

EPILEPSI PADA ORANG TUA

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Abstract

Seizures and epilepsy in the elderly are an important and increasingly common clinical problem. Old age is the most common time in life to develop epilepsy. Diagnosis and treatment of disease in elderly people need special capabilities. There is no exception for epilepsy in this regard. According to research, a high incidence of convulsion in aged people is increasing.

This demographic triumph means that the number of older people will increase from about 600 million in 2000 to almost 2,000 million in 2050. The provision of both health and social care to older people is a necessity.

Incidence of epilepsy in the elderly (over 80 years old) is 140 in 100,000. Major known causes include cerebrovascular disease, brain tumor, degenerative disorders such as Alzheimer disease and cerebral amyloid angiopathy, and toxic-metabolic syndromes such as nonketotic hyperglycemia, postcardiac arrest, and drug-induced seizures.

Diagnosis of this disease is so important in old age people, because problems such as Transient Ischaemic Attack (T.I.A), cardiovascular problems, and transient confusion in patients with dementia, neurogenic syncope, and Transient Global Amnesia (TGA), can mimic or be feigned by it. Sometimes the picture of symptoms is different between young and older persons; and may even appear as non-convulsive status epilepticus (NCSE). On the other hand, senile changes that cause epilepsy in the elderly must be subjected to further studies.

Treatment and selection of drugs in elderly people need special considerations. Different changes such as metabolic changes, changes in brain tolerance to drugs and side effects, changes in function of bodily organs, associated diseases and consumption of various drugs at the same time, provide many challenges during the treatment process. The knowledge regarding the importance of epilepsy in the elderly is increasing. Nowadays, senile affairs and the problem of elderly people are regarded seriously and consequently there is hope that in the near future the knowledge and understanding about effective factors regarding epilepsy in old age persons, such as senile changes of the brain, its effect on epilepsy and the therapy, will be expanded and increased.

Key Words: *Epilepsy; Elderly; Diagnosis; Treatment.,Seizures and epilepsy in elderly*

Abstrak

Epilepsi pada usia tua merupakan masalah penting dan meningkat seiring problem klinis umumnya.¹ Diagnosis dan terapi pada usia tua membutuhkan kemampuan spesialisik. Penyebab tersering adalah penyakit serebrovaskuler, tumor otak, kelainan degeneratif seperti penyakit Alzheimer, serebral amiloid angiopati dan sindroma toksik metabolik seperti hiperglikemi nonketotik, *postcardiac arrest* dan *drug-induced seizures*.¹ Diagnosis pada usia tua sangat penting karena kemungkinan adanya masalah *Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)*, kardiovaskuler dan *transient confusion* pada orang demensia, *neurogenic syncope* ataupun *Transient Global Amnesia (TGA)* yang ada kemiripan satu dengan yang lainnya. Pada penelitian ditemukan adanya peningkatan insidens bangkitan sesuai dengan pertambahan usia. Insidens epilepsi pada usia lanjut (lebih dari 80 tahun) ditemukan sebanyak 140 orang dari 100.000. Mengenai terapi dan pilihan obat untuk orang tua dibutuhkan pertimbangan khusus. Adanya perbedaan dalam perubahan diri pada orang tua seperti perubahan metabolik, perubahan toleransi terhadap obat dan efek sampingnya, perubahan fungsi organ tubuh, penyakit terkait dan adanya penggunaan berbagai jenis obat pada saat yang bersamaan menyebabkan banyaknya kendala dalam penanganan. Masih perlu adanya studi lanjutan mengenai perubahan senilitas yang menyebabkan epilepsi pada orang tua dan terapinya.

Kata kunci : epilepsi, orang tua, diagnosis, terapi, bangkitan pada orang tua

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