

## TÍTULO

*DIFFICULTIES AND DISORDERS IN THE ADAPTATION OF EPILEPTIC CHILD: AN APPROACH TO CHILDHOOD EPILEPSY*

GUSTAVO CARVALHO VIVEIROS<sup>1</sup>, LAIZ SOARES SILVA<sup>2</sup>

INSTITUTO TOCANTINENSE PRESIDENTE ANTÔNIO CARLOS, ITPAC-PORTO NACIONAL, TOCANTINS, TO, BRASIL

## RESUMO

**Introduction:** The Epileptic seizures originate in excessive discharges of neurons followed by sudden disruptions in organic or mental functions. The epileptogenesis can also be triggered by changes in the physical structure of genes, such as mutations and polymorphisms. This is one of the most common neurological disorders in childhood, with an incidence of 1% for idiopathic epilepsy. It is a disease of multifactorial considerations, is investigating causes, treatment, complications, risks, interconnectedness and social inclusion. **Objectives:** To describe and analyze the main difficulties present in the child's daily life with epilepsy and their families by addressing the main adaptations that environment. It also addresses the understanding of epilepsy under the scientific and demystified light. **Material and Methods:** Systematic review of articles selected from the bibliographic database SciELO. Combining the descriptors: childhood epilepsy; epilepsy; relationship parents and children; quality of life; epileptic child; seizures; special education; neuropsychology. We used articles between the years 1997 and 2011. **Results:** The diagnosis of epilepsy shows a broad spectrum of difficulties related to psychological areas, physical, social and economic with consequent social influences, family and school, especially due to the lack of knowledge about epilepsy, and the association of this with fear and stigma. This condition affects the child both structural physiological aspect, but also affects the behavior and psychosocial adjustment. There is a compromised quality of life for both the child and the persons that surround it. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Parents of children with epilepsy can trigger in them a sense of dependency, hindering their living in other social media than their home. There is still much mysticism associated with this condition, which when present in schools leads to discrimination and social marginalization. Despite the training of teachers generally do not address this issue, there causing a lack of preparation of professional leading to a non-activeness and articulated in the classroom. By these factors is that most epileptic children evade the schools. Epilepsy is a neurological disorder, affecting approximately 50 out of every hundred thousand individuals / year with largest outbreak in children. And this condition is consistent with the likelihood of epilepsy have about two or three times more likely to sudden and unexpected death. The work may be to list the presence of stigma, negative psychosocial connotation and inadequate reactions to epileptic children, justifying the high rate of children suffering from depression and / or anxiety in childhood and truancy.

**Acknowledgments:** I thank my parents who are my greatest allies, to my friends who rely upon me in despair and the God who gives me strength and opens all doors at the right time.

## References:

01. Romcy-Pereira, Rodrigo N.; Gitai, Daniel L. G.; Gitai, Lívia L. G.; Leite, João P.; Garcia-Cairasco, Norberto; Paçó-Larson, Maria Luisa. *Genes e epilepsia II: expressão gênica diferencial*. **Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira**. vol.54, n.5, São Paulo Set./Out. 2008.

1. Acadêmico de Medicina do Instituto Tocantinense Presidente Antônio Carlos, ITPAC- Porto Nacional, Tocantins, Brasil
2. Acadêmica de Medicina da Universidade Federal do Tocantins, UFT, Palmas, Tocantins, Brasil

Anais do 3º Simpósio Internacional de Neurociências da Grande Dourados – SINGrad – 2015

01, 02 e 03 de outubro de 2015 – Dourados – MS - Brasil

02. ROSA, M.L.R. *Obstáculos percebidos por pais e professores no atendimento das necessidades de crianças com epilepsia*. **Rev.latino-am.enfermagem**. Ribeirão Preto, v. 5, número especial, p. 37-44, maio 1997.
03. Valério, Rosa M. F.; Melo, Áurea Nogueira de; Valente, Kette D. R.; Nunes, Magda Lahorgue; Guerreiro Marilisa M.. *Pesquisa em Epilepsia na Infância*. **Journal of Epilepsy and Clinical Neurophysiology**. vol. 11(4 suppl. 1), p. 31-33 Dez. 2005.
04. Zanni, Karina Piccin; Filho, Heber De Souza Maia; Matsukura, Thelma Simões. *Impacto da epilepsia no processo de escolarização de crianças e adolescentes*. **Revista Brasileira de Educação Especial**, Marília, v.16, n.2, p.215-230, mai/ago. 2010.
05. Amato, Angélica Amorim; Choult, Erik; Sampaio, Maria Cláudia; Aucélio, Carlos Nogueira; Melo, Áurea Nogueira de. *Classificação de crises epiléticas de crianças com base na descrição clínica dos pais ou responsáveis*. **Arquivo de Neuropsiquiatria**. vol. 61, n. 2-B, p. 403-408, 2003.
06. Fernandes, Paula Teixeira; Souza, Elisabete Abib Pedroso de. *Percepção do estigma da epilepsia em professores do ensino fundamental*. **Estudos de Psicologia**. Campinas, vol. 9, n. 1, p. 189-195, 2004.
07. Fernandes, Paula Teixeira; Souza, Elisabete Abib Pedroso de. *Protocolos de Investigação de Variáveis Psicológicas na Epilepsia Infantil*. **Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa**. vol. 17, n. 2, p. 195-197, Mai. /Ago. 2001.
08. Fernandes, Paula Teixeira; Souza, Elisabete Abib Pedroso de. *Procedimento educativo na epilepsia infantil*. **Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa**. vol. 6, n. 1, p. 115-120, 2001.