

## Benign epilepsy of childhood with central-temporal spikes

Hastuti Sri<sup>1</sup> and Choong Yi Fong<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Syah Kuala University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>University of Malaya, Malaysia

**Background & Aim:** Benign Epilepsy of Childhood with Central-Temporal Spikes (BECTS) is the most common focal epilepsy. It is more common in males and the onset between the ages of 3 and 13 years. Onset of the seizure is during sleep, the incident reaches until 80% of time. The clinical manifestations that mostly appear are secondary generalized seizure with a facial/perioral focal onset. The focal, perioral seizure will be reflected either in the aura or in the form of temporary postictal signs or symptoms. The typical features of this seizure include unilateral paraesthesia of the tongue, lips, gums or cheek; speech arrest, hyper salivation, poor swallowing postictally; involuntary movement of the tongue or jaw; or clonus affecting one side of the face. The feature of EEG is diphasic sharp waves in the central-midtemporal area and usually activated by sleep and unilaterally appears in any given EEG recording. The treatment is required if the seizures are frequent or long and typically respond well to carbamazepine, gabapentine, levetiracetam, sultiame or sodium valproate. Aim is to identify clinical features of signs, symptoms and 9 (p)114 (e)0.5719 (p)11 (t)6 (o)12 (m)8 (s<212 (in)4 (e)6 (,)0.5 (ga))12 (ude)5 ((q)113 (mw5 (l)-5)]TJETEMC.

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