

Epilepsy and Learning Challenges

Most children with epilepsy have similar intellectual abilities to children without epilepsy. However, children with epilepsy have a greater chance of experiencing learning challenges than their peers.

■ Common Learning Challenges for Children with Epilepsy

- Paying attention and concentrating
- Understanding instructions
- Using information
- Describing things to other people
- Remembering things
- Working out how to do something new
- Organizing thoughts or tasks
- Feeling you have no energy to do things
- Feeling muddled or confused
- Feeling sad or tearful
- Feeling short tempered or grumpy
- Working out sums
- Writing or copying figures
- Developmental delays

■ Causes

- Frequency of seizures
 - A child who is experiencing frequent seizures, may not fully recover between seizures.
- Location of seizure activity in the brain

- When seizures are focused in a particular area of the brain, they may also affect functions controlled in that part of the brain.
- Type of seizures
 - When a child loses consciousness during a seizure, their mental functioning can be disrupted for up to several days.
 - Absence seizures appear to disrupt short-term memory for information presented immediately before the seizure.
 - Tonic-clonic seizures are followed by a period of drowsiness or inattentiveness.
 - Research has shown a correlation between cognitive/behavioural problems and focal dyscognitive seizures (previously called complex partial seizures).
- Medication side effects
 - Some anti-seizure medications may make some children tired, less alert, or hyperactive.
 - Someone taking more than one anti-seizure medication is more likely to experience negative side effects than someone taking a single anti-seizure medication.
 - Herbal remedies can interact with prescribed medications in ways that will disrupt learning.
- Age of onset
 - When a child begins to have seizures while their brain is still developing, the seizures can interrupt that stage of development.

Epilepsy and Learning Challenges *continued*

- Type of epilepsy syndrome
 - Some epilepsy syndromes (e.g. Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome) involve learning and thinking difficulties.
 - Epileptic (interictal) discharges
 - Some children appear to be seizure-free but may be experiencing epileptic discharges in the brain, called interictal discharges or sub-clinical seizures
 - Interictal discharges may produce restlessness, distractibility, inability to focus, decreased capacity for taking in new information, and behavioural disturbances.
 - The underlying neurological problem causing the seizures can also impact learning and behaviour.
 - Other related conditions
 - There are a number of other conditions that are more likely to occur in people with epilepsy than the general population, including Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Learning Disabilities, and Autism Spectrum Disorders.
- * For strategies to help a child with attention deficits, memory problems, or trouble with organization and planning, see our *Spark* sheets: Epilepsy and ADHD, Epilepsy and Memory (Children), and Helping Children with Organization and Planning.

Adapted from Children and Learning (Epilepsy Toronto) and Cognitive, Behavioural and Social Co-Morbidities in Children with Medically Refractory Epilepsy (Mary Lou Smith).

Additional Sources:

Canadian Epilepsy Alliance. Learning through Storms: Epilepsy and Learning.

I Elliott, L Lach, M Smith. (2004). Epilepsy Impact on the Life of a Child. Lumina, Fall, 4-5.

Version Date: July 2015