Serial EEG findings and the Clinical Aspects in patients with Panayiotopoulos and Gastaut Syndrome

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Abstract: The objective of this study was to evaluate both the EEG findings and the clinical aspects of childhood occipital lobe epilepsy, Panayiotopoulos (P type) and Gastaut (G type) syndromes. A total of 30 subjects (P type 26, G type 4) were analyzed regarding their clinical progress and the sequential EEG changes in the localization of their epileptic foci. 1) onset age, for P type it was 4.2 years while for G type it was 8 years. 2) the age of final seizure was 5.8 years for P type, and 12 years for G type 3) the total number of P type seizures was 3 times, while G type seizures frequently occurred either daily or weekly. Though treatment was not necessary for 44% of the P type patients, the G type patients all received two or more types of medication. In P type cases, the EEG foci in most patients demonstrated shifts in their location and they became dominant in the frontal area during adolescence. On the other hand, the EEG foci in the G type cases demonstrated no such shift, but instead tended to become either hemispherical or to demonstrate secondary bilateral synchrony. Moreover, we intend to study the optimal therapies for both types of childhood epilepsy in the future.

Key words: **Panayiotopoulos syndrome, Gastaut Syndrome, Visual hallucination, Autonomic seizure**