Linguistic performance in Epileptic patients under treatment with old generation of anti-epileptic drugs

Parastoo Kordestani Moghadam, Parviz Bahrami, Saeideh Salehpour and Ali Farhadi
Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Introduction: Epilepsy is one of the most common disorders that a patient may experience, disrupting his or her social roles. Generalized epilepsy can damage his or her cognitive performance which is essential for communication and human relationships. Linguistic skills are an important field of cognitive performance, influencing vital communications in social interactions.

Methods: In this section of research, the cognitive performance has been studied in thirty generalized epileptic patients (10 men and 20 females) who had taken the old generation of antiepileptic drugs. In this report, one field of the cognitive performance, the linguistic field will be present. The subjects have taken carbamazepine or valproate sodium or phenobarbital.

Results & Discussions: All of the subjects had a decreasing score in both verbal fluency and naming. Attending to different mechanisms of the drugs in this study, we observed the linguistic skill damages of 100% of the subjects and the disconnection of the linguistic pathway that occurred in them. Based on neuroanatomy studies that were performed, we can extend the result of the research. Nevertheless, for detection of the exact sites of the disconnection, we need to design and perform the study investigating the functional activity of the linguistic cortex that is specifically involved in verbal fluency and naming.

Biography
Parastoo Kordestani Moghadam has completed her MSc in Medical-Surgical Nursing from Tehran University of Medical Science. She has been a Faculty Member of Nursing Department at Lorestan University of Medical Science (LUMS) for 14 years. She is a PhD student of Cognitive Neuroscience at Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS).

kparastou@yahoo.com