

## Alcohol and epilepsy seizures correlation

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Alcohol abuse and its consequences related seizures are Well known in experimental and clinical data. The best Recognized seizures are “alcohol withdrawal seizures” Specific epileptogenesis may underlie seizure unrelated to withdrawal and in this contexts involves several mechanisms including alterations of excitation/inhibition systems and a kindling like effect. Patients presenting with seizures unrelated to any cause other than alcohol are classified in several successive stages of “alcoholic epilepsy”, as solitary and chronic seizure. Epidemiological data have shown that 4 to 7% alcoholics have seizures. There are several possible contexts in which seizures can occur in chronic alcoholics, hypoglycemia, hyponatremia, hepatic en-cephalopathy, thiamine deficient, head trauma cerebral atrophy ,etc. Methodology: We have data for 40 patients recovered with diagnoses of epileptic seizure in emergency division in Regional Hospital Durres Albania in years 2014 – 2017. Mean age of patients 42.4 years old. 38 are male and 2 are female. The types of seizures observed Generalized tonic clonic 57%, status epileptic 13%, simple partial seizures 5%, simple complex seizures 4 %, 21% un classification seizures. Two causes (female) had the first time of alcohol abuse. The mean times of alcohol abuse for the males were 16.5 years. Conclusion: In our opinion the classifications of time abuse and the type of seizures can help for drug choice anti epileptic treatment but alcoholic epilepsy we think is an epileptic syndrome whose particularity resides in the fact that it is potentially reversible and the herapy can be stopped in cases of free seizures for long time.