Index

Note: Page numbers in **bold** refer to illustrations

A

A-B Neuropsychological Assessment Scale (ABNAS), 47
absence status epilepticus, 39
accelerated long-term forgetting, 54
acute seizures, 203–204
acute, brief interictal psychosis (AIP), 152
adjustment, 99
adults, epilepsy in, 203–213, See also elderly people, epilepsy in
adverse drug reactions (ADRs), 110–117
AED–antimicrobial drug interactions, 113–114
antifungal agents, 113
antituberculosis agents, 113–114
antiviral agents, 114
carbapenem antibiotics, 114
AED–antineoplastic drug interactions, 114
AED–cardioactive drug interactions, 114–115
AED–psychotropic drug interactions, 115
antidepressants, 115
antipsychotics, 115
clinically important interactions and, 110–117
AED–AED interactions, 112–113
diagnosis, 112
epidemiology, 110–111
interactions mediated by enzyme induction, 113
interactions mediated by enzyme inhibition, 112–113
pathophysiology/etiology, 111–112
pharmacodynamic interactions, 111
pharmacokinetic interactions, 111
concentration-related, 116
pears, 117
practical aspects and treatment, 115–117
adverse effects in epilepsy, 103–109
measurement, 103–109
recognition, 103–109
taxonomy, 103–109
adverse effects of epilepsy therapies, minimizing, 120–124
defining, 121
drug selection principles for, 121–123
gender and, 122
general strategies for, 121
identifying, 121
practical approaches to, 123–124
principles and practice, 120–124
Adverse Event Profile (AEP), 4, 103, 106–109
adverse seizure medication effects, 105–106
classification, 105–106
systematic screening for, clinical utility of, 106–109
taxonomy of, 105–106
AED–antimicrobial drug interactions, 113–114
Age-acquired syndromes, 70–71
alcohol consumption and epilepsy, 252–256
Alpers–Huttenlocher syndrome, 131
American Academy of Neurology (AAN), 259
American Epilepsy Society (AES), 259
American Medical Association (AMA), 261
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 261, 263
amphetamines, 255
anteror temporal lobectomy (ATL), 74
anthropometry, 198
adults, 198
children, 198
anticonvulsant medications
cognitive effects of, 74–79
factors associated, 75
differential anticonvulsant effects, 75
antidepressants, 115
antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), 3, 74, 116
AED–AED interactions, 112–113
AED–antimicrobial drug interactions, 113–114
AED–antineoplastic drug interactions, 114
AED–cardioactive drug interactions, 114–115
AED–psychotropic drug interactions, 115
and comorbidity risk factors, 10
concentration-related adverse effects of, 116
in elderly patients, 207
and fetal development, 136–143, See also under fetal development
first-generation AEDs, 75
and nutritional factors, 10
and obesity, 197
role in anxiety, 160–161
antiepileptic medication adverse effects, assessing, 103–104
historical perspective, 103–104
antifungal agents, 113
antipsychotics, 115
antituberculosis agents, 113–114
antiviral agents, 114
anxiety disorders and epilepsy, 20, 149–151, 197
diagnosis/evaluation, 150–151
epidemiology, 149–150
etiology, 150
pathophysiology, 150
prognosis, 151
treatment, 151
anxiety disorders and QOLIE, 159–161
AEDs role in, 160–161
definition, 159–160
factors influencing, 162, 163
anxiety disorders and QOLIE (continued)
manifestation of anxiety, 160
prevalence, 163
anxiety neurosis, 248
atomoxetine, 65
attention, 97
attention process training (APT), 97
attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), 50, 63–66, 89, 241, 248
attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), 50, 63–66, 89, 241, 248
evolving, 64–65
prevalence, 63–64
treatment, 65–66
atypical absence status epilepticus, 42
Autism Behavior Checklist (ABC), 90
autism, 88–92
complex etiology of, 89
definition, 88–90
Dravet syndrome, 90
and epilepsy, 88–92
epilepsy and epileptiform EEG abnormalities in, 91–92
etiology, 88–90
inadequate language, 89
subtypes, 88–90
West syndrome, 90
autistic regression, 89
autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal-lobe epilepsy, 233
availability bias, 17
B
balance disorders in epilepsy, 216–221
diagnosis/evaluation, 218–219
epidemiology, 216–217
etiology, 217–218
management, 219–220
pathophysiology, 217
Balance Outcome Measure for Elder Rehabilitation (BOOMER), 219
barbiturates, 255–256
Bear–Fedio Inventory (BFI), 173
behavioral disorders in epilepsy, 68–71
data animal, 68–69
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 9, 253
benign epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes (BECTS), 232
benign nocturnal alternating hemiplegia of childhood (BNAHC), 237
benign rolandic epilepsy (BRE), 50, 230, 233
childhood with centrotemporal spikes/benign rolandic epilepsy, 51–52
benzodiazepines, 42, 141, 253, 255–256
Berg Balance Scale scores, 218
biologically-based practices, 243–247
blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD), 48
blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) MRI imaging, 80
body mass index (BMI), 195
bone health in epilepsy, 224–228
bone turnover markers, 226–227
diagnosis, 226–227
epidemiology, 225
evaluation, 226–227
fracture rates, 224
management, 227–228
pathophysiology, 225–226
prognosis, 228
bone mineral density (BMD), 224
borderline personality disorder (BPD), 175
Boston Naming Test, 79
burden of epilepsy, 136–137
burden of normalcy, 99
C
idiosyncratic adverse effects associated with, 131–132
carbamazepine-epoxide, 112
carbapenem antibiotics, 114
cardiac risk-factor assessment, 199
catastrophic epilepsies, 71
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 9
centrotemporal spikes/benign rolandic epilepsy, 51–52
Charles Bonnet syndrome, 237
Child Neurology Society, 129
Child or Adolescent Symptom Inventories, 63
childhood absence epilepsy (CAE), 32–33, 35–35, 32–33, 131
diffuse neurocognitive problems in, 53
neuropsychiatric problems in, 53
Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS), 92
corticosteroids, 114
cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), 187, 243
cognitive biases, 17
cognitive deficits, treatment of, 83–84
cognitive domain impairments in epilepsy, 29–71, See also consciousness impairment in epilepsy; ictal cognitive impairments
causes of, 29–71
types of, 29–71
cognitive effects of epilepsy therapies, 74–84
anticovulsant medications, 74–79
factors affecting, 74
of surgical epilepsy treatments, 79–83, See also individual entry
cognitive functioning, epilepsy-related factors impacting, 46
cognitive problems in epilepsy, 20, 54–55
awareness and assessment of, 54–55
direct therapeutic approaches for, 55–56
in newly diagnosed and chronic epilepsies, 46–47
in newly diagnosed and chronic epilepsies, 46–47
cognitive rehabilitation strategies in epilepsy, 94–100
adjustment, 99
approach, 95
assessment, 95–98
attention, 97
background, 95
burden of normalcy, 99
common measures, 96
comorbidities and dual diagnoses, 96
connection to rehabilitation, 95
memory, 97
monitoring, 95
nonepileptic events and psychological factors, 96
primary cognitive complaints, 97
processing speed, 97–98
cognitive–behavioral therapy (CBT), 200
coma, NCSE in, 41
comborbidities in epilepsy, 7–11, 15–22
and dual diagnoses, 96
health behavior, 9–10
impact, 7–11
and lifestyle factors, 9–10
physician–patient interactions, 9
poverty, 8
psychosocial factors, 7–8
range, 7–11
sleep problems, 9
social support, 8
socioeconomic factors, 8
somatic health issues, 8–9
comorbidity risk factors, AEDs and, 10
complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in epilepsy,
biologically-based practices, 243–247
energy medicine, 247–248
herbal remedies, 243–247
mind–body medicine, 242–243
publications reporting use of, 244–245
in Western countries, 242
whole medical systems, 248
complex etiology of autism, 89
complex partial seizures (CPS), 47, 90
complex partial status epilepticus, 40–41
concentration-related adverse effects of AEDs, 116
consciousness impairment in epilepsy, 31–35
childhood absence epilepsy (CAE), 32–33
resting-state brain networks, consciousness and, 33–35
Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT), 24
continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), 230
continuous spikes and waves during slow-wave sleep syndrome (CSWS), 70
Cortical mapping, 81
corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), 150
courtesy stigma, 16
cryptogenic (nonlesional) epilepsies, 51
C-terminal telopeptide (CTX), 226
cycles of stigma, 17
D
default networks, 34–35
default-mode network, 49
delavirdine, 114
depression, 19, 197
developmental behavioral disorder (DBD), 90
developmental disorders in epilepsy, 68–71
animal data, 68–69
dietician advice, weight monitoring and, 199–200
differential anticonvulsant effects, 75
diltiazem, 114
disordered attention and epilepsy, 63–66
donepezil, 55
doxifluridine, 114
Dravet syndrome, 71, 90
driving issues in epilepsy, 258–261
awareness of driving regulation and requirements, 260–261
restrictions, 258–259
risk, 259–260
drug interactions in elderly, 209–210
drug selection principles for minimizing adverse effects, 121–123
drug therapy, initiating and monitoring, 210
drug use in persons with preexisting epilepsy, 256
duration of epilepsy, 46–47
dysexecutive impairments in epilepsy, 45–56
E
education and health promotion, 199
etavirenz, 114
everalpast, 219
epilepsy in elderly, 203–213
acute seizures, 203–204
AEDs in elderly patients, 207
advantages, 208–209
disadvantages, 208–209
aging brain, 203–213
chronic seizures, 204
diagnostic evaluation, 204–205
drug interactions, 209–210
drug therapy, initiating and monitoring, 210
EEG, 205–206
epidemiology, 203–204
etiologies, 203–204
falls and fractures, 210
medication selection, 206–207
neuroimaging, 206
nonmedication therapies, 211
pathophysiology, 203–204
psychosocial implications, 211–212
side effects, 207–209
status epilepticus, 204
therapies selection, 203–213
treatment, 206–211
vascular disease, 203–213
employment issues in epilepsy, 261–264
reasonable accommodations for people with epilepsy, 262
specific job restrictions, 262–264
energy medicine, 247–248
Epilepsy Foundation of America (EFA), 259
epilepticus during slow-wave sleep (ESES), 51
epileptiform EEG abnormalities in autism, 91–92
Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), 163
eratpenem, 114
erthromycin, 114, 209
eslicarbazepine acetate, 75, 116
ethosuximide, 116, 128, 131, 141
European International (EURAP), 137
excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS), 161, 234
executive function in epilepsy, 45–46
exercise, 9–10, 197
extratemporal focal epilepsies, 50–52
Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, 177–178
ezogabine, 128, 133–134
F
fall risk in patients with epilepsy, 210, 216–221, 220, See also
balance disorders in epilepsy
Falls Efficacy Scale –International (FES-I), 219
Falls Risk Assessment Tool (FRAT), 219
familiarity bias, 17–18
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), 264
Index

felbamate, 75, 113, 128, 129–130, 142, 208
fetal development, 136–143
antiepileptic drug (AEDs) therapy and, 136–143
developmental defects, 142
effect on unborn fetuses, 139
epidemiology, 137
Ethics Committee, 137
folate, 138
malformation, 139
polytherapy considerations, 138
pregnancy registers, 137–138
teratogenicity of individual AEDs, 138–141
fetal malformations (FMs), 136
first-generation AEDs, 75
fluconazole, 113
5-fluorouracil, 114
fluoxetine, 115
fluvoxamine, 115
local epilepsies, 69–70
local onset, NCSE of, 40
folate, 138
Folstein Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), 55
fracture rates, 224, See also bone health in epilepsy
fractures, in elderly, 210
fragile X syndrome (FXS), 91
free-floating anxiety, 160
frontal-lobe dysfunction, 175
frontal-lobe epilepsy (FLE), 50–51, 174
functional connectivity, 34
functional MRI, 80–81
functional-connectivity (FC), 48
G
 gabapentin (GBP), 75–76, 116, 122, 123, 141, 142, 206, 208, 218
gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), 69
generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), 248
Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-Item (GAD-7) scale, 5
generalized anxiety, 20
German Registry for Serious Cutaneous Reactions, 130
Geschwind syndrome, 172–174
ghrelin, 197
Goal Management Training (GMT), 98
check stage, 98
define stage, 98
do it stage, 98
learn stage, 98
list stage, 98
stop stage, 98
guanfacine, 65
H
 haloperidol, 115
health behavior, 9–10
sleep problems, 9
health-related quality of life (HRQOL), 20
herbal remedies, 243–247
heroin, 255
high-dose topiramate, 122
Home Falls and Accidents Screening Tool (HOME FAST), 219
Hopkins Verbal Learning Test, 85
hormonal changes and epilepsy, 196–197
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), 159
25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OHD), 217
hypomagnesemia, 253
hyponatremia, 132, 253
hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA), 150
hypothyroidism, 10, 196
hypersparhythmia, 127
I
 ictal cognitive impairments, 38–43
due to nonconvulsive status epilepticus, 38–43
absence status epilepticus, 39
clinical setting, 38–39
 ictal factors, 4
seizure frequency, 4
seizure severity, 4
ictal psychosocial-postictal psychosis (PIP), 152
ictal single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) studies, 31–32
idiopathic generalized epilepsies (IGE), 69–70
idiosyncratic adverse side effects of AEDs, 127–134
with carbamazepine, 131–132
counseling, 127–134
with ethosuximide, 131
with eszogabine, 133–134
idiosyncratic allergic rash risk, 130–131
in Lennox–Gastaut syndrome treatment, 128–130
infantile spasms treatment, therapeutic considerations, 127–128
with oxcarbazepine, 131–132
prevention, 127–134
retigabine, 133
risk, 127–134
with rufinamide, 133
with topiramate, 132–133
with valproate, 131
with zonisamide, 132–133
imipenem, 114
imipramine, 115
indinavir, 114
infantile spasms treatment, idiopathic generalized epilepsy reactions in, 127–128
intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH), 217
intellectual impairment (mental retardation), 89
Intercital cognitive disabilities (ICD), 91
interictal dysphoric disorder (IDD), 147
Intercital epileptiform discharges (IEDs), 46, 53–54, 230
transient cognitive impairments associated with, 53–54
interictal factors, 4–5
interictal personality, limitations of studies investigating, 173
interictal state, importance of, 3–5
International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) Commission, 103, 243, 261
J
 Janz syndrome, 174–175
Josamycin, 114
juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME), 47–54, 172, 174–175, 230, 233
K
 ketoconazole, 113
ketogenic diet, 128
Kluver–Bucy syndrome, 172
Kokmen Short Test of Mental Status (STMS), 55
L
 laboratory markers and investigations, 199
laocasamide, 76, 116, 142, 208
lamotrigine (LTG), 65, 76, 115, 116, 122, 128, 130, 141, 206, 208, 209, 218
Landau–Kleffner syndrome (LKS), 51, 232, 233
language and cognitive biases, 16–18
language in epilepsy, 45–46
laws protecting people with epilepsy, 261–262
Lennox–Gastaut syndrome (LGS), 42, 128, 232, 233
treatment, idiosyncratic adverse drug reactions in, 128–130
leptin, 197
levetiracetam (LEV), 76, 116, 122, 123, 141, 142, 208
lifestyle and risk-factor modification, 199
lifestyle factors, 9–10, 20
exercise, 9–10
nutrition, 10
smoking, 9
limbic status epilepticus, 152
macrolides, 114
Maintenance of Wakefulness Test (MWT), 234
malformation, 139
marijuana, 253–254
memory, 97
memory impairments in epilepsy, 45–56
memory problems in epilepsy, 54–55
awareness and assessment of, 54–55
direct therapeutic approaches for, 55–56
methamphetamine, 255
3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), 255
methylphenidate, 65
mind body medicine, 242–243
Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), 55
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), 79, 172
mitochondrial dysfunction, 92
mood disorders and epilepsy, 19, 147–149
diagnosis/evaluation, 148–149
epidemiology, 147–148
etiologies, 148
pathophysiology, 148
prognosis, 149
treatment, 149
multiple subpial transections (MSTs), 232
myoclonic–astatic epilepsy (MAE), 71
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM), 241
National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 10
National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 261
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 258
N-desmethylclobazam, 113
nelfinavir, 114
nevoxalbital, 114
network inhibition hypothesis, 32
Neurodevelopmental Effects of Antiepileptic Drugs (NEAD), 142
neuroimaging, 206
Neurological Disorders Depression Inventory for Epilepsy (NDDI-E), 5, 148
neuropsychological testing, 79–80
Neuroticism-Extroversion-Openness Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), 172
Neuroticism-Extroversion-Openness Personality Inventory (NEO-PI), 172
nevirapine, 114
new (second-generation) AEDS, 141–142
newly diagnosed epilepsy patients (NEWQOL), 4
nocturnal epileptic seizures, 232
nocturnal events
distinguishing features of, 235
non-state-dependent parasomnias, 235
NREM parasomnias, 235
physiologic/psychogenic nocturnal events, 235
REM parasomnias, 235
sleep-related epilepsies, 235
nocturnal frontal-lobe epilepsy (NFLE), 232
nocturnal panic attacks, 237–238
nocturnal temporal-lobe epilepsy, 233
nonadherence behaviors, 18
nonconvulsive status epilepticus (NCSE), 38–43, 152. See also under ictal cognitive impairments in coma, 41
complex partial status epilepticus, 40–41
diagnosis of, 41–42
disorders that can mimic, 39
of focal onset, 40
frontal NCSE differentiation from temporal status epilepticus, 41
new onset in later life, 39–40
signs of, 38
symptoms of, 38
treatment, 42–43
nonnepileptic events and psychological factors, 96
nonmedication therapies, for elderly, 211
epilepsy surgery, 211
vagus nerve stimulation (VNS), 211
non-state-dependent parasomnias, 235
NREM parasomnias, 235
N-terminal telopeptide (NTX), 226
nutrition, 10
nutritional factors, AEDs and, 10
obesity and epilepsy, 195–200
AEDs, 197
anthropometry, 198
body mass index (BMI), 195
cardiovascular risk-factor assessment, 199
education and health promotion, 199
epidemiology, 196
epilepsy and hormonal changes, 196–197
evaluation, 198
exercise, 197
hypothyroidism, 196
laboratory markers and investigations, 199
lifestyle and risk-factor modification, 199
medications, 200
pathophysiology, 196–199
psychiatric comorbidities, 197–198
thyroid function abnormalities, 196
weight gain and obesity, 198
weight monitoring and dietician advice, 199–200
weight record, 198
obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD), 7, 20, 89
obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 161, 230
occupational epilepsy (OLE), 51
omega-3 fatty acids, 247
oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), 64
oxcarbazepine (OXC), 65, 75–77, 113, 116, 122, 123, 128, 130–132, 141, 208

P
panic attacks, 20
panic disorder, 20
parietal–temporal–occipital (PTO) association, 70
paroxysmal occipital headache, 70
personality and epilepsy, 171–179
Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, 177
MMPI studies, 177
personality assessment, 172
personality effects on postoperative outcomes, 177
personality rating scales, 177
and QOL, relationship between, 177–178
Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI), 174
personality disorder in mixed epilepsy patients, 175–176
surgery effect, 176–177
person-centered language (PCL), 18
phenobarbital, 10, 103, 116, 122, 130, 208, 243
phenobarbitone, 138
phenytoin, 103, 116, 122, 128, 130, 138, 208, 243
physician–patient interactions, 9
Physiological Profile Assessment (PPA), 219
Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), 163
POLG1, 131
polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), 196
posterior cingulate cortex (PCC), 49
postoperative outcomes, personality effects on, 177
post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 186
poverty, 8
pregabalin, 77, 116, 122, 208
pregnancy, AED exposure in, 138, See also under fetal development
pregnancy registers, 137–138
Prevention of Falls Network Europe (ProFaNE) Web, 219
preview, question, read, state, test (PQRST), 97
primary cognitive complaints, 97
primary generalized epilepsies (PGE), 47–54, 137
and cognitive impairments, 52–53
pridomine, 103, 116, 122
procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide (P1NP), 226
Profile of Mood States (POMS), 10
pseudoexuerses, 96
psychiatric comorbidities, 197–198
psychiatric disorders, 19–20
anxiety disorders, 20
depression, 19
generalized anxiety, 20
mood disorders, 19
obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD), 20
panic attacks, 20
panic disorder, 20
psychogenic attacks and epilepsy, 183–189
clinical features suggestive of, 185
clinical semilogic features, 185
historical features, 185
diagnosis, 185
diagnostic investigations, 186–187
epidemiology, 184
etiology, 184–185
follow-up, 188
pathophysiology, 184
prognosis, 188
treatment, 187–188
psychogenic nonepileptic spells (PNES), 238
psychological distress in epilepsy people, 162–167
prevalence and nature of, investigating, 162–167
psychoses of epilepsy (POE), 151–153
diagnosis/evaluation, 152
epidemiology, 151–152
etiology, 152
pathogenesis, 152
prognosis, 153
treatment, 152–153
psychosocial factors in epilepsy, 7–8
psychosocial implications of seizures in older people, 211–212
Quality of Life in Epilepsy (QOLIE), 3–5, Set also anxiety disorders and QOLIE; sleep disorders and QOLIE
conceptual model of, 5
impact, 20–21
measuring tools, 3–4
overall QOL, factors contributing to, 167
QOLIE-10, 3
QOLIE-31, 3
QOLIE-89, 3, 10
stigma and, 21
Quality of Life in Epilepsy-89 (QOLIE-89), 104–105
adverse medication effects on, 104
reasonable accommodations for people with epilepsy, 262
recreation issues in epilepsy, 264
REM parasomnias, 235
repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), 56
resting-state brain networks and epilepsy, 33–35
retigabine, 116, 133
Rett syndrome, 91
Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test or Paired Associates, 79
rhythmic movement disorder (RMD), 237
risk, in driving, 259–260
risperidone, 115
ritonavir, 114
Rorschach test, 171
Rorschach test, 171
S
saquinavir, 114
seizure-free interval (SFI), 259
selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), 188
sertraline, 115
severe myoclonic epilepsy (SME), 71
sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG), 226
Short Test of Mental Status (STMS), 55
sleep and epilepsy, 230–238
common sleep-related epilepsies, 232–234
differential diagnosis, 234–238
evaluation, 234–238
excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS), 234
Landau–Kleffner syndrome (LKS), 232, 233
Lennox–Gastaut syndrome (LGS), 232, 233
nocturnal epileptic seizures, 232, 233
pathophysiology, 230–231
rhythmic movement disorder (RMD), 237
supplementary sensorimotor area (SSMA) epilepsy, 232
treatment, 238
sleep disorders and QOLIE, 161–162
factors influencing, 162, 163
manifestation, 161–162
prevalence, 163
sleep problems, 9
sleep-related epilepsies, 235
smoking, 9
social support, 8
socialization issues in epilepsy, 264
socioeconomic factors, 8
somatic health issues, 8–9
State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), 163
status epilepticus, 204
Stevens–Johnson syndrome, 122, 130
stigma, 15–22
and QOL, 21
burden of epilepsy stigma, 18–19
nonadherence behaviors, 18
in people with epilepsy, 18–19
in the public, 19
seizure frequency and type, 18
cognitive impairment, 20
combating, 21–22
combating, implications for, 15–22
concealable stigmatized identity, 16
courtesy stigma, 16
cycles of, 17
dimensions of, 16–17
concealability, 17
course, 17
disruptiveness, 17
esthetic qualities, 17
origin, 17
peril, 17
enacted stigma, 16
felt stigma, 16
language and cognitive biases, 16–18
lifestyle factors, 20
redaction initiatives, resources, and toolkits, 21
stigma theory, 16
understanding, implications for, 15–22
stimulation of the anterior nuclei of the thalamus for epilepsy (SANTE), 83
steripentol, 112, 113, 116
subclinical rhythmic electrical discharges of adulthood (SREDA), 206
substance abuse and epilepsy, 252–256
cocaine, 254–256
drug use in persons with preexisting epilepsy, 256
heroin, 255
marijuana, 253–254
sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP), 130, 136, 238
sulphadiazine, 114
sulfaphenazole, 114
sulfonamides, 114
supplementary sensorimotor area (SSMA) epilepsy, 232
surgical epilepsy treatments, cognitive effects of, 79–83
evaluation, 79–81
cortical mapping, 81
functional MRI, 80–81
neuropsychological testing, 79–80
Wada testing, 80
surgery effects on cognition, 81–83
survey, question, read, recall, review (SQR3), 97
sway index (SI), 218
Symbol Digit Modalities Test, 78
syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH), 132
T
tamoxifen, 114
mesial TLE, 69
duration, 48
teratogenicity of individual AEDs, 138–141
Δ9-tetrahydocannabinol (THC), 254
thyroid function abnormalities, 196
thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), 226
tiagabine, 142
tiagabine, 77–78, 116, 209
topiramate (TPM), 78, 113, 116, 122, 128, 130, 132–133, 141, 209
Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), 241
transient cognitive impairments (TCIs), 45
transient epileptic amnesia (TEA), 46, 54
trazodone, 115
troleandomycin, 114
tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC), 90
U
unborn fetuses, AED therapy effect on, 139
uridine glucuronyl transferase (UGT) isoenzymes, 111
V
vagus nerve stimulation (VNS), 55, 83, 211
valproate, 116, 122, 128, 139–141, 209
idiosyncratic adverse effects associated with, 131
valproic acid, 10, 112, 243
verapamil, 114
video-EEG polysomnography, 238
vigabatrin, 78–79, 116, 141, 209
viloxazine, 115
Visual Reproduction, Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test, 79
W
Wada testing, 80
Washington Psychosocial Seizure Inventory (WPSI), 177
weight gain and obesity, 198
weight monitoring and dietician advice, 199–200
weight record, 198
West syndrome, 90
Wisconsin Card Sorting, 79
Z