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Up Seizures and Epilepsy; 5 Diagnosing and Localizing Seizures at the Bedside and in Clinic; Is it a seizure?; What are the surrounding circumstances? Past medical history, provoking factors, and the neurological examination; What kind of seizure is this? Focal (partial) versus generalized; Summary; Bibliography

6 Psychogenic Nonepileptic Episodes Introduction: Clinical features; Epidemiology; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Conclusion; Bibliography; 7 What Can the EEG Tell Us?; Introduction; Epilepsy; Encephalopathy; Summary; 8 What Can Neuroimaging Tell Us?; Introduction; Imaging in the initial evaluation of epilepsy; Advanced neuroimaging in pharmacoresistent epilepsy; Conclusions; Bibliography; 9 Workup of New-Onset Seizures; Introduction; Differential diagnosis; Clinical history and examination; Neurodiagnostic evaluation; Treatment after a first seizure; Patient education

Conclusion Bibliography; 10 Evaluation of the Patient with Medically Refractory Epilepsy; Introduction; Diagnosis of refractory epilepsy; Determining seizure type; Pseudo-intractability; Etiology; Referral to a tertiary center; Conclusion and summary; Acknowledgment; Bibliography; Part III Using Antiepileptic Medications; 11 Choosing, Initiating, Adjusting, and Changing Antiepileptic Medications; When to start AEDs; Choosing the AED; Identifying potentially effective agents; Comparing efficacy; Safety and adverse effect concerns determine the final choice; Other factors influencing drug choice

Initiating the AED Optimizing compliance; Adjusting the dose; When and how to try other AEDs; Drug-resistant epilepsy; Conclusions; References; 12 Antiepileptic Drug Adverse Effects: What to Watch Out For; Introduction; Common adverse effects; Uncommon and idiosyncratic adverse reactions; Teratogenicity and neurodevelopmental adverse effects; Conclusion; Acknowledgements; Bibliography; 13 Antiepileptic Drug Interactions; Introduction; Anticipating and predicting metabolic interactions; Prevention and management of adverse antiepileptic drug interactions

Pharmacokinetic interactions between antiepileptic drugs

Sommario/riassunto

Epilepsy is a complicated neurological condition with variable manifestations, numerous etiologies, and a diverse range of treatments. It is a chronic disease that, in many cases, can be controlled. However, treatment requires accurate clinical evaluation to allow intelligent treatment choices. Epilepsy has been designed to help clinicians develop these evaluation skills. Expert neurologists have distilled the evidence and combined their experience.
