNS	= Central nervous system
CRH	= Corticotropin-releasing hormone
CSF	= Cerebrospinal fluid
CT	= Computerized tomography
EAA	= Excitatory aminoacid
EEG	= Electroencephalogram
Fc	= Febrile convulsions
FH	= Family history
GABA	= Gama amino butyric acid
GAD	= Glutamic acid decarboxylase
HIV	= Human immuno deficiency virus
HS	= Highly significant
ILAE	= International league against epilepsy
IGE	= Idiopathic Genralized Epilepsy
JAE	= Juvenile absence epilepsy K ⁺ = Potassium
KA	= Kainic acid
JME	= Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy
LAP4	= L.2 amino-4-phosphonobutanoic acid
MEG	= Magnetoencephalography
Mg	= Magnesium
MRI	= Magnetic resonance imaging
Na ⁺	= Sodium
NCPP	= National Cooperative Perinatal Project
NF1	= NF1
NK	= Natural killer cells
NMDA	= N-methyl-D-aspartate subtype of glutamate receptor
No.	= Number of subjects
NS	= Non significant
PET	= Positron emission tomography
PLP	= Pyridoxal-5-phosphate
QA	= Quisqualic acid
S	= Significant
SD	= Standard deviation
SPECT	= Single photon emission computerized tomography
Ts	= Tuberos sclerosis
WHO	= World health organization

List of tables

Review Tables

	Title	Page
N		
I	Etiology of recurrent convulsions	4
II	Classification of seizure types	31
III	Classification of epilepsies and epilepsy syndromes	35
IV	Inborn errors of metabolism	48
V	Common Medications that cause seizures	50
VI	Drug of choice for different types of seizures	58
VII	Antiepileptic drugs in alphabetic order	59--62

Results Tables

1	Descriptive Data of epileptic patients	72
2	Descriptive Data of parents	73
3	Descriptive Data of epilepsy syndromes	76
4	Comparison between etiology and sex distribution	79
5	Comparison between etiology and Father Occupation	79
6	Comparison between etiology and father education	80
7	Comparison between etiology and mother occupation	80
8	Comparison between etiology and mother education	80
9	Comparison between etiology and residence	81
10	Comparison between etiology and birth place	81
11	Comparison between etiology and mode of delivery	81
12	Comparison between etiology and consanguinity	82
13	Comparison between etiology and FH of seizures	82
14	Comparison between etiology age of onset, duration, frequency of attacks	83
15	Comparison between etiology and EEG findings	83
16	Comparison between etiology and drug therapy	84
17	Comparison between etiology and response to therapy	84
18	Comparison between different types of seizures and sex distribution	85
19	Comparison between different types of seizures and consanguinity	85
20	Comparison between different types of seizures FH of seizures	86
21	Comparison between different types of seizures and etiology	86
22	Comparison between types of seizures age of onset frequency and duration of attacks	87