## **Atlas of Ictal EEG**

READER'S MANUAL (With CD)

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## Introduction

Electroencephalography (EF3) is an essential tool in evaluating patients with epilepsy [1]. When combined with the history and neur logical examination, the interictal EFG often suggests the diagnosis of the epilepsy syndrome [2, 3]. For example, a persistent temporal lobe spike smally leads to the diagnosis of temporal lobe epilepsy [4]. Likewise, the

ictal scalp EEG often accurately suggests the site of origin of seizures. Moreover the presence of non-epileptiform interict. or postictal abnormalities, such as focal slow waves, can also help then if abnormal area of the brain; though the sensitivity and specificate of the technique are sometimes lacking 51 Understanding the interictal, ctar and postictal characteristics of ceizures and epilepsies is important not only for the diagnosis, but for planning the treatment accurately.