Panayiotopoulous syndrome and continuous spike-wave during slow sleep

Síndrome de Panayiotopoulous y punta-onda continua durante el sueño lento

Antonio Diaz-Negrillo

A 6-year-old girl suddenly developed a loss of consciousness episode with head deviation to the left, generalized hypertonia, and clonic movements when waking up. Then, she presented vomit and bladder sphincter incontinence. Therefore, the Panayiotopoulous syndrome was suspected. Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was normal. The electroencephalography (EEG) performed after 48 hours of the episode revealed spike-wave paroxysms in parieto-occipital regions of the left hemisphere (Fig 1). During non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep, the EEG showed epileptiform activity of continuous spike-wave greater than 85% (Fig 2).

The Panayiotopoulous syndrome can occur in very rare cases with atypical clinical and EEG findings, being the latter central in determining the patient’s prognosis.

References