



There are numerous books dealing with epilepsy but none of them is entirely devoted to the manifold relationships between language and epilepsy. The present monograph focuses on the verbal shortcomings, disorders, deviances, and peculiarities which may be observed in patients with epilepsy, and endeavors to uncover the links between the observed linguistic features and the disturbance of bio-electrical activity that characterizes epilepsy. It describes the many verbal impairments and involuntary verbal behaviours which may occur during epileptic seizures, depicts the various types of language-induced reflex epilepsy, discusses the possible relations between stuttering and epilepsy and between literary production and epilepsy, analyses the verbal consequences of surgery for intractable epilepsy, and deals extensively with the durable verbal deficits which may be due to, or be concomitant with, some forms of abnormal bio-electrical brain activity. The book is meant primarily for clinicians and caretakers who are professionally concerned with epilepsy. However, it is written in such a way that it can be easily understood by lay people who would like to gain an insight into the nature of epilepsy and into the verbal phenomena which may accompany it.

How to help a child with epilepsy deal with learning problems, specifically in areas of attention and concentration, memory, and language
The Effects of Epilepsy on Language Development and Cognition in Children. Denise J. Croft. Southern Illinois University Carbondale, denisecroft@. These difficulties can be severe, causing general delay in speech, language and communication development or a disordered pattern of communicative abilities. There are a range of communication difficulties associated with epilepsy.
Abstract: The association of speech and language disorders with epilepsy is well-known in children however, a group of children whose language disorder is Landau kleffner Syndrome (LKS) is an epileptic condition related to age. Its main characteristics include loss of speech and language skills with seizures.
Neuropsychol Rev. 2007 Dec 17(4):491-504. Epub 2007 Nov 16. Functional magnetic resonance imaging of language in epilepsy. Swanson SJ(1), Sabsevitz
Download citation Epilepsy and neurode Neurodevelopmental disorders of language are increasingly appreciated as part of the phenotype of J Paediatr Child Health. 1997 Aug 33(4):277-80. Developmental language disorders and epilepsy. Parry-Fielder B(1), Nolan TM, Collins KJ, Stojcevski Z. epilepsy (Epilepsy Foundation, 2006). 0 These children are at risk for the development of speech-language problems and yet,

many such cases are frequently. The vast majority of healthy individuals are left hemisphere dominant for language; however, individuals with left hemisphere epilepsy have aEpilepsy and Speech and Language. The World Health Organisation define an epileptic seizure as a transient loss of function of all or part of the brain due to excessive electrical activity. These difficulties can be severe, causing general delay in language development or a disordered pattern of language abilities. Dev Med Child Neurol. 2008 Nov;50(11):870-5. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-8749.2008.03162.x. The role of epilepsy in early language development in a child with aEpilepsy surgery is indicated in select patients with drug-resistant focal epilepsy. Seizure freedom or significant reduction of seizure burden without risking new language acquisition affecting mainly comprehension without any autistic. Early epilepsy is known to worsen the developmental prognosis of children. PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Neurodevelopmental disorders of language are increasingly appreciated as part of the phenotype of childhood-onset epilepsy. There was greater variability of language dominance in the epilepsy group, with 78% showing left hemisphere dominance, 16% showing a symmetric pattern. Epileptic activity in the brain can affect language development in children, and EEG registrations should therefore be carried out more. Physicians and scientists have long been intrigued by the variety of ways that language can be affected by brain disease. It is clear that epilepsy can affect language, but the extent and nature of the language disturbance varies widely according to the type, severity, and cause of the epilepsy.