

# 돌발성 임상양상의 감별 진단을 위한 임상 소견과 전기생리검사간 연관성



구 대 림

보라매병원 신경과

## Clinical and electrophysiological correlates for differential diagnosis of nocturnal paroxysmal events

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The differential diagnosis of paroxysmal event and epileptic seizure during sleep represents a significant challenge for the clinician. Diagnostic error or uncertainty is common problem in this situation, particularly with respect to nocturnal epileptic seizure. Epileptic seizures are characterized by spontaneous, highly synchronized abnormal electrical discharges from the brain. Unfortunately nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy has variable and often unusual presentation. Paroxysmal events such as non-epileptic seizures are not caused by abnormal brain electrical activity. It is important to identify the difference between epileptic seizures and other paroxysmal events. The best way of the differentiation of these conditions is video electroencephalography (EEG) recording. In mainly nocturnal events, polysomnography with video EEG recording can be a better choice. However, it is not easy to distinguish nocturnal epileptic seizure and non-epileptic seizure in patients with atypical or unusual semiology. The comprehensive understanding and optimal therapeutic decision for these conditions is important to lower the prescription rate of antiepileptic drugs in patients with nocturnal paroxysmal events.

**Key Words:** Paroxysmal event, Epileptic seizure, Electroencephalography, Polysomnography

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