

Case report: A 14 year old girl with frontal lobe seizure and prominent sleep time symptoms

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Background/objective: Seizures arising from the frontal lobes are in itself challenging to diagnose as the clinical manifestations are diverse, reflecting the large area and complex functions of the frontal lobe. Presentations vary from motor convulsions with or without conscious loss to complex semi-meaningful automatisms. The condition often presents to a sleep physician due to its predilection for occurrence during sleep. Its unusual seizure semiology and often uninformative scalp EEG, polysomnography or brain MRI make it difficult to distinguish between parasomnias or even psychogenic nonepileptic seizures. We here present a case and give a brief review of nocturnal frontal lobe seizure, the now renamed sleep-related hypermotorepilepsy (SHE).

Methods: A review of patients' medical history

Conclusion: Although there are different characteristics between SHE and parasomnias, clinically, the boundaries are often not as clear cut. Scales, namely the frontal lobe epilepsy and parasomnias scale have been implemented to help with decision making. Furthermore, a thorough history taking and when possible, repeated polysomnography, comparing the difference or similarities between multiple episodes are the gold standard of making the diagnosis.

中文題目：個案報告：一位患有前葉癲癇並於睡眠時有顯著症狀的十四歲女子

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