



Major Differences between Seizures and Convulsion

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DESCRIPTION

An episode known as a convulsion is characterised by rigidity, uncontrollable muscle spasms and altered awareness. The jerky movements brought on by the spasms often last for a minute or two. Convulsions can accompany certain epileptic seizures but they can also happen to people without epilepsy. Convulsions can be a sign of a variety of illnesses such as tetanus an abrupt rise in temperature or extremely low blood sugar. Among seizures, convulsions are one kind. Bursts of electrical activity in the brain occur during seizures. Seizures can take many various forms and depending on where in the brain they are occurring different symptoms will manifest [1].

Seizures have a wide range of potential origins and manifestations. Even though experiencing one seizure does not always mean that epilepsy if two or more kinds of epilepsy condition observed then it may be classified as epilepsy. Seizures can be caused by a variety of other factors in addition to epilepsy despite the fact that they are the main symptom. Seizures can occur for a variety of reasons and be caused by a variety of things. Even though having one seizure alone does not necessarily mean epileptic seizures if they are two or more then diagnosis may be made [2].

The term "seizure" refers to any uncontrolled and unexpected disruption of the brain. Changes in emotion or behaviour result from it. Levels of consciousness can occasionally vary as a result. The typical duration of a seizure is between 30 and 120 seconds.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEIZURES AND CONVULSION

Due to the identical symptoms that both types of events produce, seizures and convulsions have been employed interchangeably in the current arrangement. Firstly some irregularities in the electrical impulses in the brain induce seizures. A certain amount of aberrant or excessive neuronal discharges therefore exist. In this regard, the interference with

the aforementioned impulses can occur in a number of brain regions resulting in a variety of seizure types [3].

Some conditions have the capacity to bring on fatal nonepileptic seizures. Dehydration, diabetes or brain injuries are all potential causes of death. Seizures come in a variety of forms and they all appear differently. Most people think that seizures are characterised by twitching, shaking and unconsciousness. However not all seizures resemble this. A person may exhibit other symptoms prior to having a seizure such as high blood pressure or hunger when an underlying medical condition causes seizures. Even though many epileptic seizures involve shaking or twitching in a person who doesn't seem responsive there are many different types of seizures. The pattern of a seizure depends on the areas and volume of the brain that are affected. They come in a variety of shapes and sizes depending on the type and reason [4].

Prior to making an epilepsy diagnosis it is necessary to rule out a few other syndromes and disorders. Uncertainty about a number of other illnesses may be revealed by a single test. Despite the fact that the illnesses that cause seizures as well as the seizures themselves are frequently curable, some potential causes are emergencies. A person's life can be saved and their cause of seizures can be determined with quick medical attention. Avoiding self-diagnosing seizures is crucial because doing so raises the possibility of failing to detect serious medical conditions [5].

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