

Epileptic Lesion

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The basic pathological mechanism of epilepsy is the **epileptic lesion** (focus); it is a differently large population of neurons with pathological electrical activity. In neurons, respectively in their membranes there is an action depolarization (*paroxysmal depolarization shift*), which causes hyperexcitability and in the lesion there are abnormal discharges, there are also manifestations of hyperautorythmism and hypersynchrony. The lesion may be clinically silent for a long time, and when the seizure threshold is exceeded, a seizure with manifestations of epileptic paroxysm will occur. The nature of the attack itself is always determined by the location of the shock and its spread.

Links

Related articles

- Epilepsy
- Epileptic seizure
- Surgical treatment of epilepsy

Bibliography

- AMBLER, Zdeněk. Základy neurologie. 6. vydání. Praha : Galén-Karolinum, 2006. ISBN 80-246-1258-5.