

## Epilepsy and speech and language

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### What are phonological problems?

The World Health Organisation defines an epileptic seizure as a transient loss of function of all or part of the brain due to excessive electrical activity. Physical, sensory or other functions can be temporarily lost.

Certain types of epilepsy can be linked with learning, behavioural and speech and language difficulties. This is increasingly recognised and the risks are greater if epilepsy occurs before 2 years of age. Parkinson (1994) found that from a small study of children referred for assessment of their epilepsy, 40% had undiagnosed language impairment of varying degrees of severity.

Epilepsy can cause temporary loss of function in one or more parts of the brain. If these parts are involved with understanding, organisation and communication processes, difficulties in using language can result. These difficulties can be severe, causing general delay in language development or a disordered pattern of language abilities.

The following epilepsy syndromes have associated language difficulties:

- Landau Kleffner Syndrome
- ESES or Tassinari's syndrome: now called CSWS (Continuous Spike Waves of Slow Sleep)
- Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
- Temporal Lobe epilepsy.

Sometimes the disability can be extremely subtle – such as a high level language impairment or disorder. Children may have pragmatic difficulties and, therefore, will not have a clear understanding of language use. They can appear socially inept and can misread others' intentions. In these cases the child may exhibit bizarre or socially unacceptable behaviours or the child's language may appear to be "odd" in an inconsistent way. They may have poor turn taking skills, excessive or restricted topic maintenance, and poor skills in greeting, questioning, seeking the attention of others, describing or commenting.

Some children may have episodes of slurred or dysfluent speech. These episodes can occur suddenly and be unconnected with stress or other obvious 'trigger' factors. They can be caused by changes in medication and/or as a result of epileptogenic activity i.e. electrical activity in the brain which does not necessarily manifest itself as an obvious epileptic attack.

### References

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## Other relevant Glossary Sheets

- Developmental language delay/developmental language disorder (3)
- Semantic and pragmatic disorders (5)
- Aphasia/dysphasia (17)
- Landau Kleffner Syndrome (23)

## Other organisations which can help

### Speech and Language Therapy Service The David Lewis Centre for Epilepsy

Mill Lane  
Warford  
Nr Alderley Edge  
Cheshire  
SK9 7UD  
Tel: 01565 640000

### National Society for Epilepsy

Chesham Lane  
Chalfont St Peter  
Bucks  
SL9 0RJ  
Tel: 01494 601300

### Epilepsy Action

New Anstey House  
Gate Way Drive  
Yeadon  
Leeds  
LS19 7XY  
Helpline: 0800 800 5050

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