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Seizure and Cerebral Palsy in Children

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Abstract

Introduction: Cerebral palsy (CP) is a heterogeneous permanent neurological disorder that may cause by nonprogressive damage to the developing brain. CP is associated with a higher incidence of seizure disorders, in other words seizure can be seen in about one-third of childhood patients with CP. Seizures are prevalent among children with CP because CP is caused by a brain injury occurring before, during or shortly after birth. Brain injuries may increase the opportunity for abnormal nerve activity to happen within the brain, which can result in seizures. All seizure types can be found in CP but the partial complex and secondarily seizures are the most common types. Seizure appears in 15-60% of patients with CP. In addition to seizures, several other neurological diseases are also associated with CP. A few studies have been conducted in recent decades that explore the epidemiologic characteristics of seizure and CP in a pediatric population. Because the consider CP a childhood disorder. So far, studies have not been conducted on the population of CP that has reached adulthood. **Conclusion:** According to studies, children with seizures were at increased risk for psychic health, developmental, and physical comorbidities, increasing needs for care coordination and specialized services. In the future, more studies are needed to: understand of epidemiology of seizure and cerebral palsy; health issues associated with these diseases and the development and evolution of these diseases over time.

Keywords: Seizure, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy.

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