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Interests in knowledge and assistance of epilepsy

^{*1}Oleg Cobileanschi, MD, PhD, Professor; ²Ludmila Baba, MD; ¹Alexandru Dandara, MD;
¹Alexandru Bobea, MD

¹Department of Psychiatry, Narcology and Medical Psychology, ²National Epilepsy Center
State University of Medicine and Pharmacy Nicolae Testemitsanu, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova

*Corresponding author: oleg.cobileanschi@usmf.md

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Abstract

Background: Many problems with differential treatment of epilepsy require further clarification. As far as we are concerned, we have developed therapeutic recommendations which, in our opinion, demonstrated to be effective in certain cases, supporting the results of the treatment of epilepsy at its various stages known in the literature: from premonitory forms to status variants. The main element in the choice of anticonvulsant remedies, besides the clinical markings, was the dynamically derived EEG data as well as the subjective pharmacological response of the patients. The preferential associations of anticonvulsant remedies for various topographies of the epileptic outbreak and oscillation of nicotine paroxysms of sleep-wake cycle were given in the formula and strictly individual dosing. Remarkable advances in the field of perturbation in the last decades of the twentieth century, as well as active research in the uninterrupted process, have made epilepsy now called unequivocally a “hopeful affection”.

Conclusions: Normal and abnormal neuronal cells are involved in pathological discharges, the exact genesis of this phenomenon is known to be vague and means the involvement of many factors of cellular, vascular and metabolic disorders. Rehabilitation of patients with epilepsy should be gradual, using compliance between drug treatment, psychosocial rehabilitation depending on the dynamics of the disease and the patients' reaction to their own condition. The uptake of concepts and rehabilitation programs introduced into many countries' systems, the formation of the assisted care system, will increase the effectiveness of ambulatory rehabilitation.

Key words: epilepsy, assistance, rehabilitation.