

Editorial

Cysticercosis Related Epilepsy: An Infectious Epilepsy

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Epilepsy is a common neurological disorder that can be seen worldwide. There are many etiologies of epilepsy and infection is an important cause. The infectious epilepsy is of interest. Cysticercosis related epilepsy is an important neurological problem. Indeed, cysticercosis is an important cestode parasitic infestation that can be seen worldwide. It is considered as an important problem in tropical medicine. Of interest, many epileptic patients in tropical world have the neuro cysticercosis as underlying etiology but it is usually under diagnosed. Amudhan et al. noted that neuro cysticercosis was important cause of epilepsy that should not be forgotten [1]. The problem can be introduced into any new setting due to migration of pigs. In history, Del Brutto and García noted that “the epidemic of cysticercosis-related epilepsy in the Ekari people of Papua New Guinea occurring after the gift of pigs with cysticercosis received from Indonesia (demonstrating the fast establishment of endemic

transmission and the impact of cysticercosis in epilepsy frequency) [2]”. As an infectious disease, the treatment by antiparasitic drug is possible. How to promote the prevention for neuro cysticercosis by improved food and eating sanitation, control of migration of pigs as well as early diagnosis of the neuro cysticercosis induced epilepsy are important for all practitioners towards this controllable and treatable neurological disorder [3]. Early use of antiparasitic drug in any diagnosed cases is warranted [4]. Nevertheless, there is no indication for use of prophylactic antiepileptic drugs [5]. Sharma et al. noted that “despite neuro cysticercosis being the most common cause of epilepsy worldwide, there is currently no evidence available regarding the use of antiepileptic drugs as prophylaxis for preventing seizures among people presenting with symptoms other than seizures [5]”.

References

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