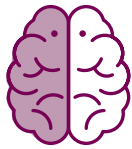


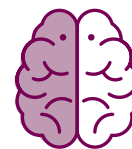
**A seizure is a sudden, uncontrolled electrical disturbance in the brain, which can cause changes in your behavior, movements or feelings, and levels of consciousness<sup>1</sup>**



**Focal seizure**  
begins on one side  
of the brain<sup>2</sup>



**Generalized seizure**  
begins on both sides  
of the brain<sup>2</sup>



**Focal to bilateral tonic-clonic seizure**  
a focal seizure followed by  
a generalized seizure<sup>3</sup>

**General symptoms of a seizure in older adults that are easily mistaken for signs of aging may include:**

- Briefly distorted vision<sup>4</sup>
- Brief loss of speech<sup>4</sup>
- Confused speech<sup>4</sup>
- Facial twitching<sup>4</sup>
- Confusion<sup>4,5</sup>
- Sporadic memory loss<sup>5</sup>
- Suspended awareness<sup>4,5</sup>
- Hearing things<sup>4,5</sup> or seeing things<sup>5</sup>

**Some possible seizure triggers**

(These apply to all people with epilepsy and are not specific to the elderly population.)



Stress<sup>6,7</sup>



Fever or acute  
medical illness<sup>6,7</sup>



Tiredness or  
lack of sleep<sup>6,7</sup>



Bright and  
flashing lights<sup>6</sup>



Not taking medicine  
as prescribed<sup>6,7</sup>

**Triggers can differ from person to person, and some people may have no known triggers<sup>8</sup>**

Remember to refer to your facility's protocol indicating how to respond to suspected seizure activity and how to document the event.

This educational tool is not a substitute for your independent medical judgment.

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