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Outlook on Post-traumatic Epilepsy

Stanzin Ladol and Deepak Sharma*

Department of Zoology, Central University of Jammu and School of Life Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New-Delhi 110067*, India

Abstract—According to International League against Epilepsy (ILAE), epilepsy can be define as "A disorder of the brain characterized by an enduring predisposition to generate epileptic seizures, and by the neurobiological, cognitive, psychological, and social consequences of this condition. The definition of epilepsy requires the occurrence of at least one epileptic seizure". There are numerous types of epilepsy on the basis of seizure origin in the brain tissue, its spread to other regions of brain, and particular location of brain which is involved in seizure origin and range of other causes which contribute to the epileptogenesis. Brain trauma is one of the most frequent causes of epilepsy (post-traumatic epilepsy) in young adults. Post-traumatic epilepsy can be defined as episodes of recurring seizures secondary to traumatic brain injury - for example penetrating head injuries, intracranial bleeding, and skull fractures etc.

The prevalence of epilepsy is extensive, affecting all age groups of people throughout the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), estimated numbers of people having epilepsy is around 50 million worldwide. The proper treatment for epilepsy and finding new ways to restrain it through scientific research can allow development of effective drugs in future.

In our laboratory we are working on various treatment measures include diet therapy as a supplementary remedy to help reduce the seizure frequency. So far, the experiments are yielding positive results. Our results suggest the possible pharmacotherapeutic potential of dietary supplements against epilepsy. And in turn, supports its significant role in seizure reduction.

Stigmatization of people with epilepsy (especially in underdeveloped nations) and lack of funding limits and hinder research on epilepsy.