

Mayo Clinic Minute: Common myths about epilepsy and kids

VIDEO	AUDIO
	Epilepsy can be a challenge to diagnose in children because not all seizures are the same.
	"It's really a common misconception that all seizures are convulsive seizures."
	There are other types of seizures, such as absent seizures, where a child may blank out for a few seconds or minutes, and then go back to activity.
Anthony Fine, M.D. Pediatric Neurology Mayo Clinic	"I've had some kids where I've seen where people think they're acting goofy. And this kind of continues, and, eventually, it gets picked up actually something is actually going on. And there are other seizures that look like night terrors almost."
	Mayo Clinic's Dr. Anthony Fine says, for many children, there are treatments to control seizures.
	"It's not a one-size-fits-all kind of deal with epilepsy. You really need to tailor it again to the patient and their response. But, for the most part, antiseizure medications can be very helpful. And some children can control their seizures completely."
	He says a common misconception is that ADHD medications can cause seizures, and children who have epilepsy and ADHD should avoid them.
	"And it turns out that that's not true. There's just a strong relationship between epilepsy and ADHD. And, so, if you have one, you're more likely to have the other."
	For the Mayo Clinic News Network, I'm Jason Howland.