DYSFUNCTION OF THE BODY IN PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY FOR SEVERAL YEARS

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Abstract: *Epilepsy is a neurological disorder characterized by recurrent seizures caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Although epilepsy affects people in different ways, there are several toxicities associated with the condition that can affect people's quality of life. In three articles, we will look at some of the harmful factors of epilepsy and the problems that people living with this disease face.*

Key words: *Abnormal, electrical, toxicities, factors, epilepsy, mental health, sleepiness, fatigue, pain, disease, dysfunction,*

Epilepsy is a chronic disease of the nervous system characterized by sudden epileptic seizures caused by temporary changes in nerve activity. A seizure is a characteristic symptom of a seizure and can vary in intensity and disease. Seizures can be unpredictable and can cause injuries, accidents, and loss of consciousness that can occur at any time. The frequency and severity of seizures can vary from person to person, making it difficult to predict and manage. People with epilepsy can have seizures, especially if they are not controlled or protected. Seizures can have life-threatening consequences and affect a person's mobility and general well-being. Epilepsy can affect people's energy, causing fear, anxiety, depression and social isolation. The unpredictability of seizures and the stigma associated with epilepsy can affect a person's self-esteem and monitoring. Treating the emotional and treatment of epilepsy very well for general well-being. Some people with epilepsy may experience cognitive impairment, such as memory problems, difficulty concentrating, and learning difficulties. Epilepsy can be treated by using effective

means to treat epilepsy. Side effects include drowsiness, headache, weight gain and mood swings. Correct the errors directly prejudice, social stigma and misconceptions still exist.[5]

The psychological impact of epilepsy can seriously affect a person's well-being and quality of life. The unpredictability of seizures and the fear of seizures in public or at inconvenient times can cause significant emotional distress. People with epilepsy may experience anxiety, fear, and worry about when the next seizure will occur, which affects their overall mental health and well-being. Depression is common in people with epilepsy. The chronic nature of the condition, the social stigma associated with epilepsy, and the limitations it can place on daily activities can cause feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and low self-esteem. Depression can further affect a person's motivation, energy levels, and ability to cope with epilepsy. The stigma surrounding epilepsy and the fear of having a seizure in public can lead to social isolation. People with epilepsy may withdraw from social activities, avoid social contact, feel lonely, and feel disconnected from others.[6]

Social isolation can increase feelings of depression and anxiety, which further affects a person's well-being. Epilepsy can also affect relationships with family, friends, and romantic partners. The need for support and understanding from loved ones, as well as difficulties in managing seizures and medication side effects, can strain relationships. Communication, education, and open communication about epilepsy are essential to maintaining healthy relationships and support systems. Epilepsy can affect cognitive function, including memory, attention, and processing speed. Cognitive impairment can affect a person's ability to perform daily tasks, engage in work or school activities, and maintain independence. Cognitive difficulties can lead to hopelessness, incompetence, and low self-confidence. The psychological impact of epilepsy can significantly affect a person's overall quality of life. [1]

A combination of emotional distress, depression, social isolation, and cognitive problems can affect a person's ability to enjoy life, achieve goals, and

engage in meaningful activities. Addressing the psychological aspects of epilepsy is critical to improving quality of life and well-being. Individuals with epilepsy should seek help from health professionals, mental health providers, support groups, and loved ones to manage the psychological effects of the condition. Rashes are important. Therapy, counseling, medication, and self-care strategies can help people cope with the emotional challenges of epilepsy and improve their overall well-being.[2]

Medicines used to treat epilepsy, also known as antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), can be effective in controlling seizures, but they can also have side effects that can affect a person's well-being. Many AEDs can cause drowsiness and fatigue, especially when a person first starts taking the medication or when the dose is increased. It can affect a person's energy levels, concentration, and ability to perform daily tasks. AEDs can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and balance problems, increasing the risk of falls and accidents. It is important for individuals taking these medications to exercise caution when engaging in activities that require balance and coordination. AEDs can affect cognitive function, including memory, attention, and concentration. Cognitive impairment can affect a person's ability to think clearly, learn new information, and perform tasks that require mental focus. AEDs can cause mood changes, including irritability, agitation, and depression. It is important that people monitor their mood while taking these medications and seek help if they experience significant changes in mood or behavior.[3]

Changes in weight, including weight gain or weight loss, can occur as a side effect of certain AEDs. Monitoring weight changes and discussing them with your doctor is important for managing your overall health and well-being.

AEDs can cause skin reactions such as rash, hives, or sensitivity to sunlight. It is important to report any skin changes or reactions to your healthcare provider in order to determine the appropriate course of action. Common gastrointestinal side effects of AEDs include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and constipation. These symptoms can affect a person's appetite, digestion, and overall well-being. Some

AEDs can affect liver function or blood cell counts. Regular monitoring of liver enzymes and blood tests may be necessary to ensure safe use of these medications. In some cases, AEDs can cause hair loss or changes in hair texture. This side effect is usually temporary and reverses after the medication is adjusted or stopped. Some AEDs can affect hormone levels in the body, which can cause menstrual irregularities, libido changes or other hormonal imbalances. It is important to discuss any hormonal changes with a doctor. It is important that individuals taking AEDs communicate openly with their healthcare providers about any side effects they experience. Adjusting the dose, switching to another drug, or exploring alternative treatments can help reduce side effects and improve overall epilepsy management. Regular monitoring and follow-up with your healthcare provider is important to optimize the effectiveness and tolerability of epilepsy medications.[4]

Conclusion:

In conclusion, epilepsy presents a variety of detrimental aspects that can affect a person's physical, emotional, and social well-being. Raising awareness, promoting support and understanding is essential to improving the quality of life for people with epilepsy. Research, education, and advocacy efforts are critical in addressing the harms of epilepsy and improving overall care and support for those affected by the condition.

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