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MRI Abnormalities and EEG Patterns of Symptomatic Epilepsy in Children with Brain Anomalies.

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Introduction. Active introduction modern neuroimaging methods (CT, MRI, EEG) to the practice of child neurologist has greatly advanced our understanding and knowledge about brain anomalies, determination their role in the assessment of neurological status of the child and further prognosis of disease.
Objective of this study was to investigate the relationship of MRI, CT and EEG features in children with symptomatic epilepsy with anomalies of the brain.

Materials and Methods: MRI studies were performed in 17 children with symptomatic epilepsy which has anomalies of the brain. Debut of epileptic seizures was observed from birth to 8 years old, the average age at onset 2,3 ± 0,59 years.

Results: the analysis of anamnestic data of all patients revealed reported moderate and severe psychomotor retardation, no reduction of tonic reflexes, delaying in the formation of reflexes of various severity, polymorphic seizures. In the neonatal period in 15 patients (88.2%) depression syndrome was diagnosed, and 5 patients (29.4%) excitation syndrome, in 2 (11.8%) children various convulsions.

MRI studies revealed expansion of interhemispheric fissure, subarachnoid space, ventriculomegaly without clinical signs of hydrocephalus. In 8 (47.2%) children an abnormality of the brain were various formations of sulcation.
Conclusions: Based on these results it can be suggested that the detection of brain malformations in the earliest possible time of child life cannot be overestimated. High diagnostic possibilities of MRI, CT studies and also EEG are promising to determine the diagnostic correlations and the further correct choice of treatment of epileptic seizures in paediatric patients.

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