Epilepsy

EEG PATTERN TO HYPERVENTILATION IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

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Introduction:. The aim of the investigation was to study and describe of the pathological type of EEG responses to hyperventilation (PTERH) by time of manifestation and age in patients with different dysfunctions of CNS Methods: The study was divided into several stages: 1201 participants whose EEG reaction to hyperventilation remained within the normal e were withdrawn from study, while the number of those with has PTERH-985.Patients has been divided into groups within the age (3-6, 7-12, 13-18, 19-30, 31-50, 51 above) and by the time of manifestation of EEG reaction in A, B and C groups ; Group-A-first minute; group-B-second minute, group-C-third minute. The participants under study had different functional disorders of the CNS Results: All three types of reactions with a great advantage were registered in the first minute of testing. There were prevalence of type-I reaction in the all three group. Group-A PTERH detected in 853/ 86.6% participants. The data of patients were significant between of age and type reaction p0,002. Group-B PTERH detected in 95(9,6%) participants. Type-I detected in 6(64,2%) ,Type-II 28(29 4%), Type-III - 6(6,3%) participants, p0,0001. Group- C PTERH detected in 37(3.8%) patients. Type-I in 26(70, 3%), type-II– 8(21.6%), type-III– 3(8,1%), p0,0001. Conclusion On the first, second and third minutes of hyperventilation observed the advantages of disorganization of basal rhythm in EEG all age groups. .On the first minute of hyperventilation the data were significant by age of patients and type of reaction, which is not detected in the second and third minute.