

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI EEG'Sİ TANIMLAR

Temel EEG Kursu

Prof. Dr. Hasan Tekgöl

İzmir-2025

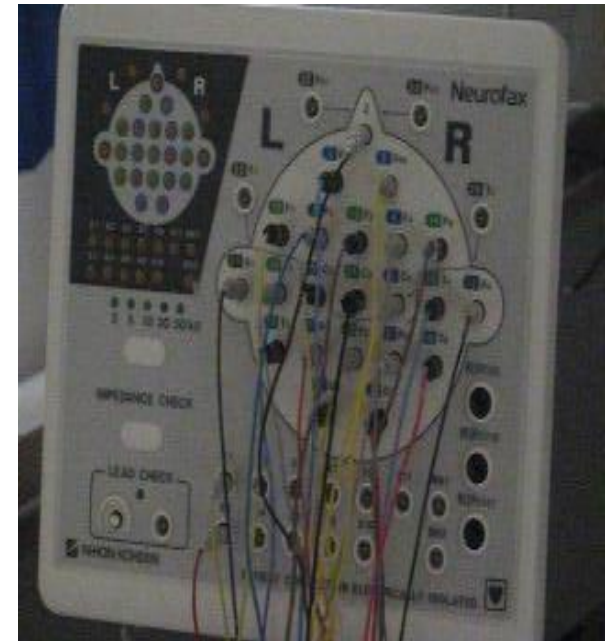
PEDİATRİK EEG

MONTAJLAMA



ELEKTROD YERLEŞİMİ

KAYITLAMA



PEDİATRİK EEG: TANIMLAR

Biyolojik Tanımlar

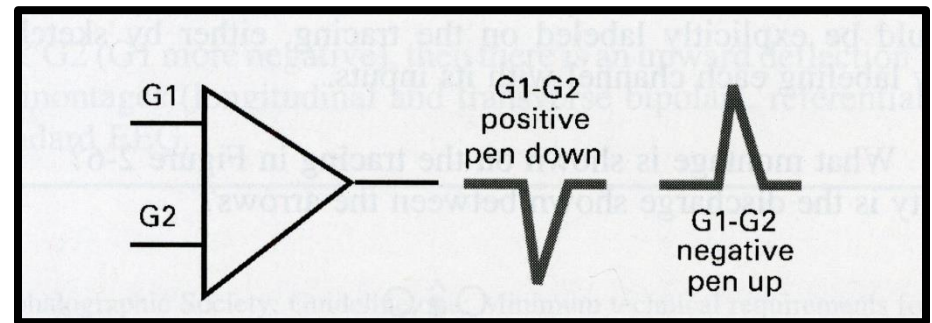
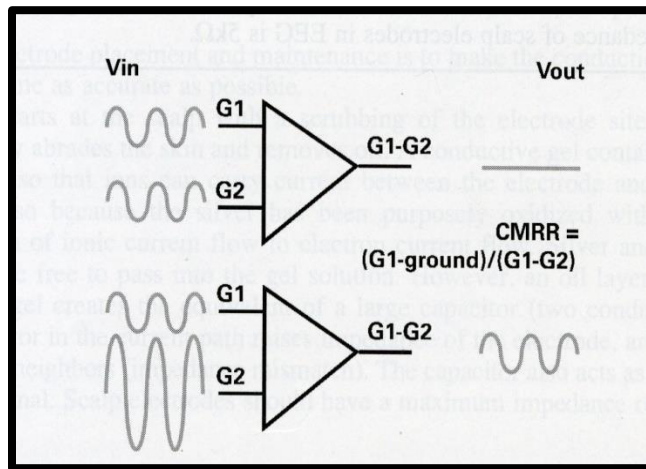
- I. Normal Elementler ve Varyantlar
- II. Patolojik Aktiviteler

Teknik Tanımlar

- I. Çekim
- II. Montajlar

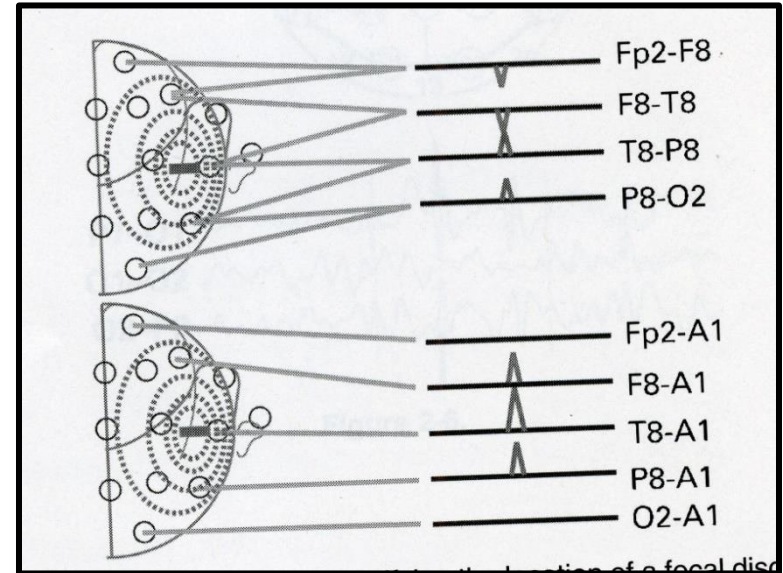
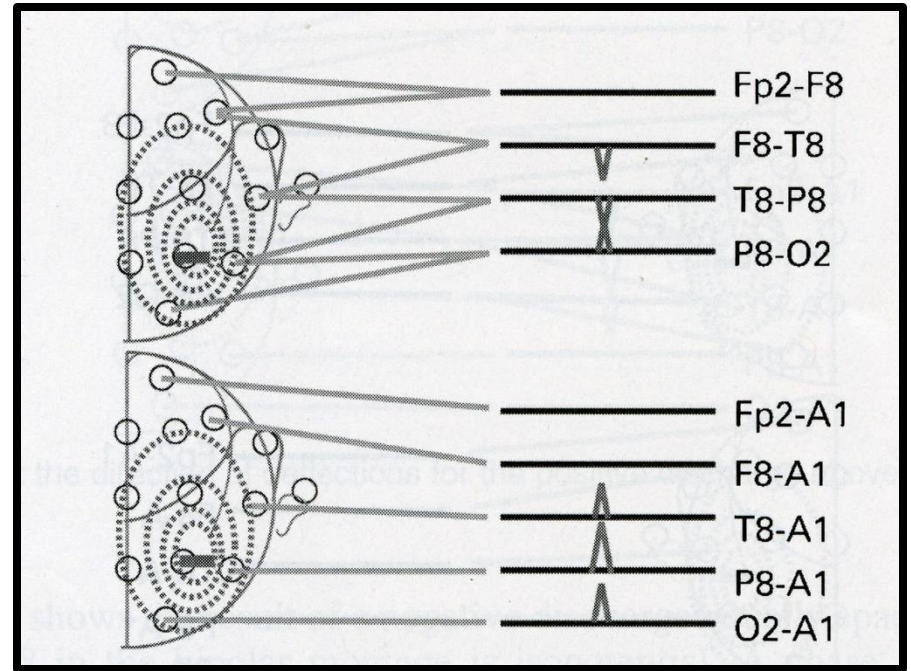
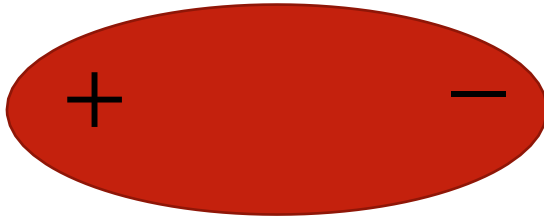
ART EFAKTLAR

PEN RULE: KALEM KURALI

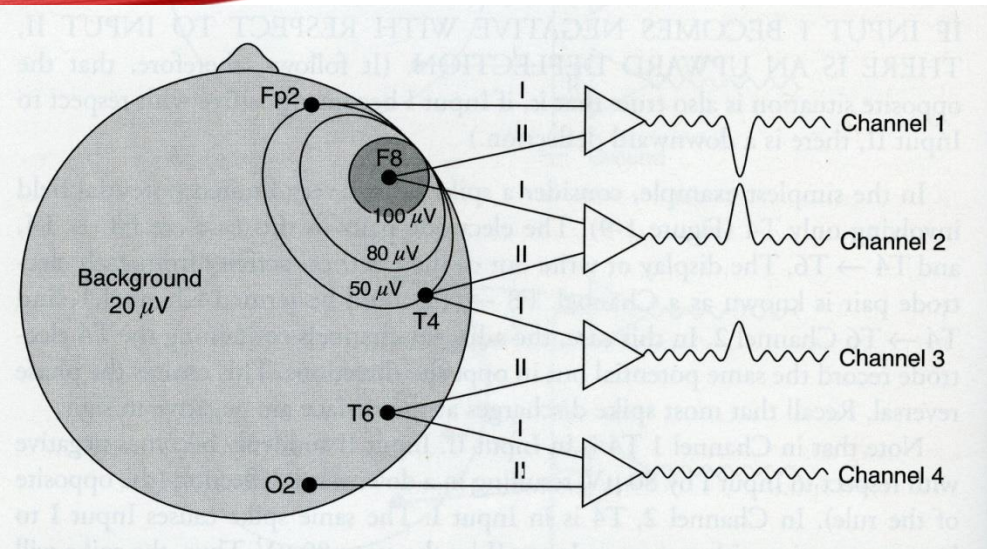


Potansiyel Alanı

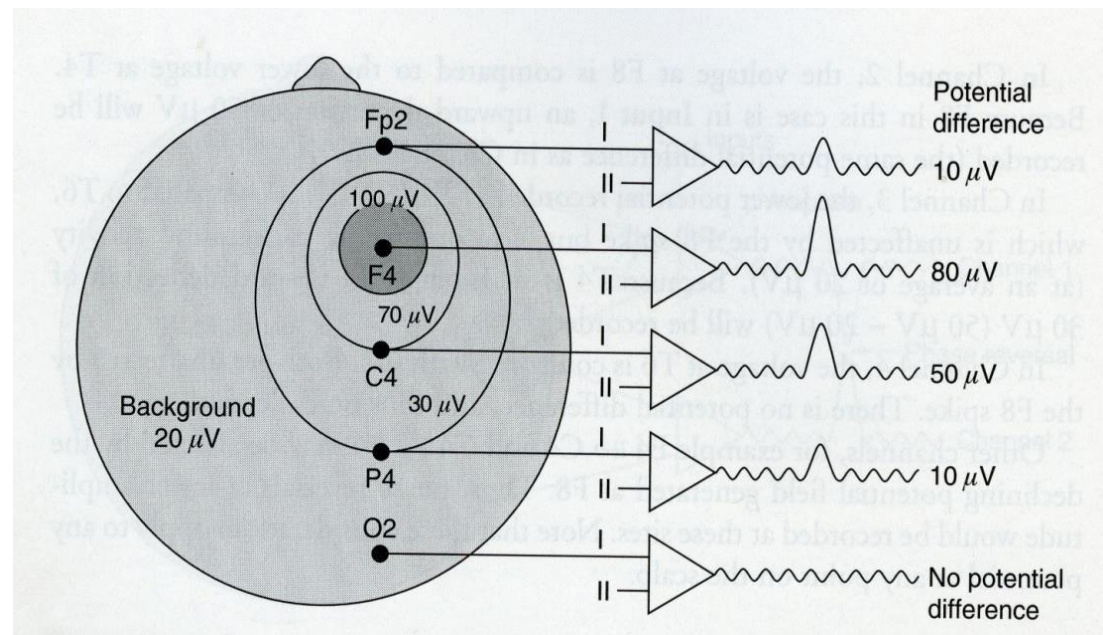
- ◆ Bir nöronal ağdaki, İnhibitör / Eksitatör PSP lerin toplamı
- ◆ Bütün elektrik potansiyelleri 'dipol' lerden oluşur.



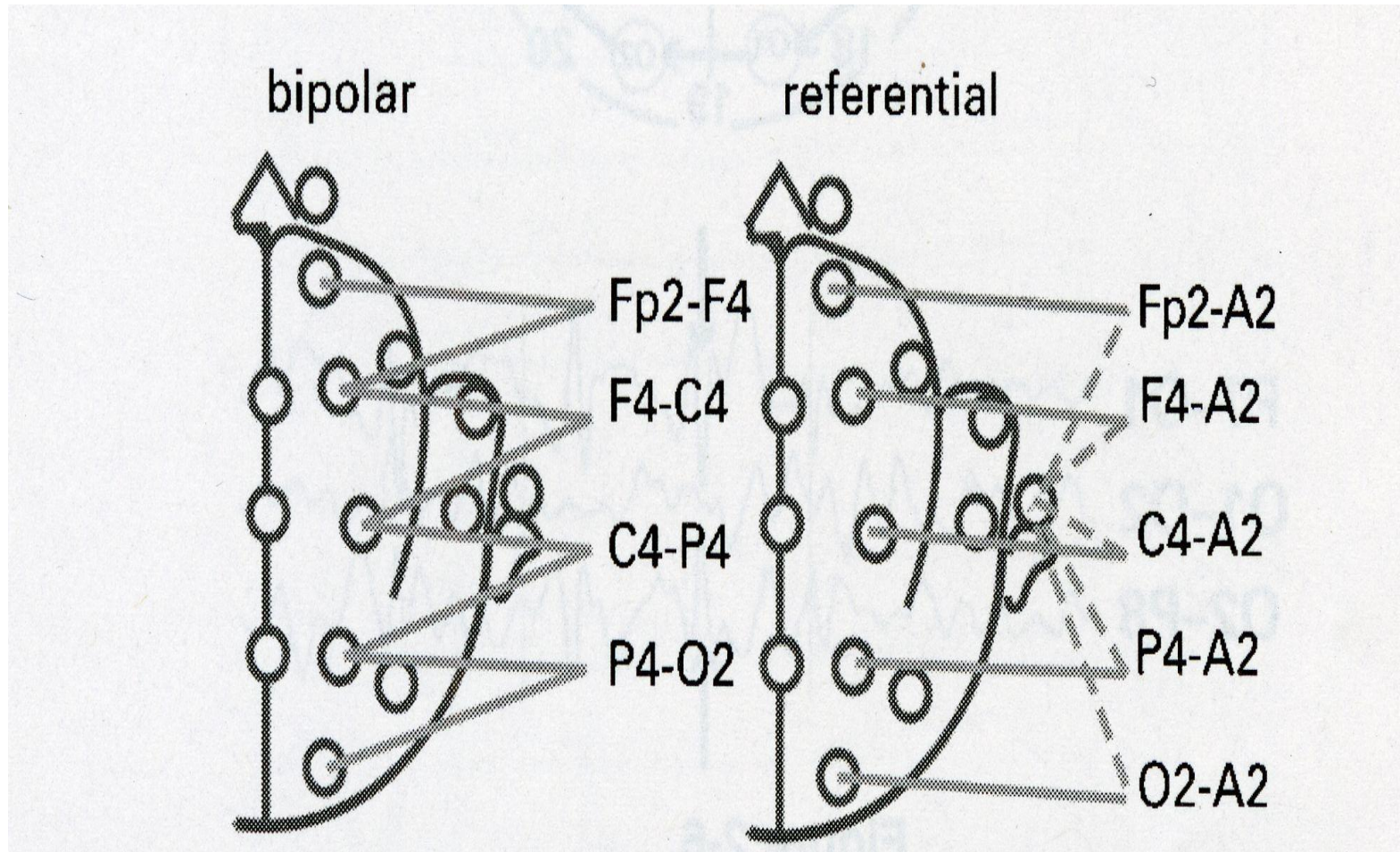
BIPOLAR



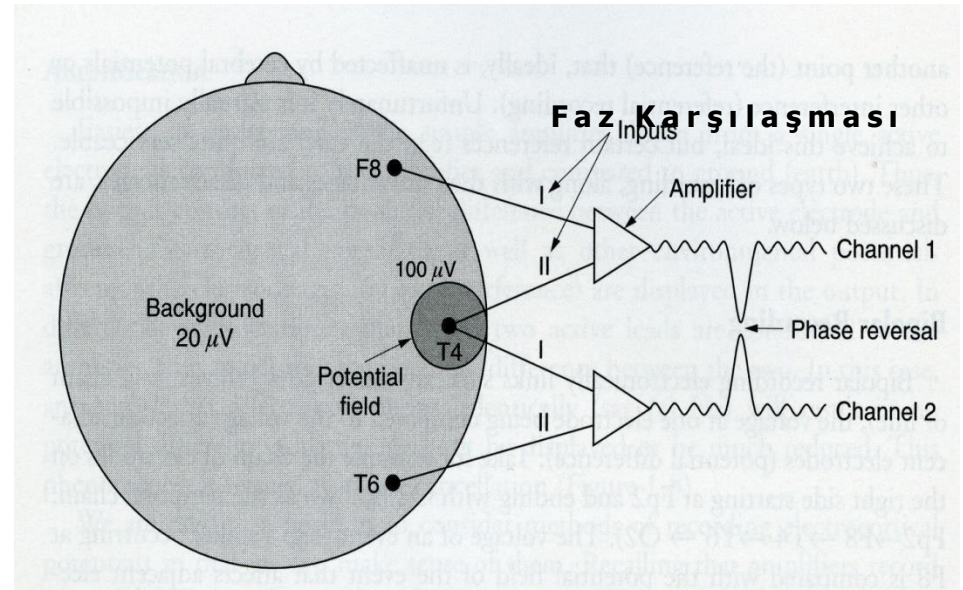
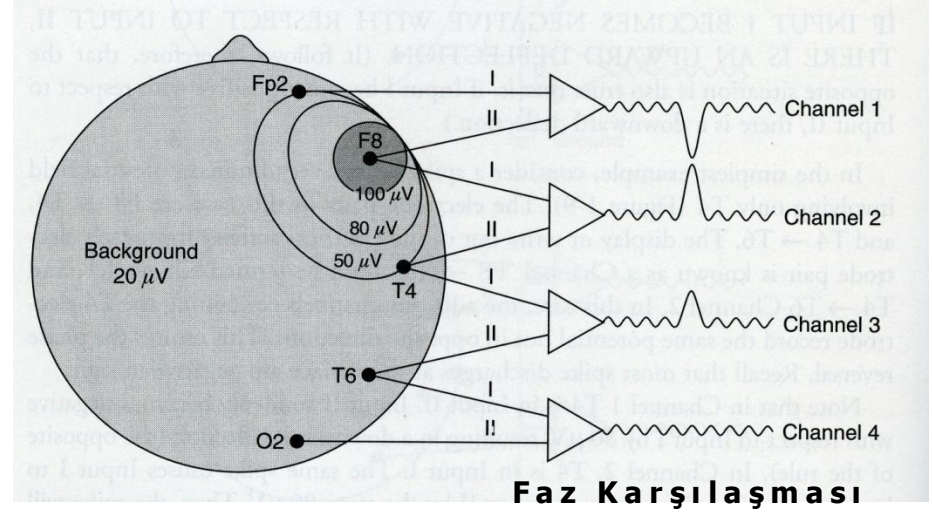
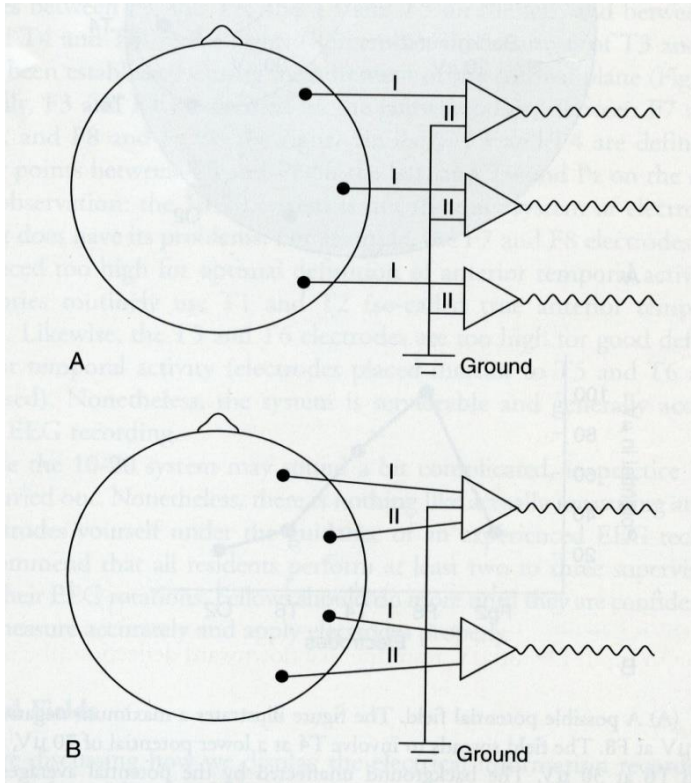
MONOPOLAR



BİPOLAR VE MONOPOLAR (REFERANS) MONTAJLARI



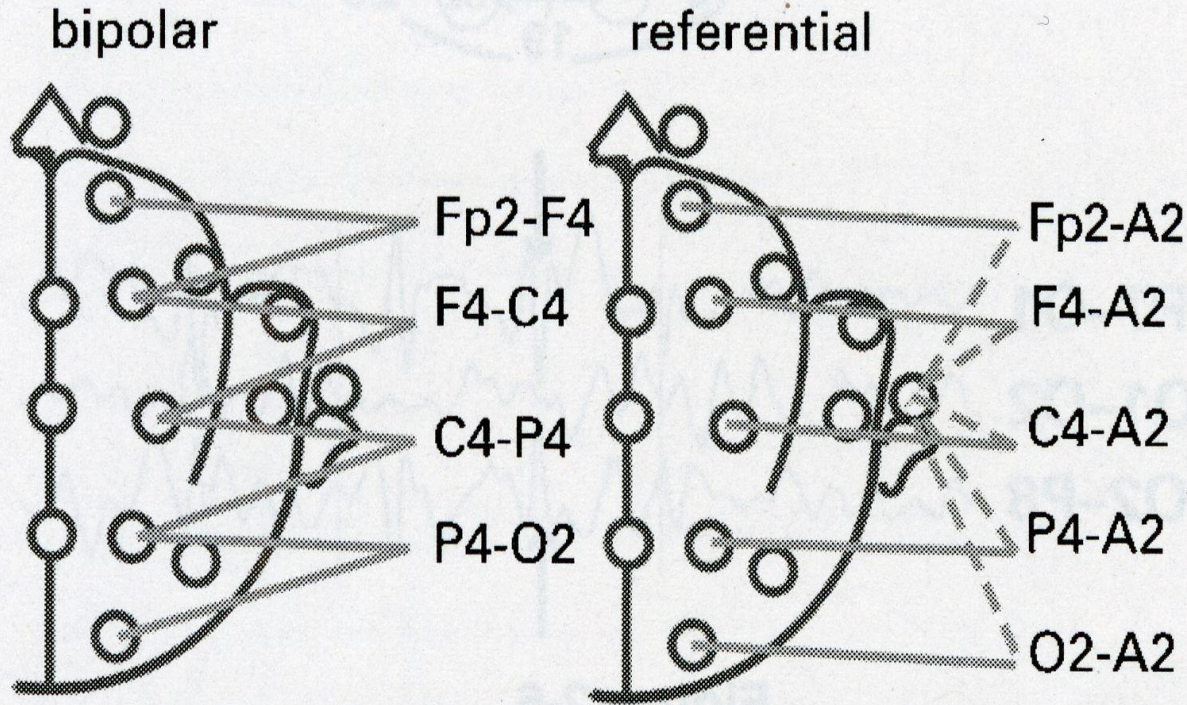
FAZ KARŞILAŞMASI



Bipolar montaj: Fokal deęarjın lokalizasyonunu, **faz karşılaşması** ile yapar

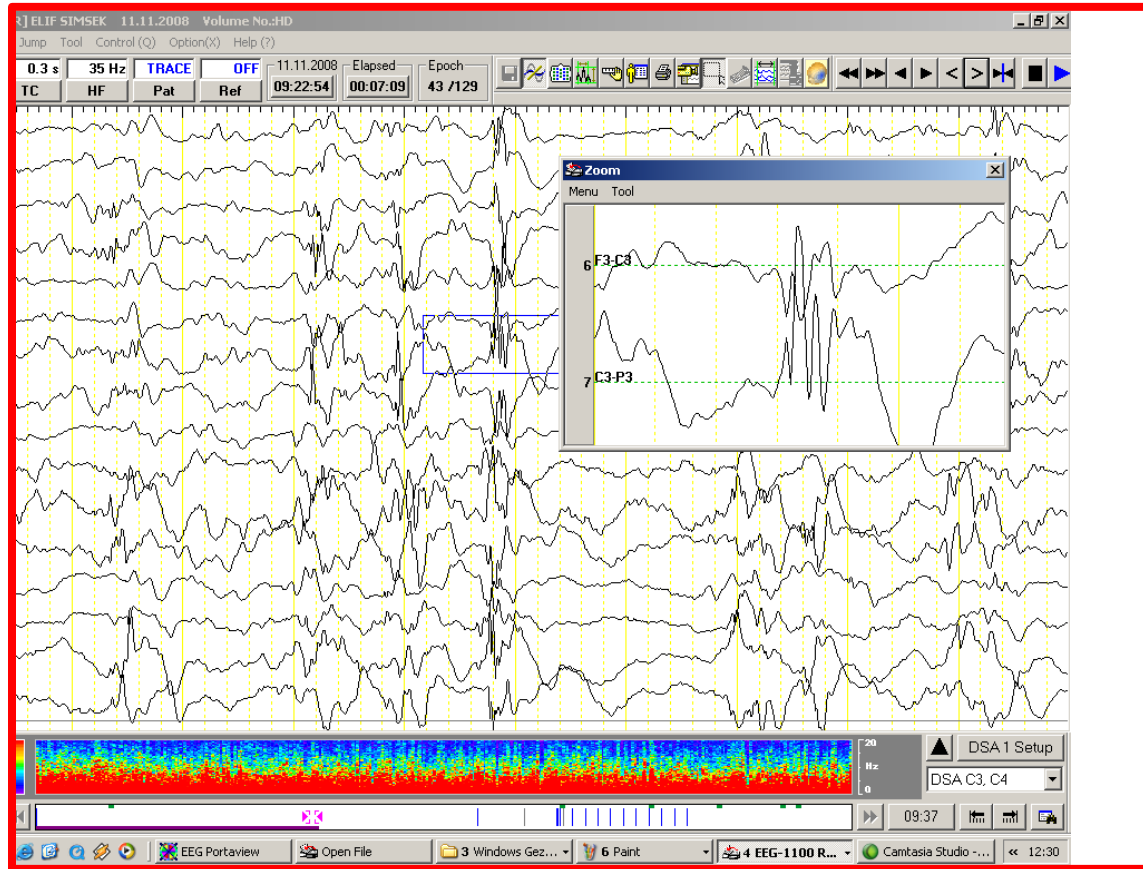


Referans montaj: Fokal deęarjın lokalizasyonunu **amplitüdle** yapar



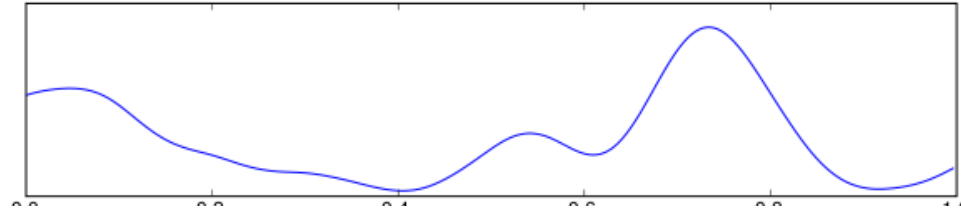
I. ZEMİN RİTMİN AKTİVİTELERİ

II: PAROKSİSMAL AKTİVİTELER

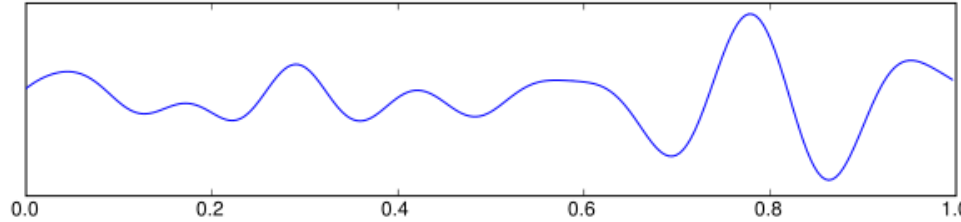


TEMEL AKTİVİTE

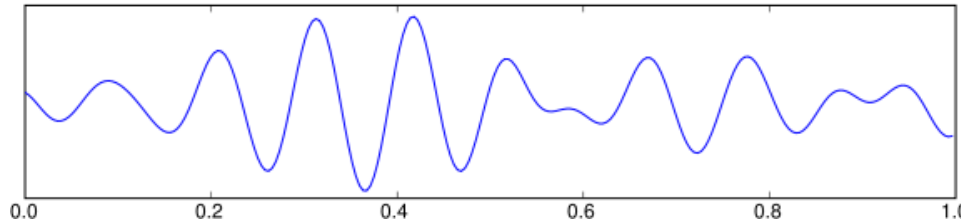
(*Zemin Ritmi Aktivitesi* - *Background Activity*)



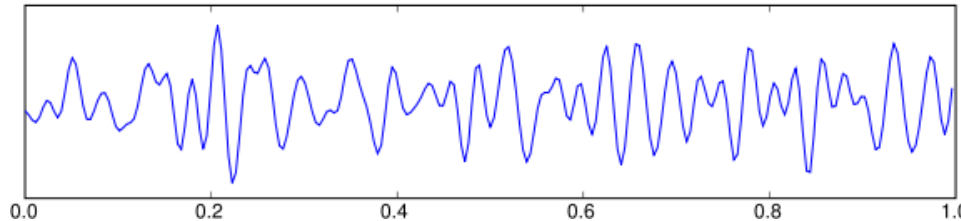
Delta (0-3 Hz)



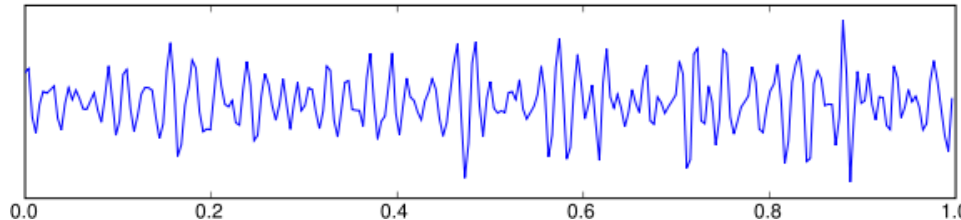
Teta (4-7 Hz)



Alfa (8-12 Hz)



Beta (12-30 Hz)



Gamma (26-100 Hz)

Dalga Sayısı/SN (Hertz-Hz)

ALFA 8-13 / SN:



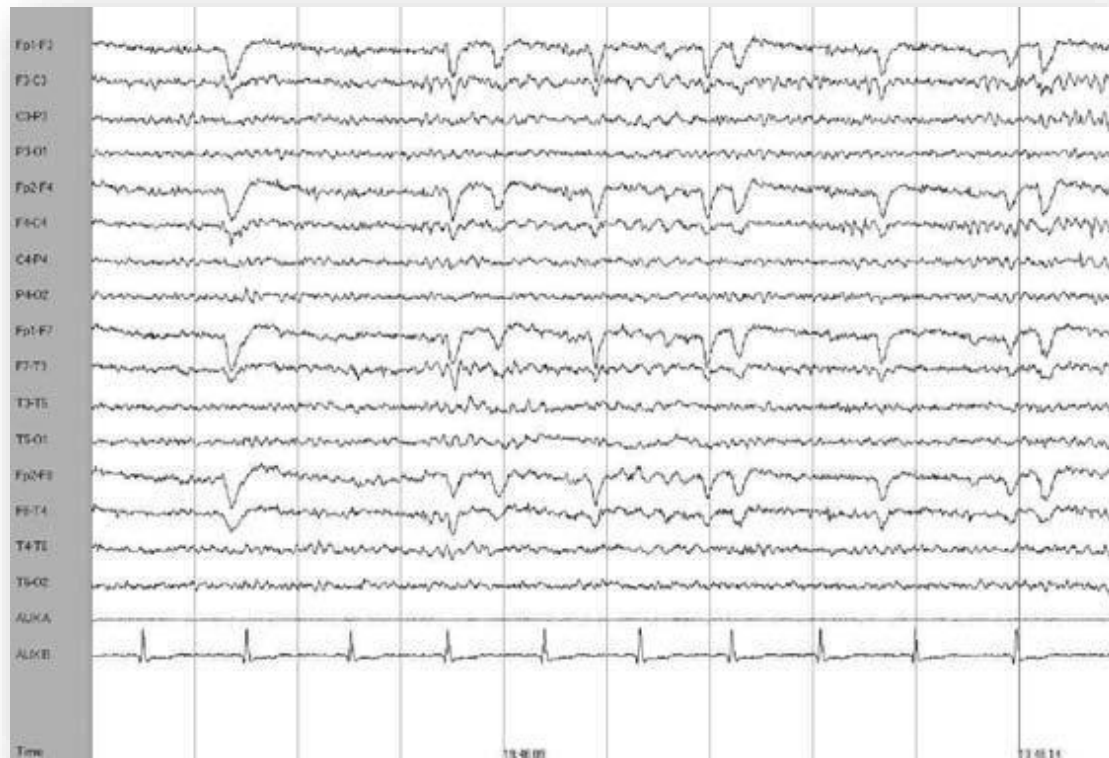
“squeak”

Posterior Dominant Ritim Olarak Bilateral Posterior Elektrodarda Tanımlanır

TETA RİTMİ: 4-7/SN

FRONTO- SENTRAL BÖLGELERDE İZLENİR;

UYANIKLIKTA MENTAL İŞLEVLER, KONSANTRASYON
VE DUYGUSAL AKTİVİTE İLE ÇIKIŞI KOLAYLAŞIR.



UYUKLAMA-DROWSINESS; EVRE I UYKU

1.ALFA AKTİVİTESİ AZALMASI

2 ARTMIŞ BETA AKTİVİTESİ

3. DİFFÜZ RİTMİK TETA

4. YAVAŞ GÖZ HAREKETLERİ



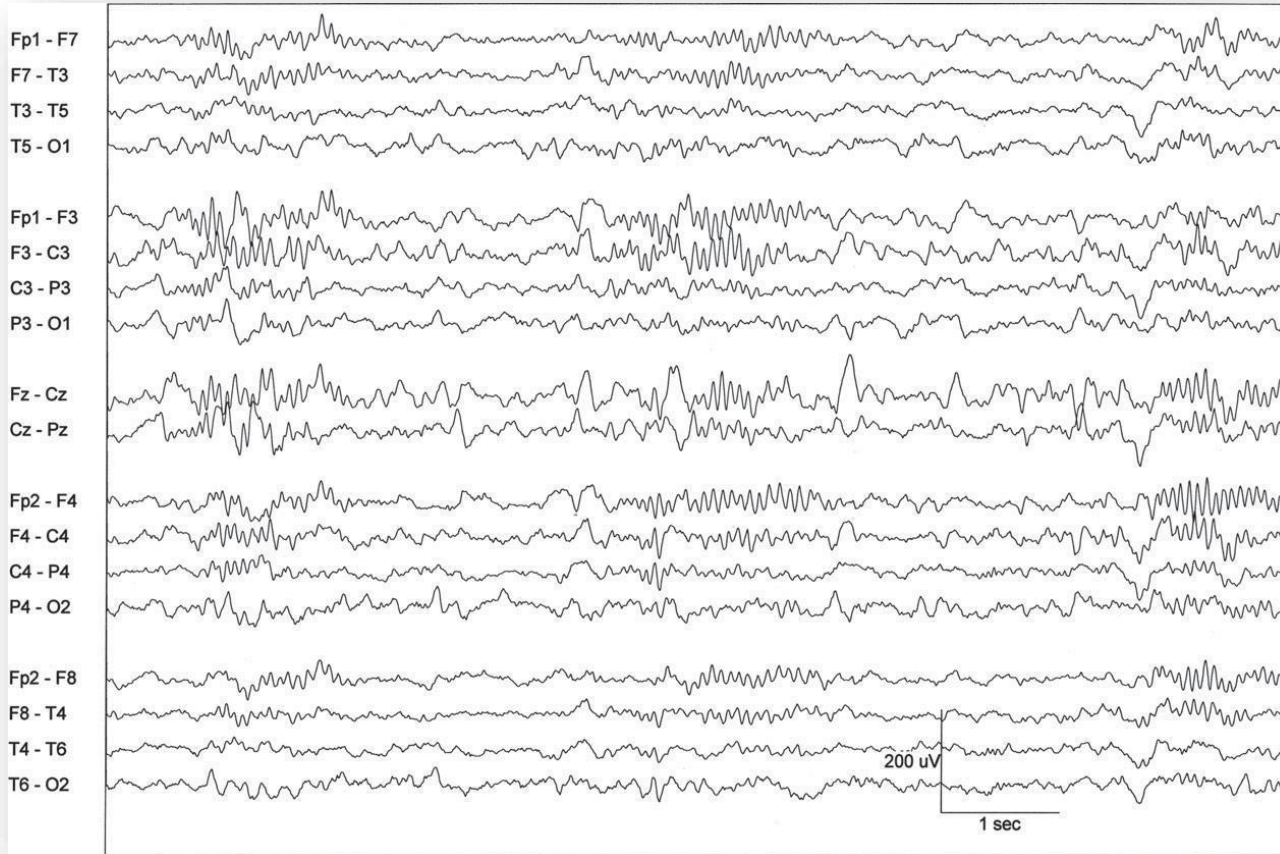
EVRE II UYKU (HAFİF UYKU)

1. POSTERİOR TETA RİTMİ

2. POSTS

3. VERTEKS KESKİN AKTİVİTELERİ

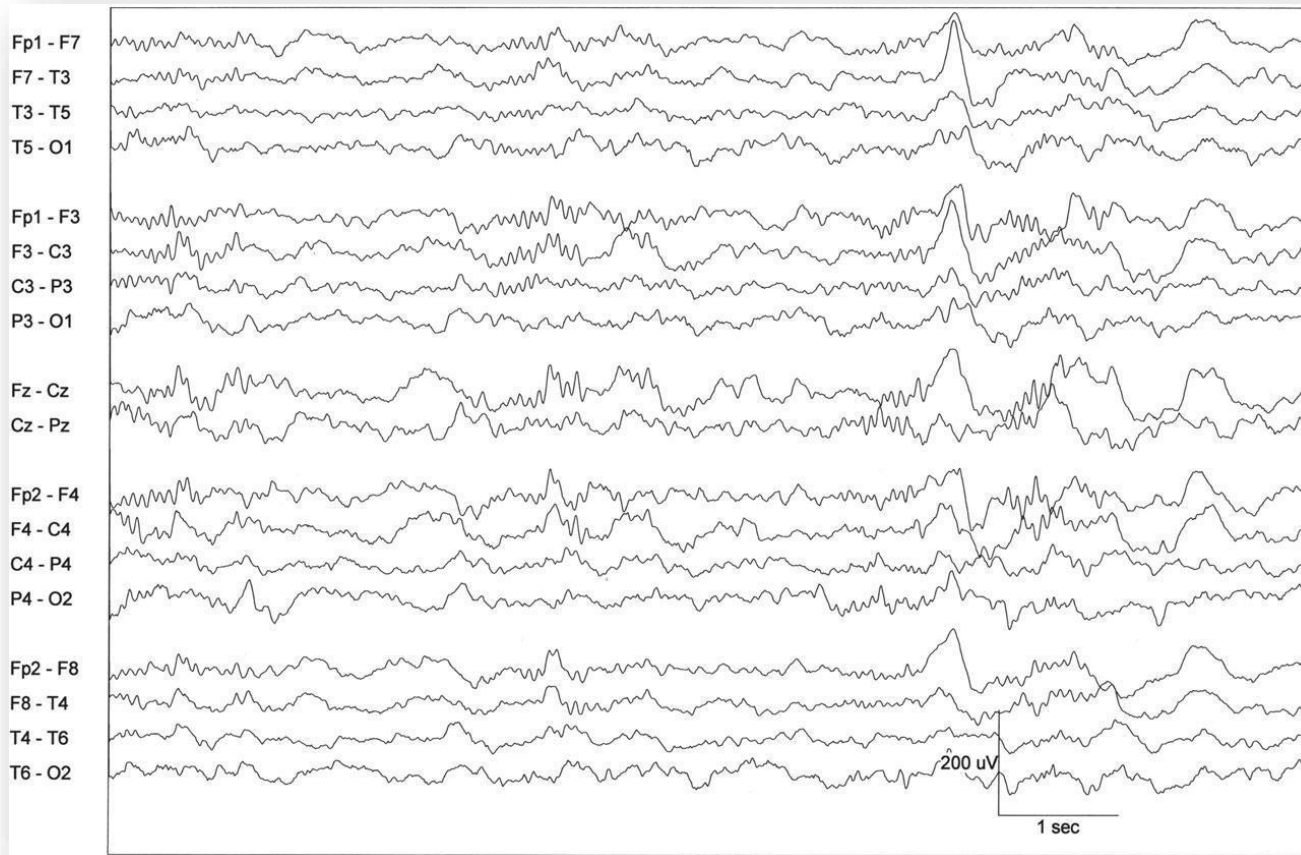
4. 12-15/SEC UYKU İĞCİKLERİ



EVRE III UYKU: (DERİN UYKU I)

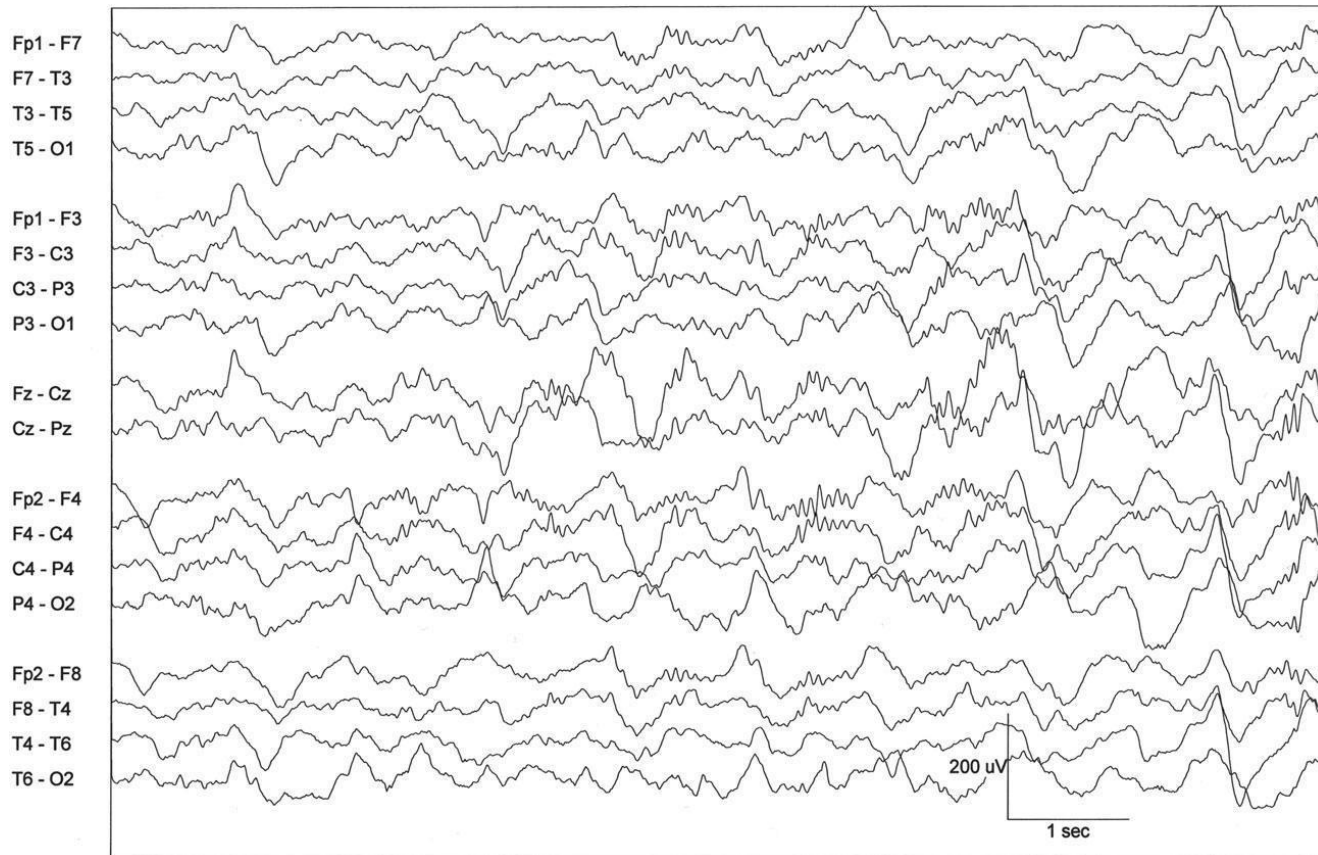
(%20-50 DELTA RİTMİ)

10-12 SEC UYKU İĞCİKLERİ AZALMIŞTIR

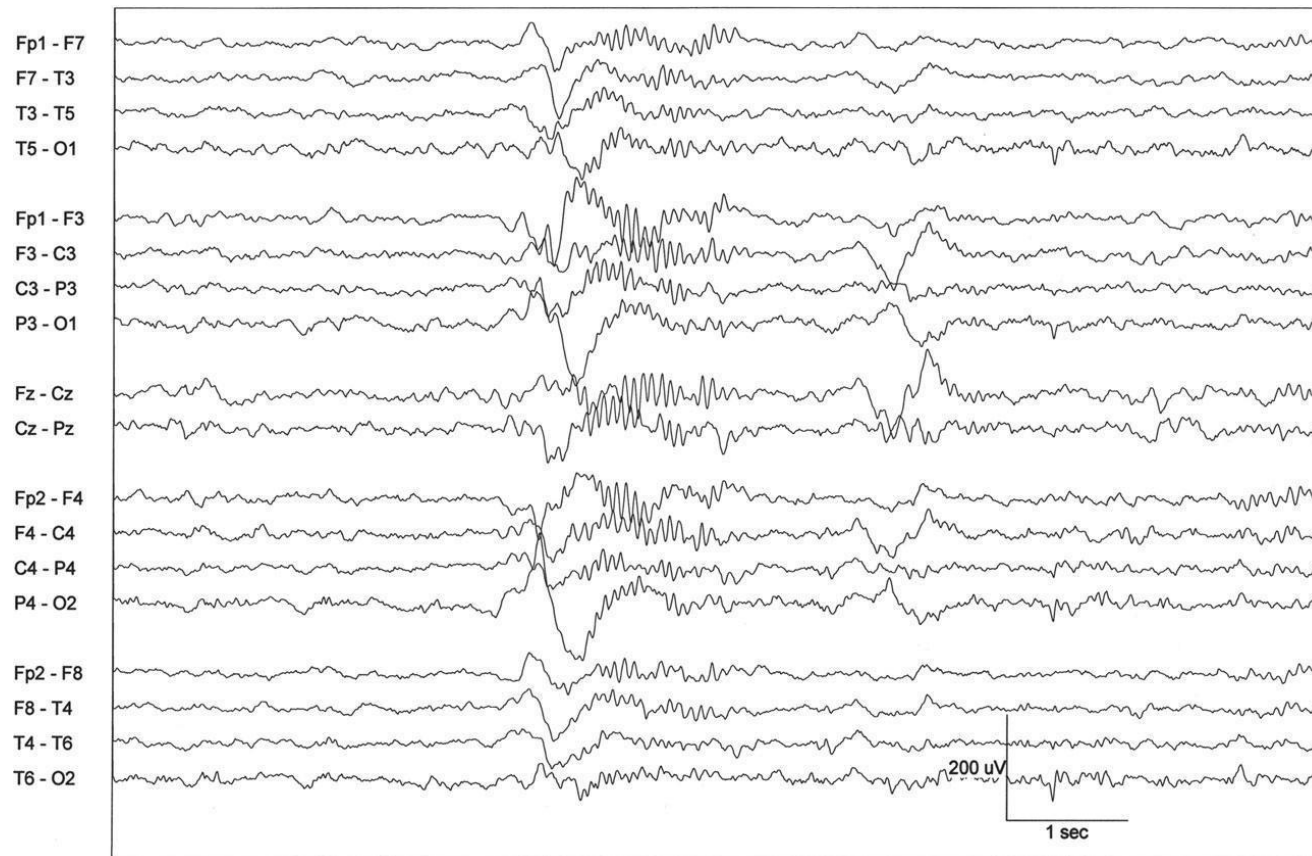


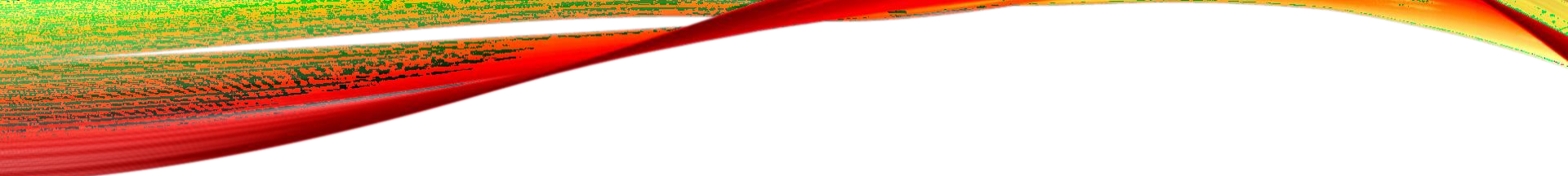
EVRE IV UYKU: DERİN UYKU II

(>% 50 DELTA RİTMİ)



K- KOMPLEKSİ





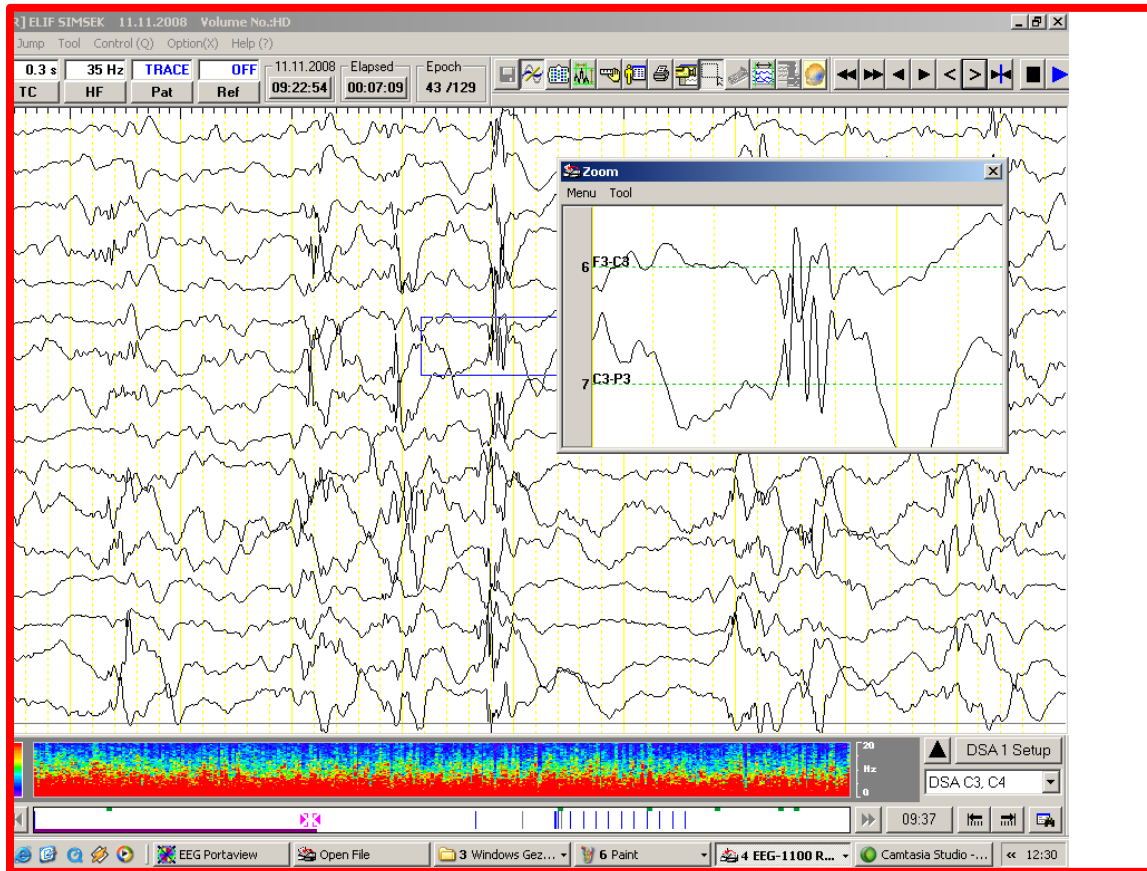
ANORMAL EEG'DE PATOLOJİK TANIMLAMALAR-I

1. Normal Paternlerin Yokluğu
2. Normal Paternlerden Sapma
3. Epileptiform Aktiviteler

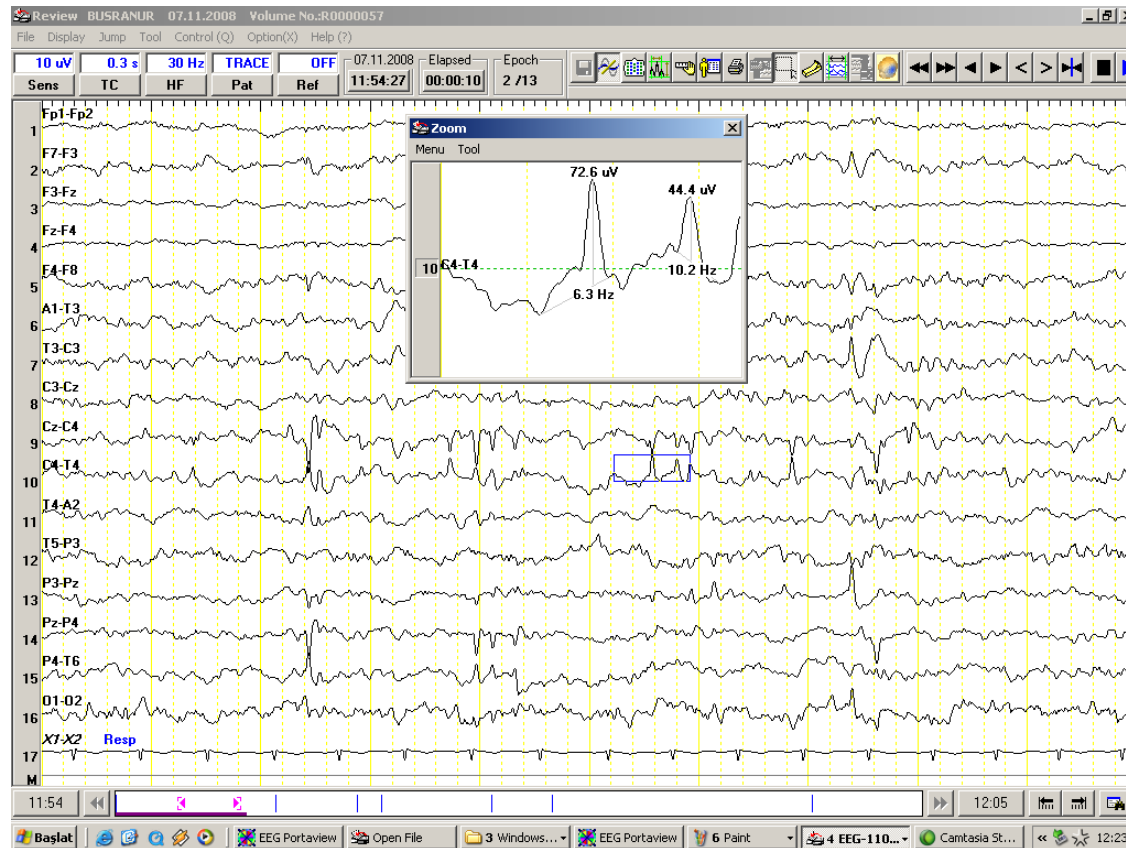
EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTELER

	Süre (ms)	Faz	Morfoloji
I. Diken Dalga (Spike)	20 - 70	Negatif Pozitif	keskin izole/ grup yavaş d $\pm$
II. Keskin Dalga (Sharp Wave)	70 - 200	Negatif	az keskin tek/ grup Yavaş d $\pm$
III. Yavaş Dalga (Slow Wave)	> 200	Negatif	tek/ grup

DİKEN DALGA (SPIKE) (SÜRE: <70 MSN)

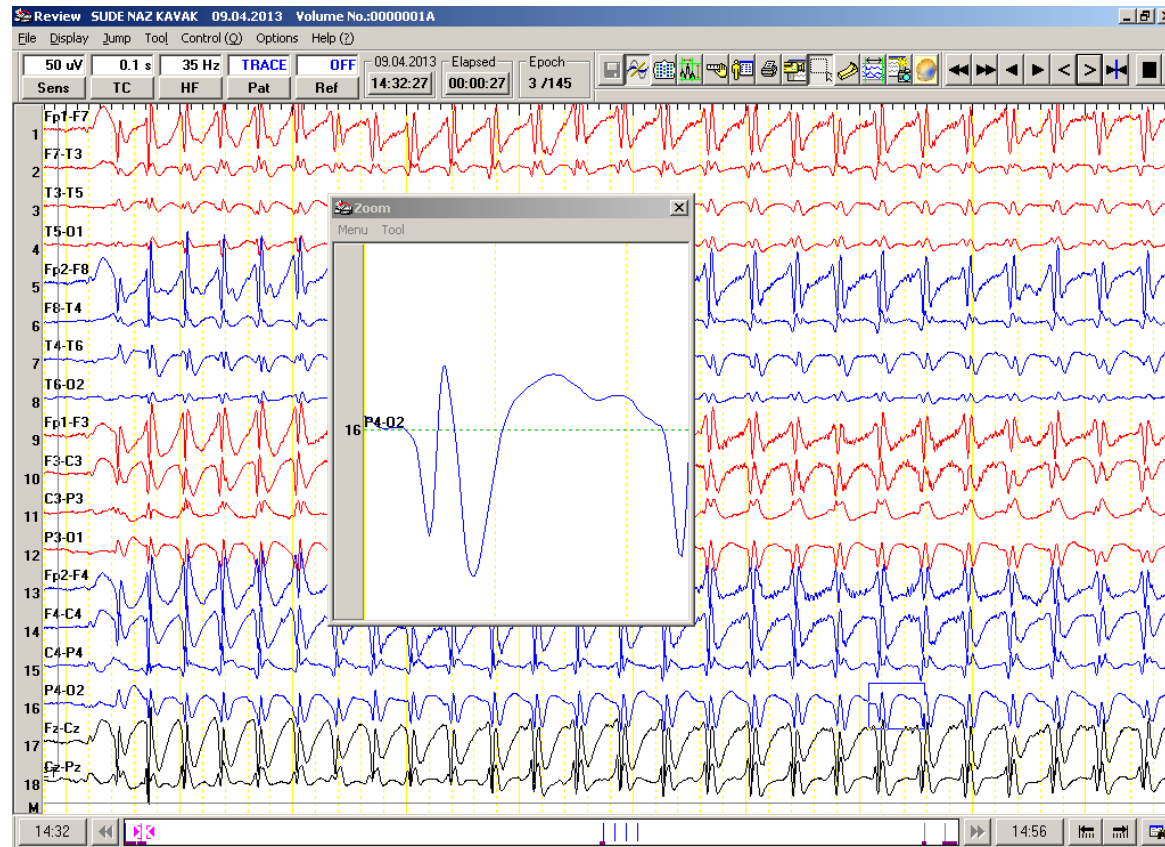


KESKİN DALGA (SHARP WAVE) (SÜRE: 70-200 MSN)



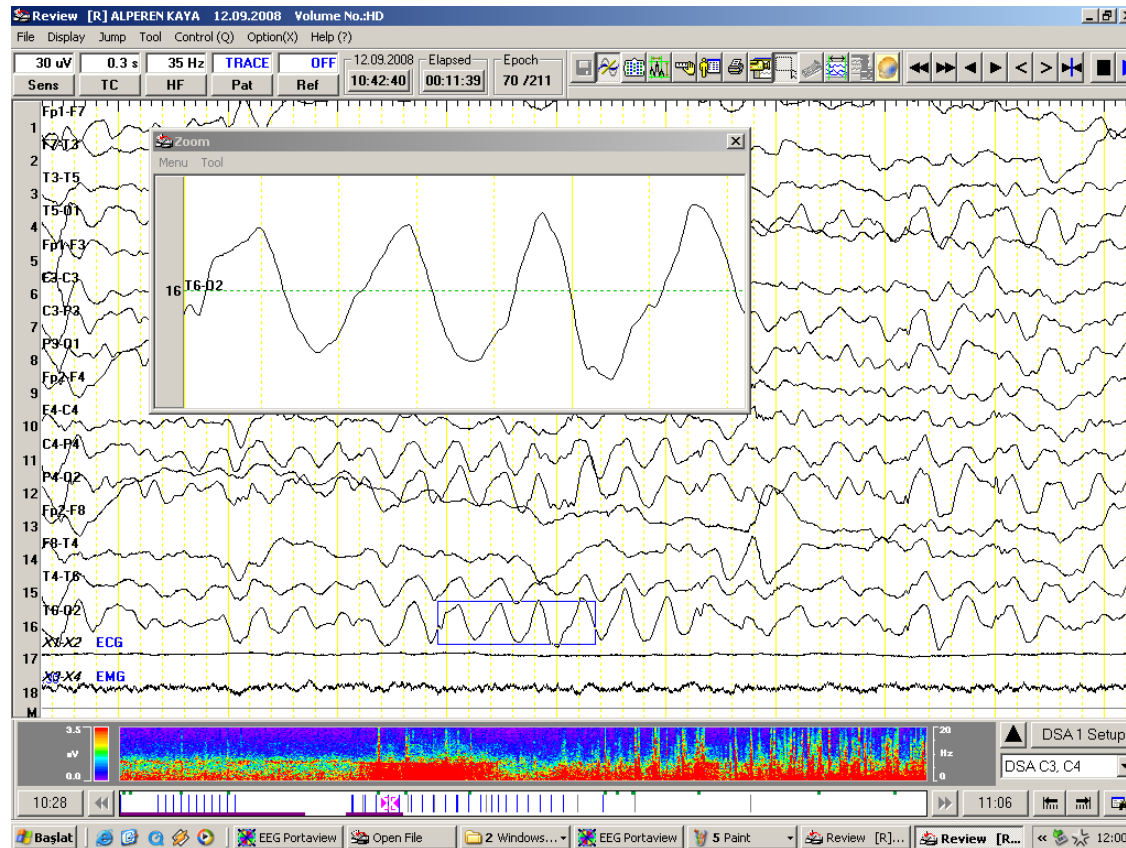
KESKİN DALGA (SHARP P WAVE)

GENELLİKLE ASİMETRİK: 1.FAZ < 2.FAZ



YAVAŞ DALGA (SLOW WAVE)

(SÜRE: > 200 MSN)

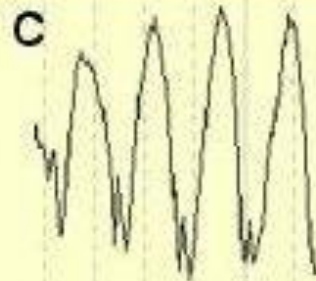




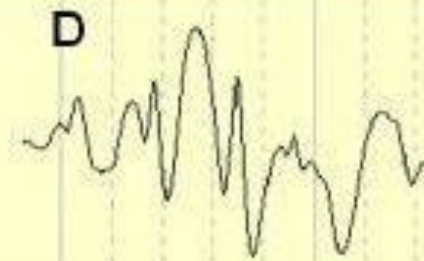
Spike
($< 70\text{ms}$)



Sharp Wave
($70-200\text{ms}$)



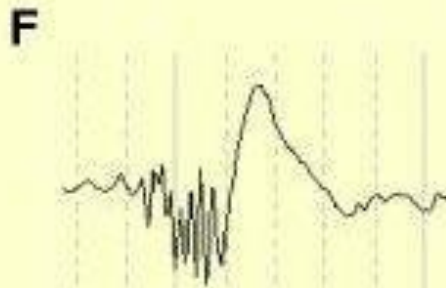
Spike-Wave
Kompleksi



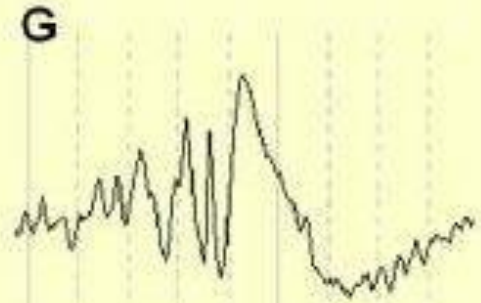
Sharp-Slow
Wave Kompleksi



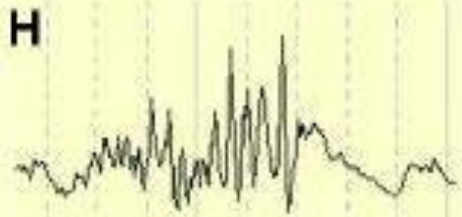
Slow Spike
Wave
Kompleksi



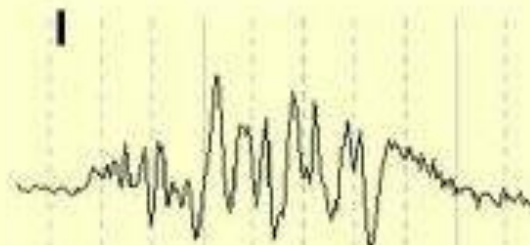
Multiple Spike
Wave Kompleksi



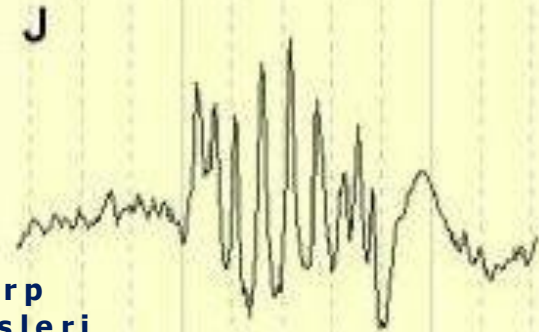
Multiple Sharp
Slow Wave
Kompleksi

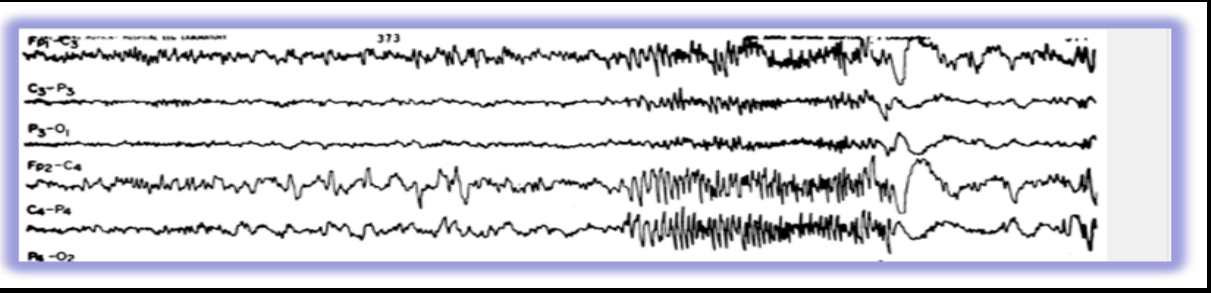
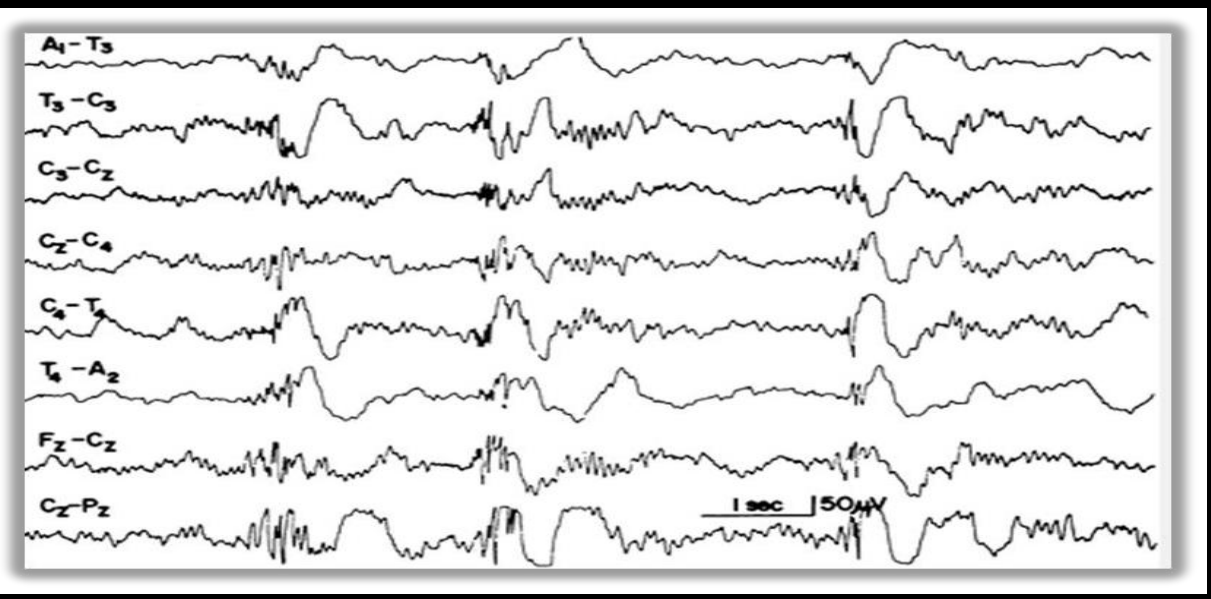
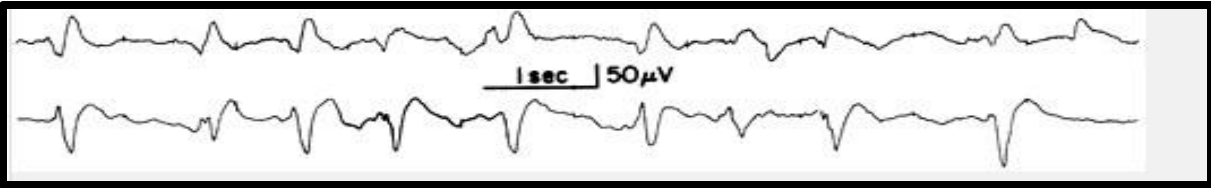
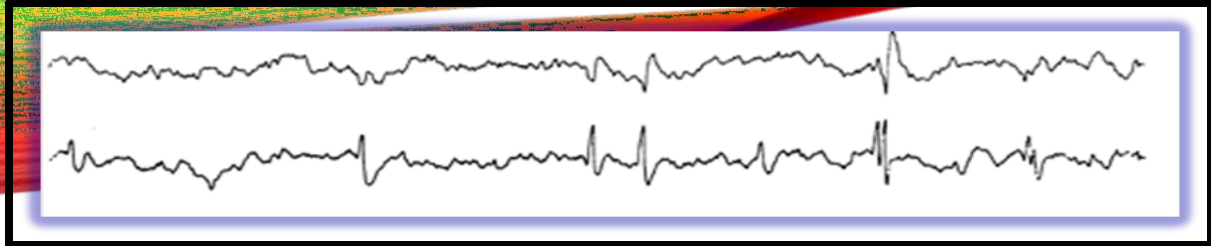


Polispike
Kompleksi



Multiple Sharp
Wave Kompleksleri



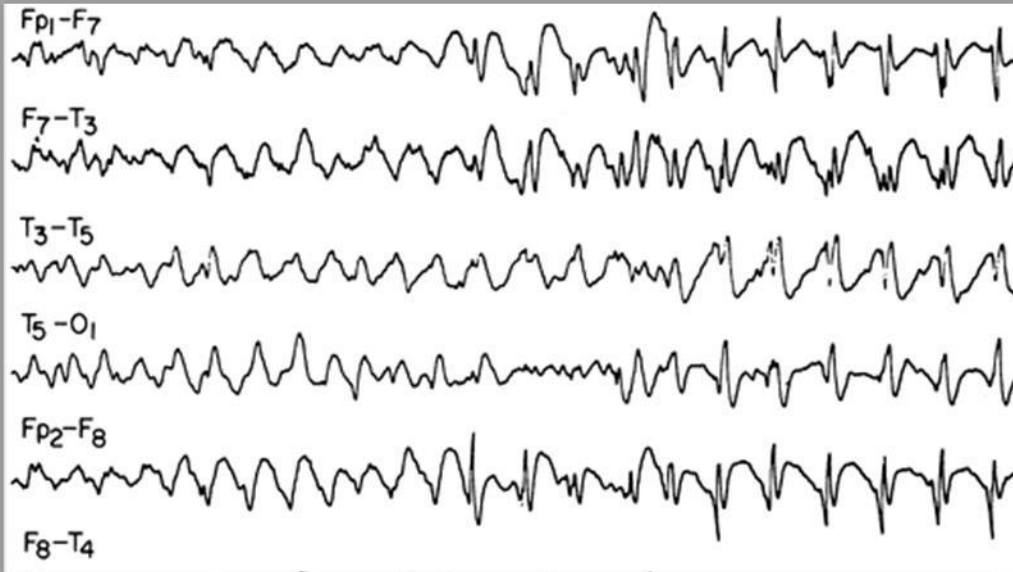


Diken- Spike

Keskin- Sharp Wave

Çoklu Spike

Çoklu Spike Serisi

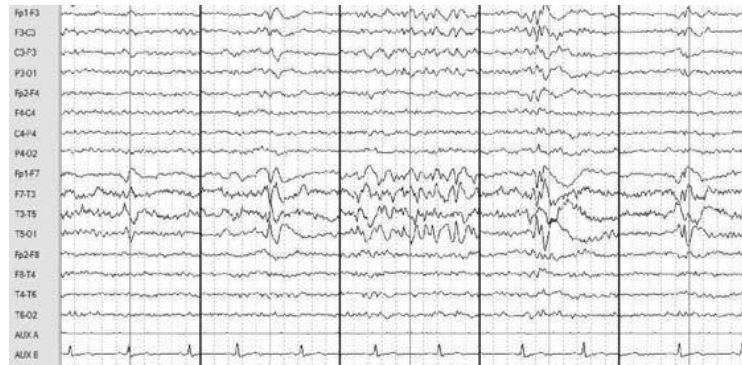


**Diken Dalga
Kompleksi -
> 5sn**

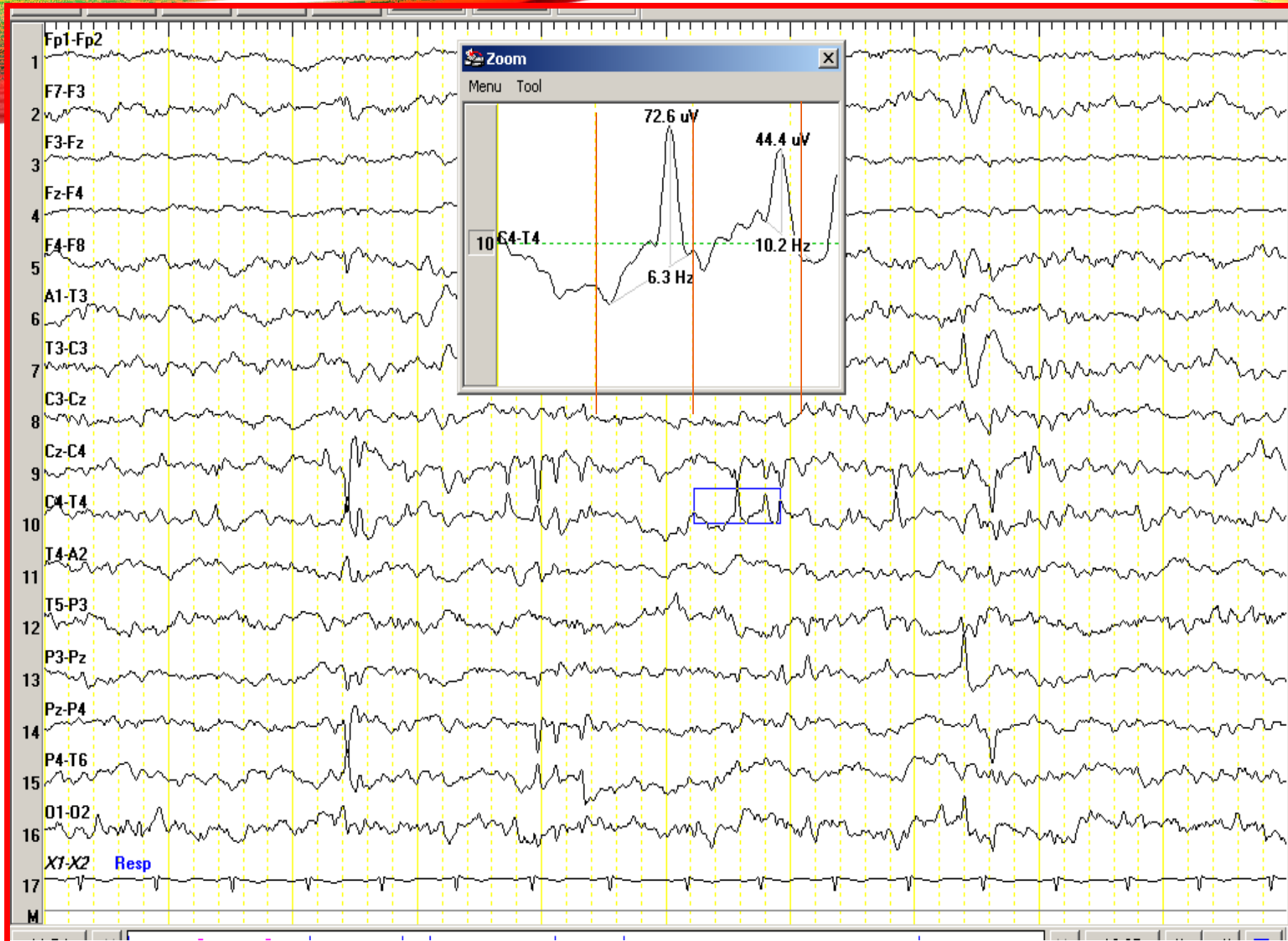
EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTELER

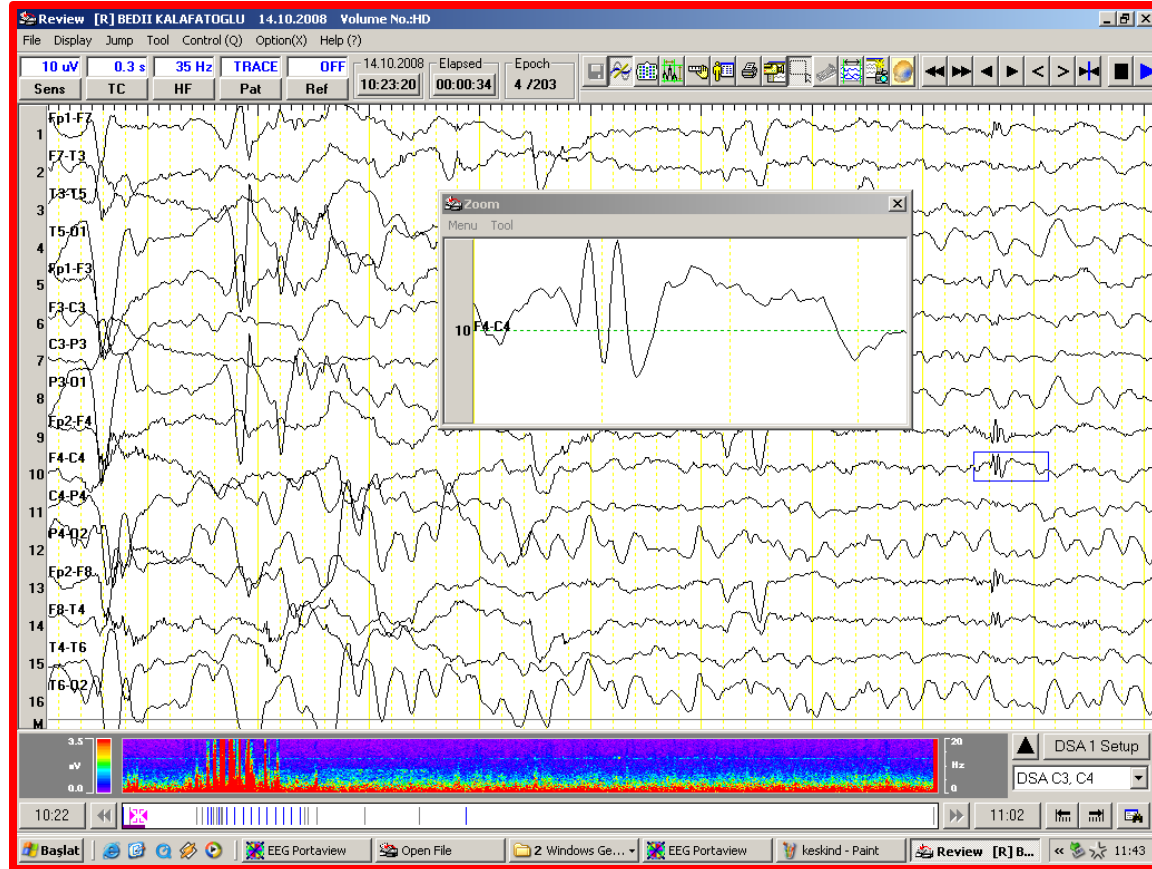
Diken- Spike

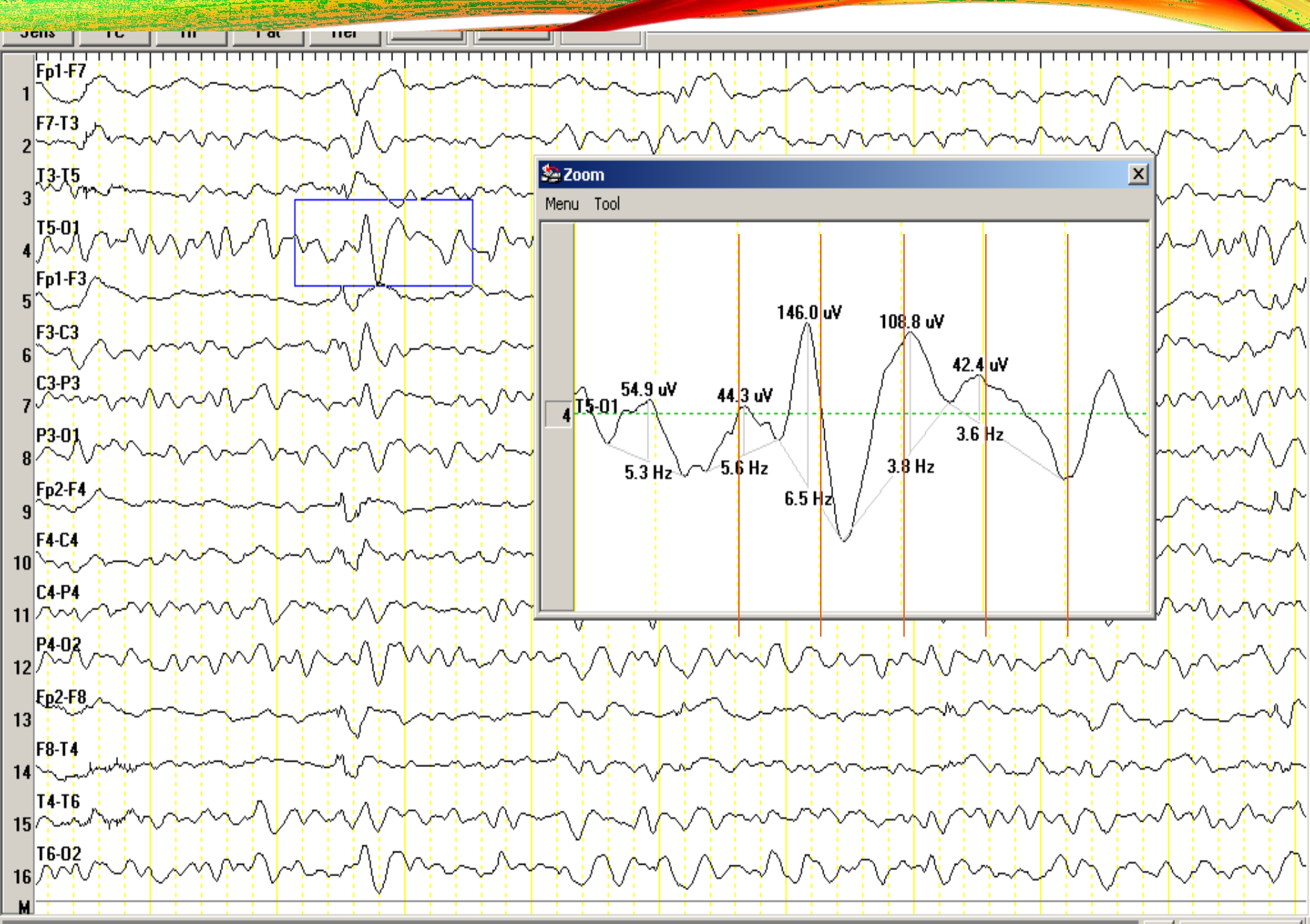
Keskin- Sharp Wave

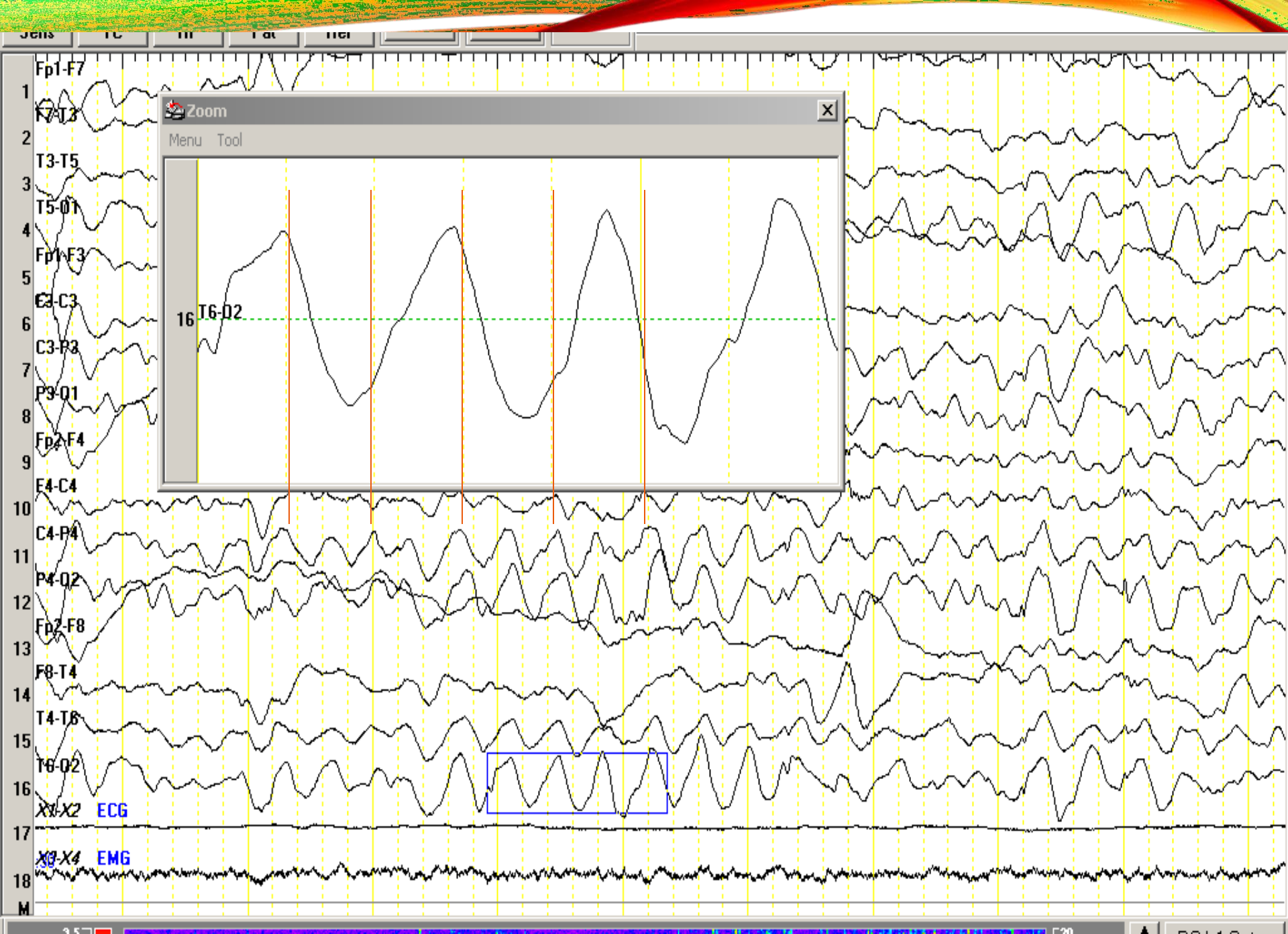


Çoklu Diken-spike Serisi



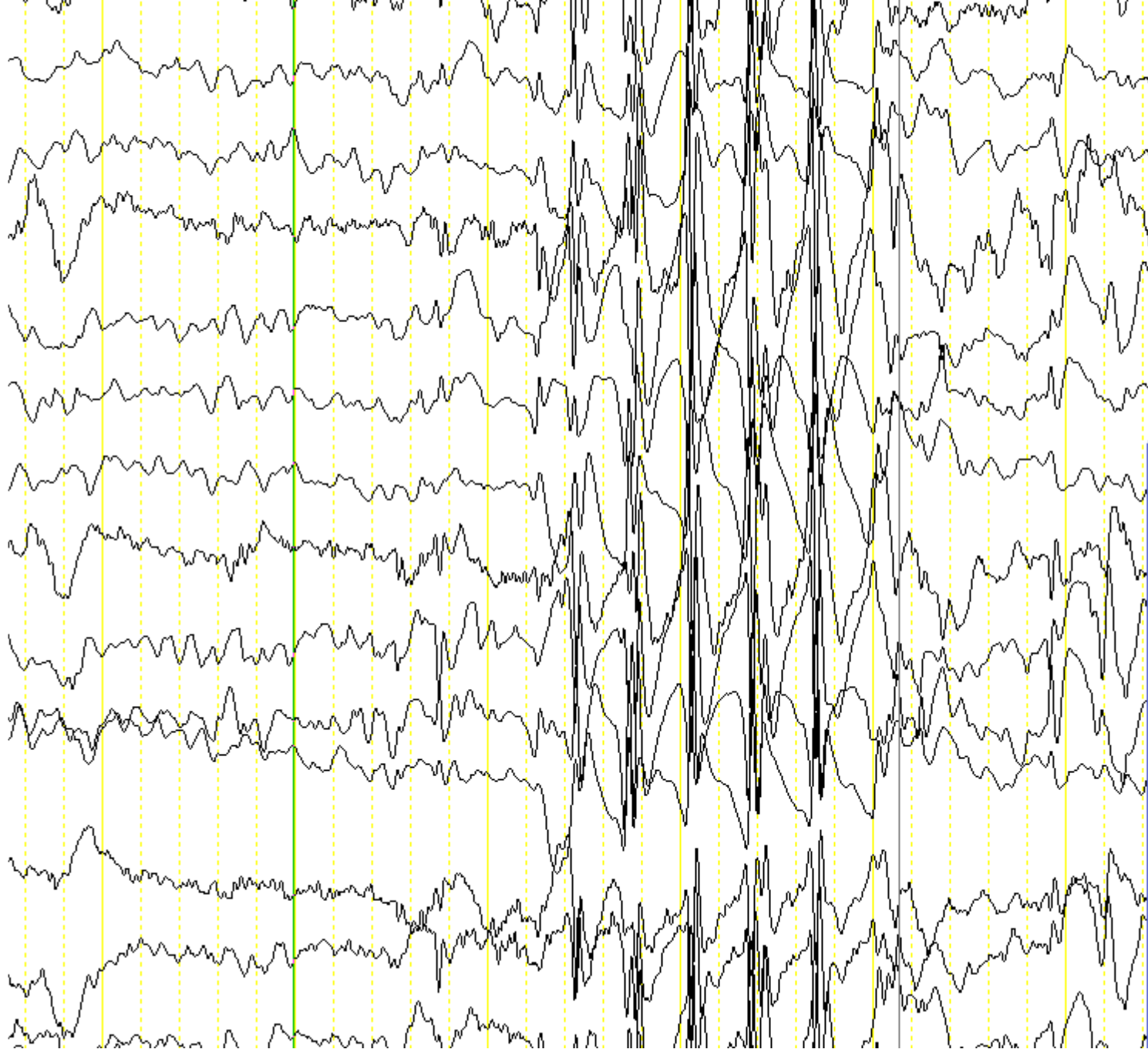


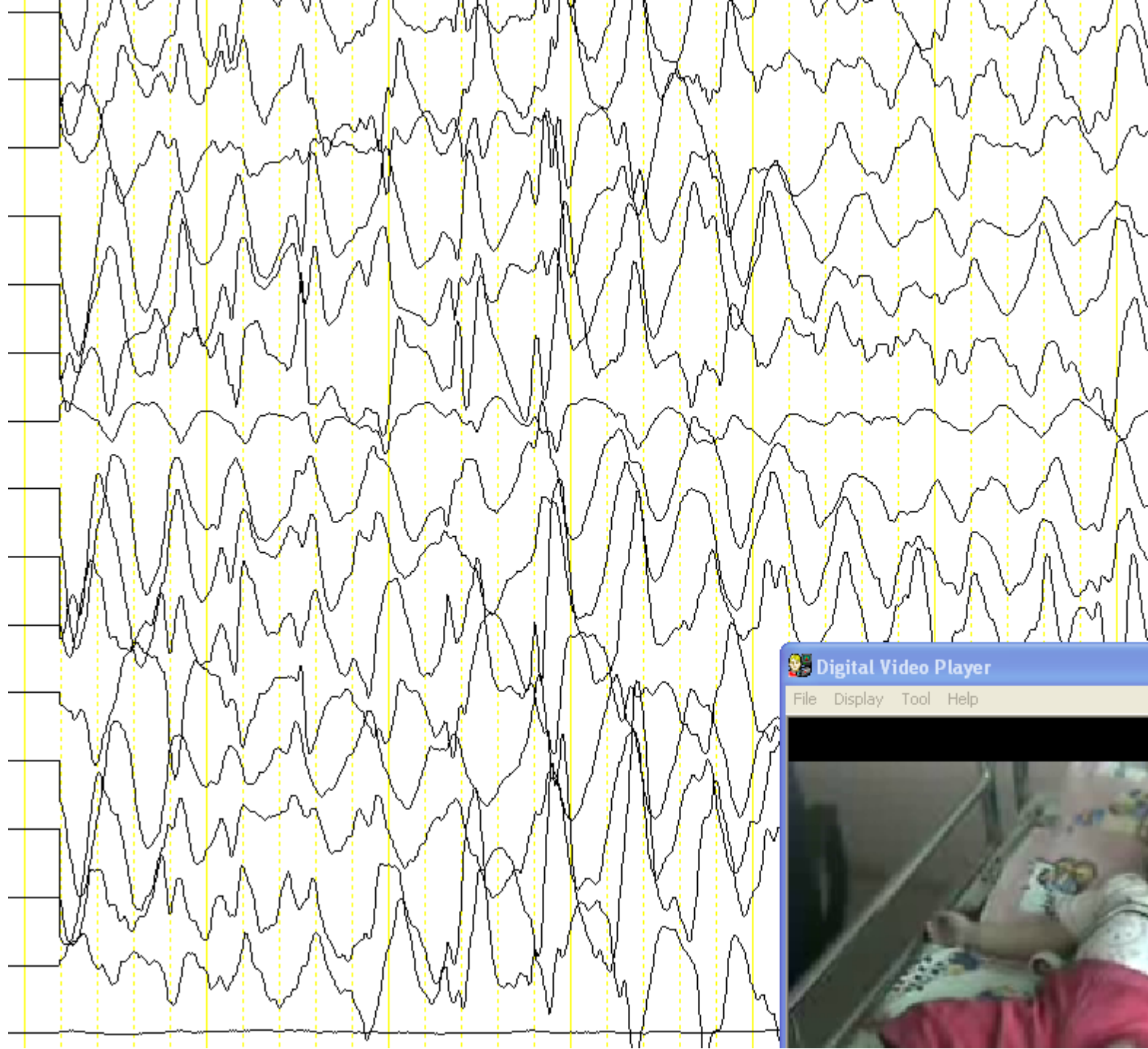


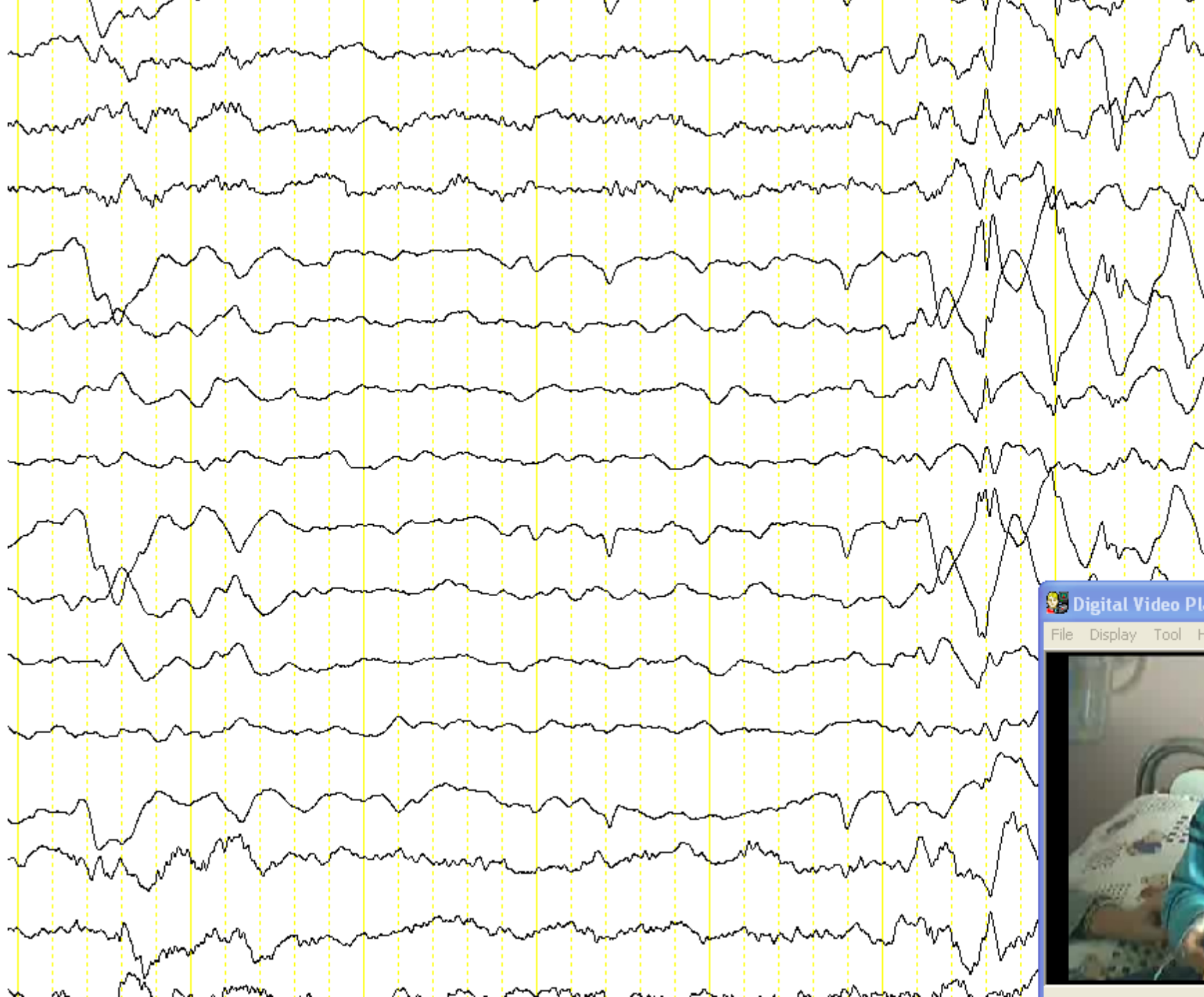


PATOLOJİK TANIMLAMALAR-II

- **Börst (Burst)** : dalga aktivitesi > 200-500msec
- **Deşarj (Discharge): > 1 dk Börst aktivitesi**
- **Foküs (Focus):** patolojik epileptik aktivitesi gösteren bölgeyi tanımlar
- **Paroksizmal (Paroxysm) aktivite**
- **İktal (Ictal) aktivite**
- **Senkroni & Asenkroni**
- **Paternler (Pattern)**





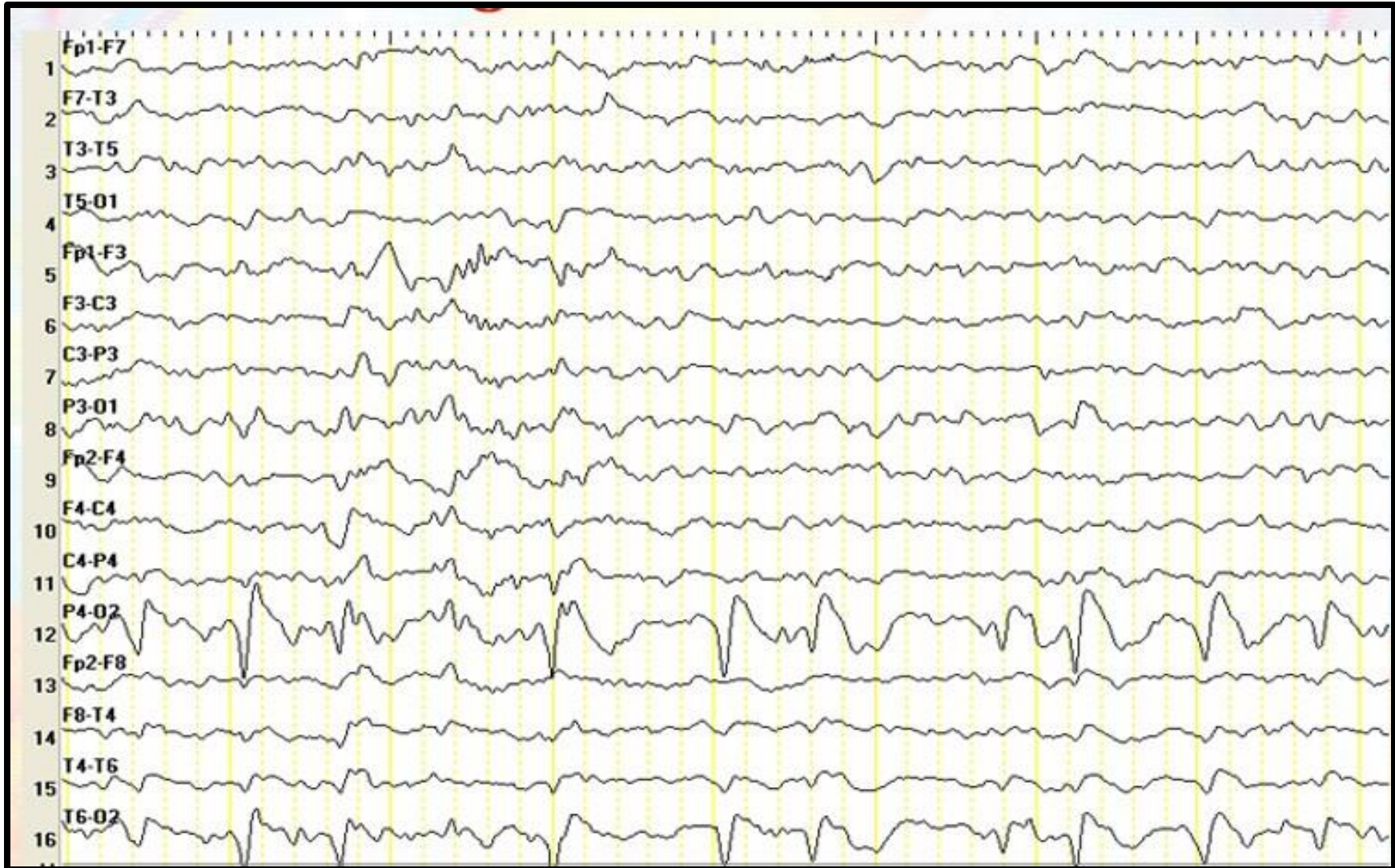


Digital Video Player

File Display Tools Help



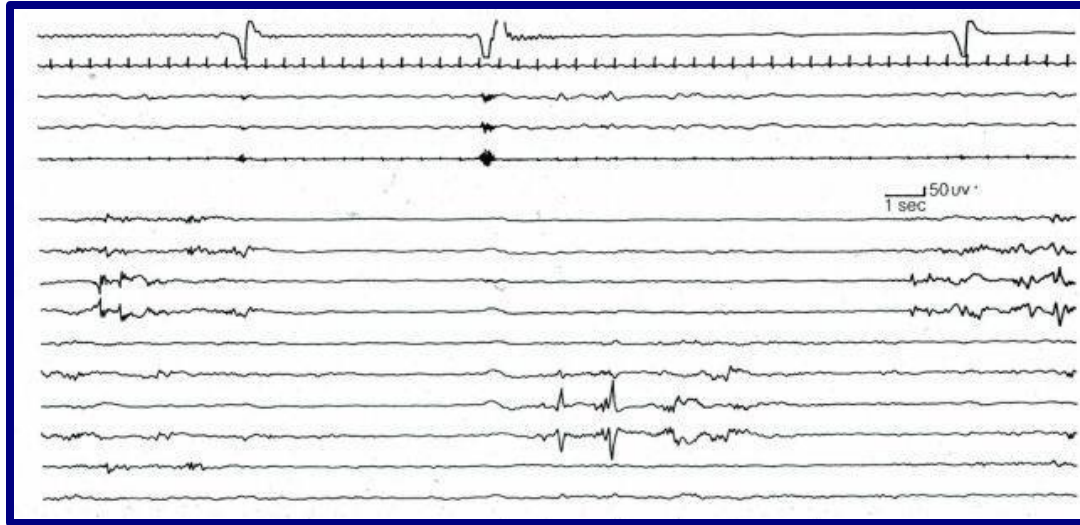
AYNI BÖLGEDE ISRARLI ÇIKAN FOKAL AKTİVİTE: FOKÜS



Oksipital Foküs Longitüdüinal Bipolar Montaj

ASENKRONİ & SENKRONİ

Normal Senkroni: İki hemisferde burst aktivite aktivitelerinin başlangıç ve maksimum amplitüde ulaşma zamanları **2 sn** içinde gerçekleşir.



EPILEPTİFORM AKTİVİTELER

İnteriktal / İktal

- l Fokal
- l Jeneralize
- l Özgül Patternler

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI EEG'Sİ: TANIMLAR

1. Fokal aktivite: Bir elektrod veya grubuna ait aktivite

- **Lokalize aktivite:** Bir veya birkaç kortikal hemisfer alanına ait fokal aktivite
- **Lateralize aktivite:** Bir hemisfere ait fokal aktivite
- **Multifokal aktivite:** > 2 fazla hemisferik alanı tanımlar (*sırt sırta veren anatomik yapılar olmamalı*)

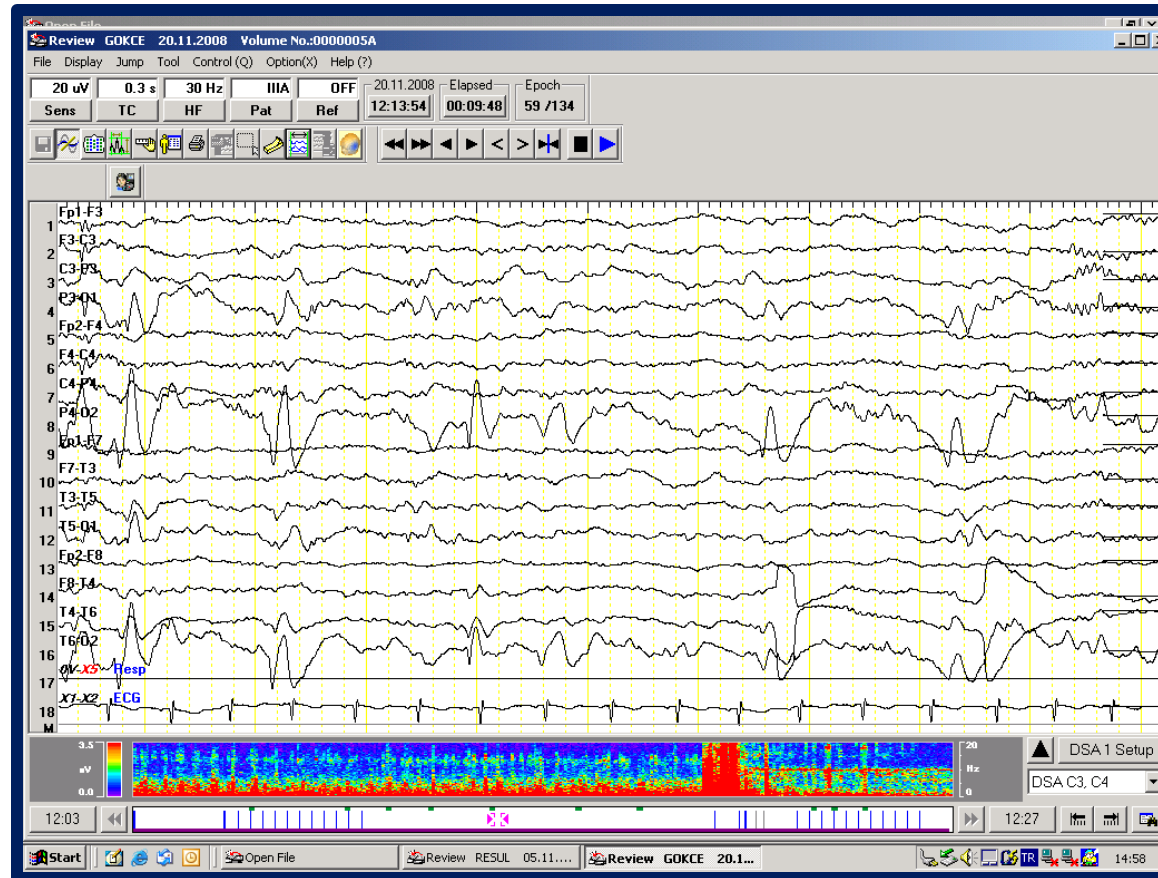
2. Jeneralize aktivite : Her iki hemisferden eş zamanlı çıkan aktiviteleri tanımlar (<200msn)

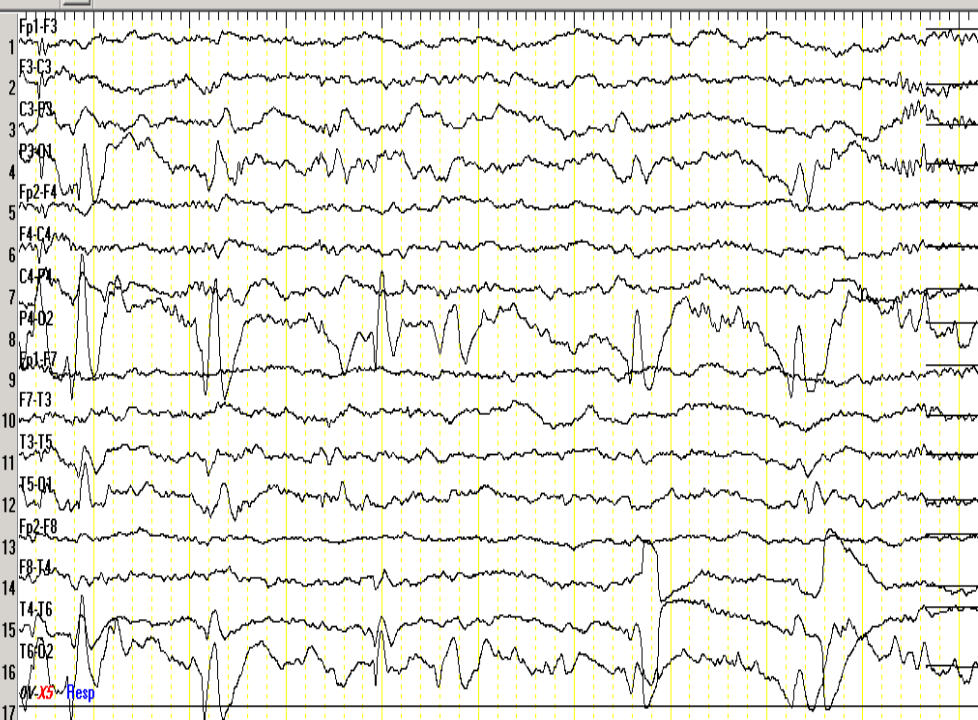
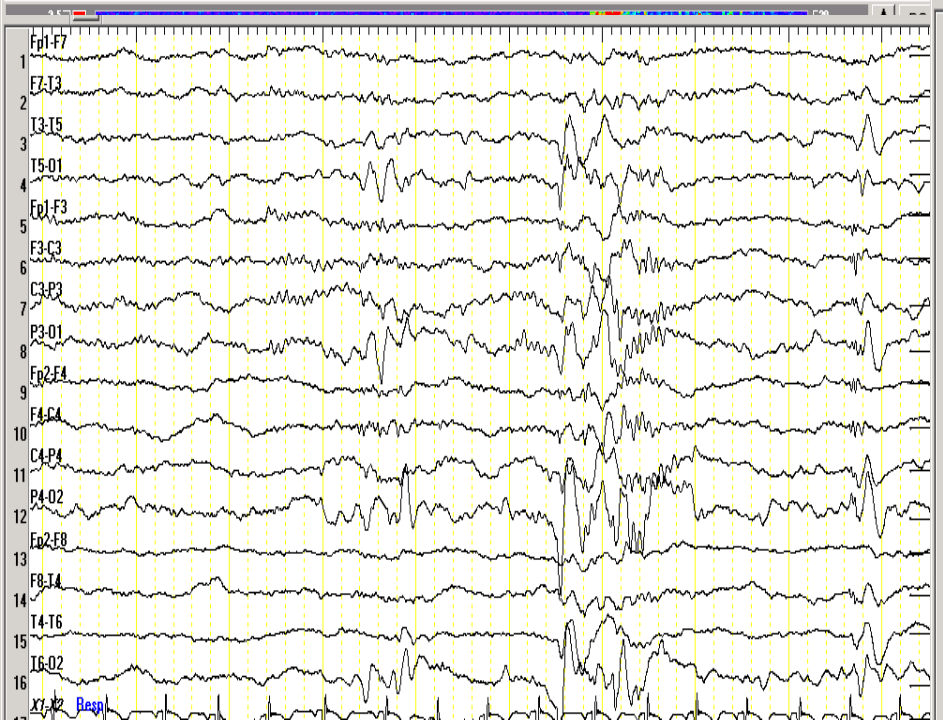
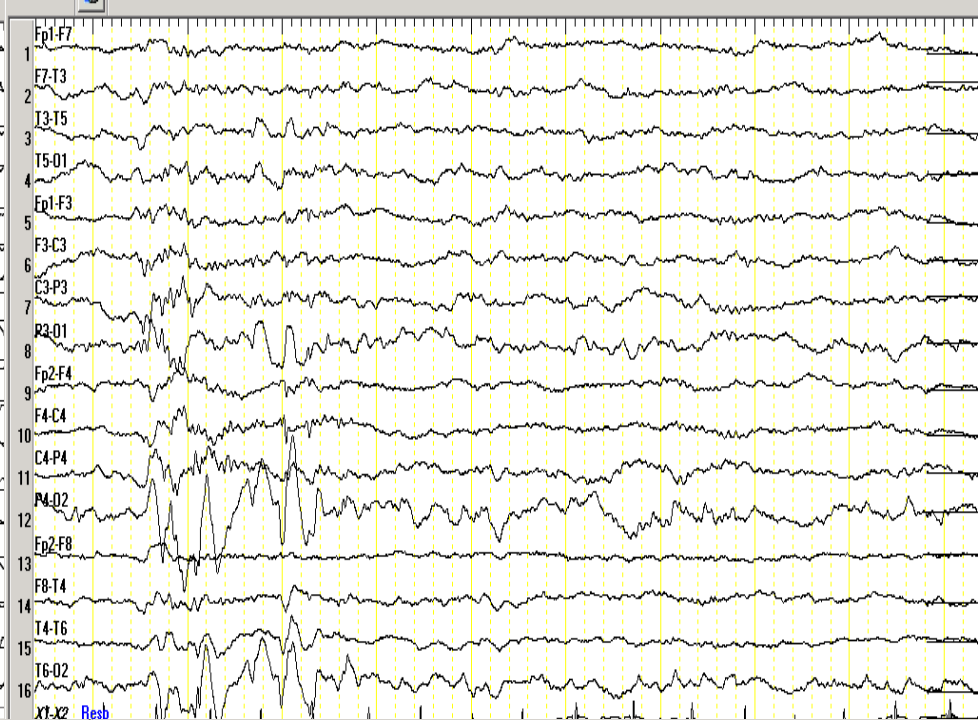
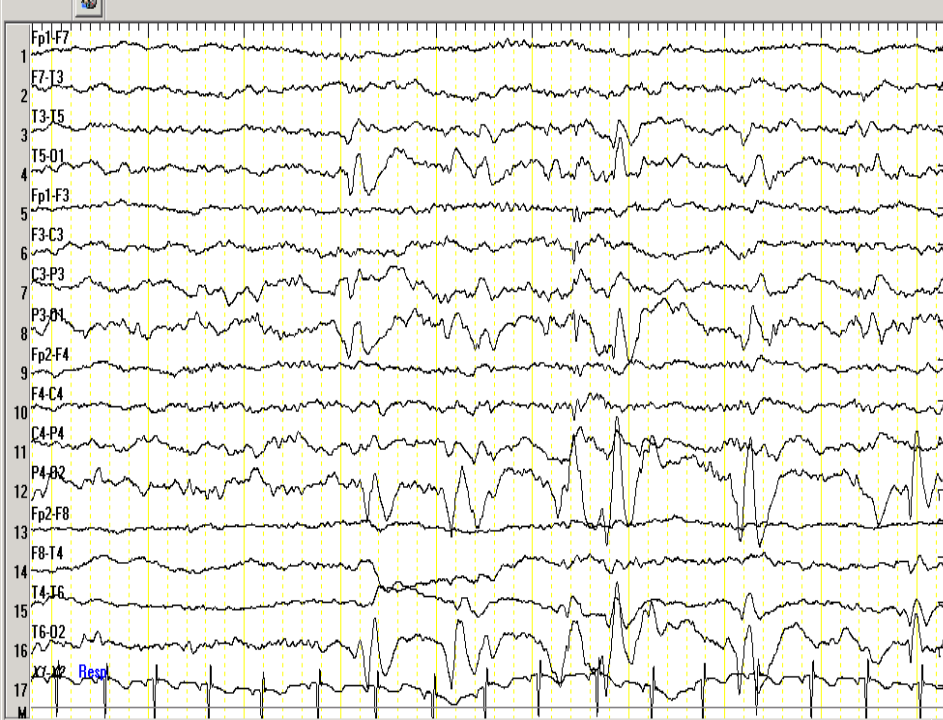
3. Diffüz aktivite: intra veya inter hemisferik yaygın aktiviteleri tanımlar.

FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTELER

1. İnteriktal / iktal : diken & keskin dalga, yavaş dalga ?
2. Bir / birkaç komşu elektrod (+)
3. Zemin aktivitesinden farklıdır ve aynı bölgeden ısrarla çıkışını sürdürür
4. Birden fazla odak olabilir **(multifokal)**

FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM İNTERİKTAL AKTİVİTE

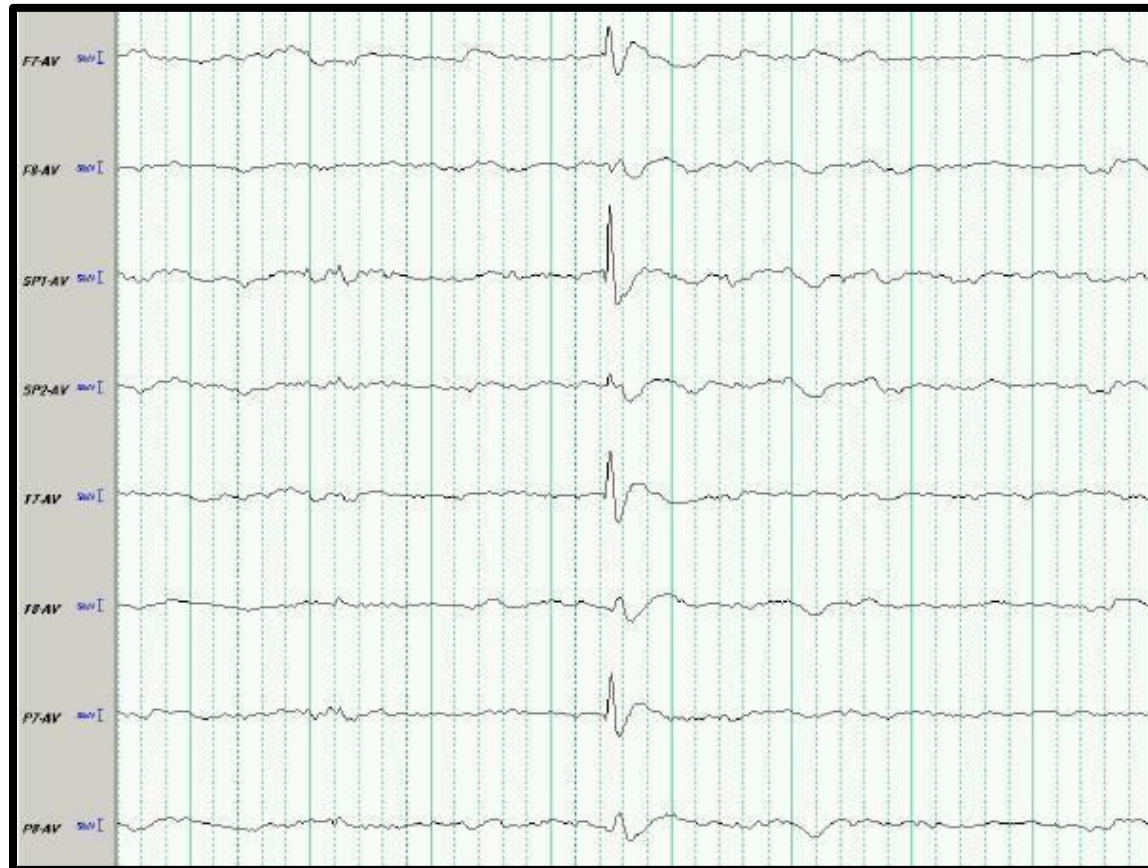




FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE:

İNERİKTAL

SOL MTS, SOL TEMPORAL KESKİN DALGA (SHARP WAVE)



FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE: İNTERİKTAL

BIPOLAR MONTAJ P3 FAZ KARŞILAŞMASI



FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE: İTERİKTAL

REFERANS MONTAJINDA EN YÜKSEK AMPLİTÜD P3'TE



FOKAL EPILEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE: İTERİKTAL

Nöbet öyküsü (+): (%80-60)

- İteriktal deşarj yok (%20-40)
- Uzun kayıt
- Tekrarlanan kayıt şans artar
- Aktivasyon yöntemleri (*fotik, HPV, uykusuzluk*)

Nöbet öyküsü (-); <%2

Subklinik epileptik deşarj

FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE: İTERİKTAL

- Akut/ Kronik Lokal Kortikal Lezyon
- (Vasküler, Tm, Travma)
- Epilepsi ?

Süt Çocuđu

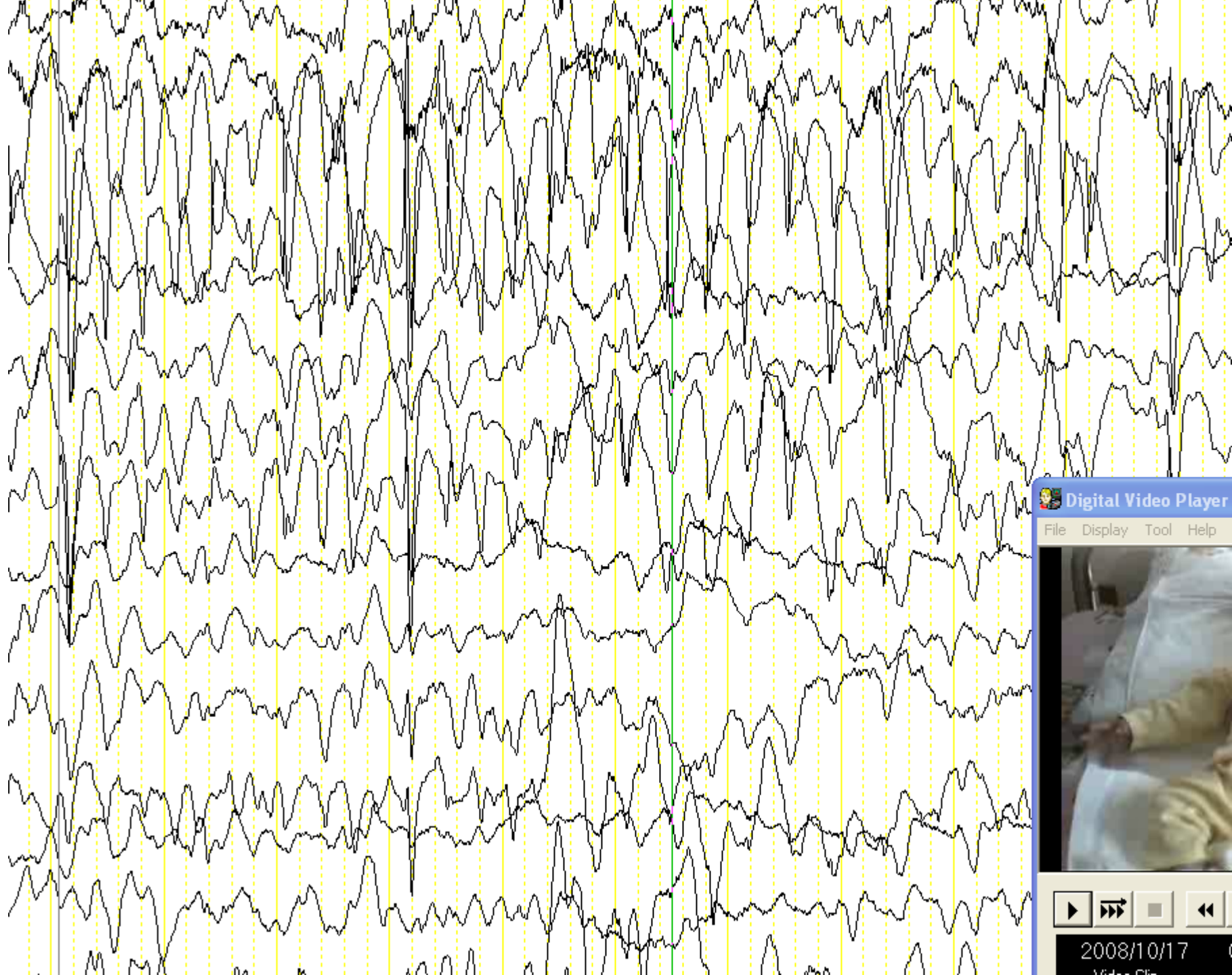
- Yaygın Yapısal Hasar (Anoksi, İskemi)
- Toksik / Metabolik Nedenler
- Elektrolit Denge Bozuklukları

Çocukluk Çađı

- İdyopatik Fokal Epilepsiler

FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM İKTAL AKTİVİTE: ELEKTROGRAFIK İMZA

1. Fokal ritmik aktivite: **ritmik / semiritmik**
2. Nöbetin sonuna doğru frekans düşer (**evolusyon**)
3. **Postiktal yavaş aktivite** - ritmik iktal aktiviteden ayırdetmek güç olabilir
4. Fokal iktal deşarjlar **voltaj düşüşü** ile başlayabilir.



Digital Video Player

File Display Tool Help

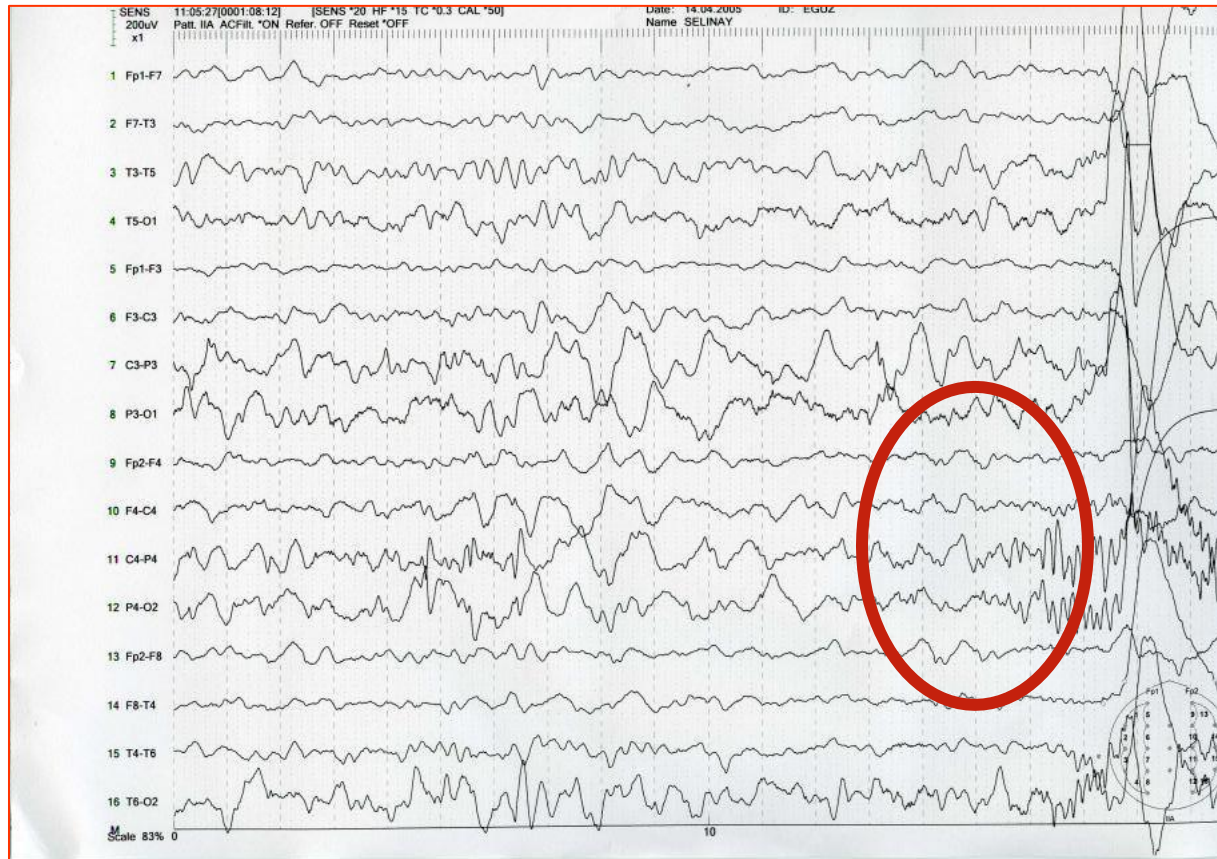


2008/10/17

Video Clip



FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM İKTAL AKTİVİTE: SAĞ FOKAL



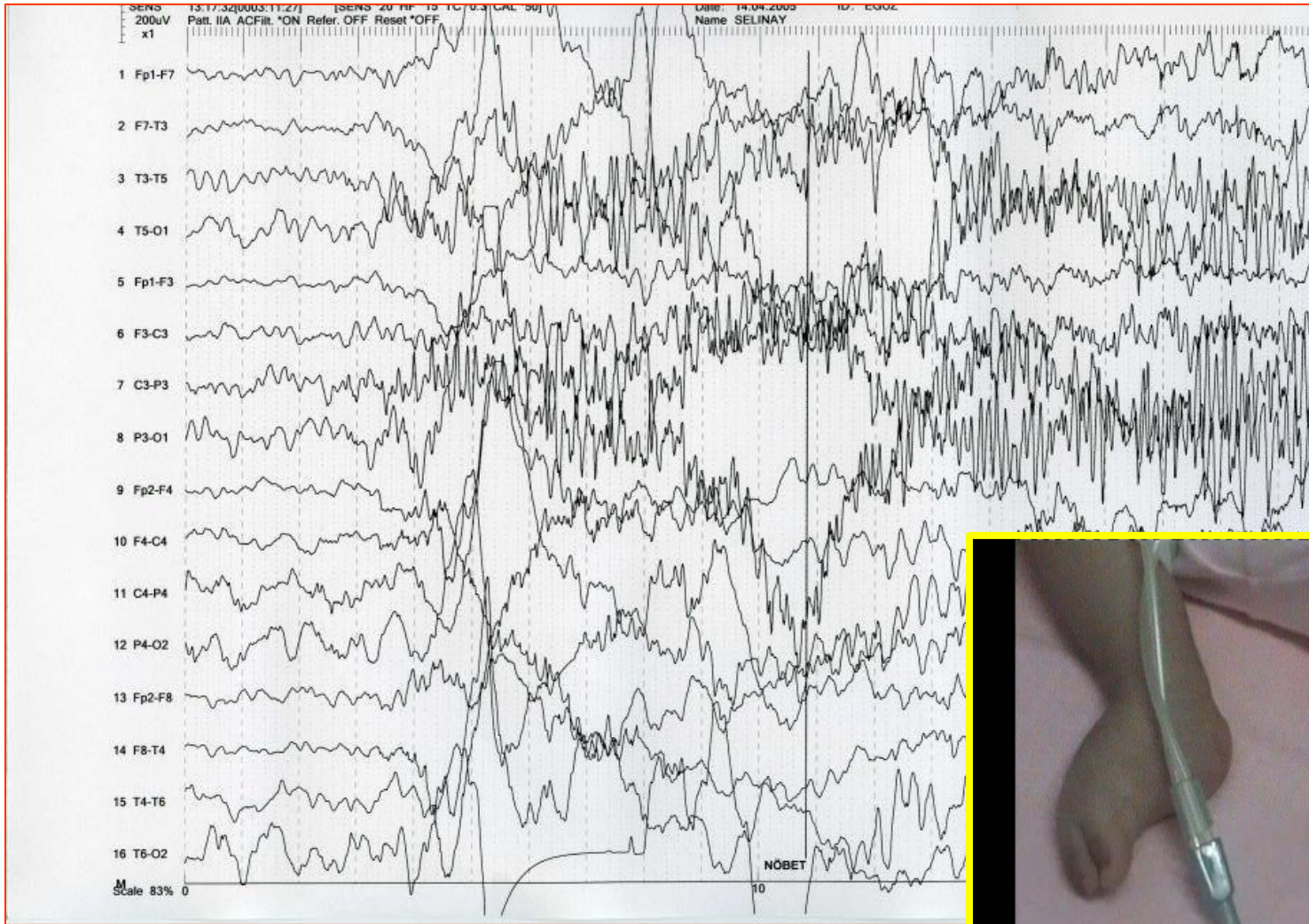
FOKAL EPILEPTİFORM İKTAL AKTİVİTE



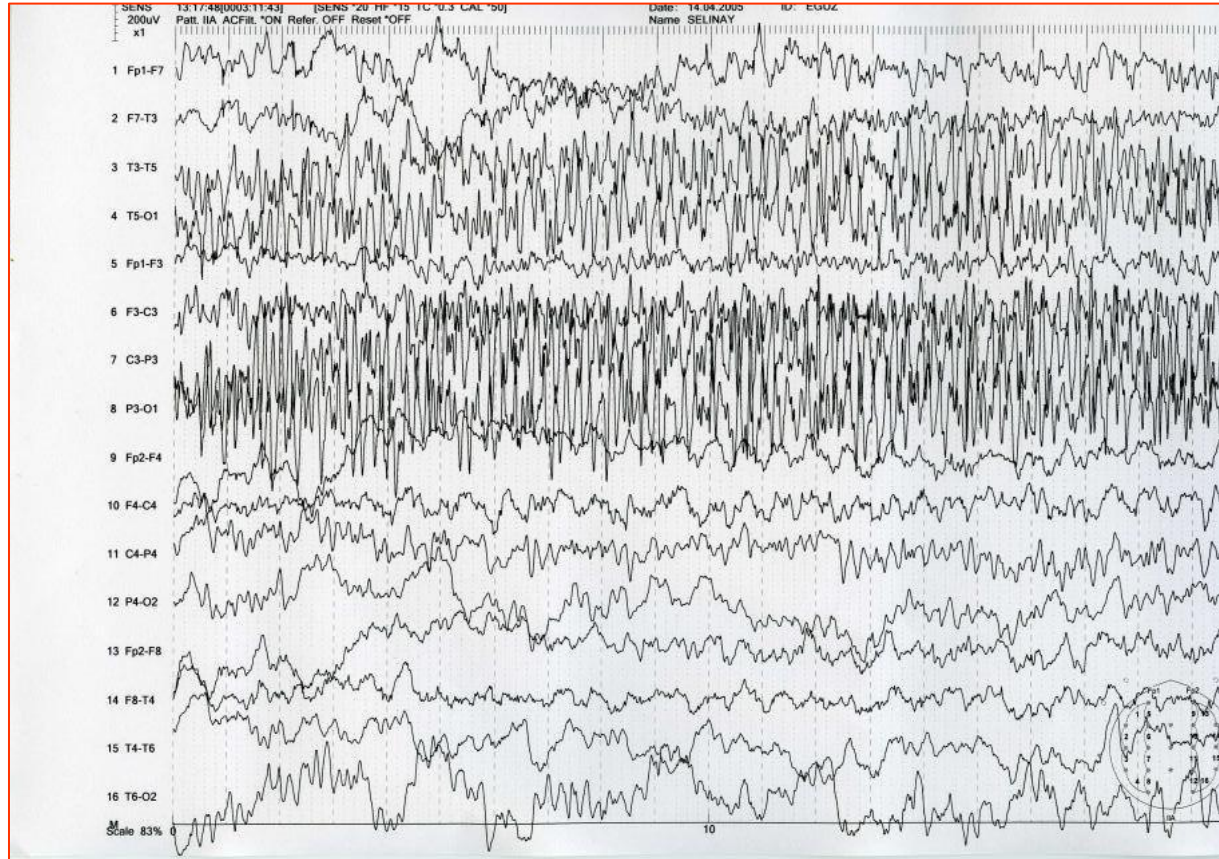
FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM İKTAL AKTİVİTE:



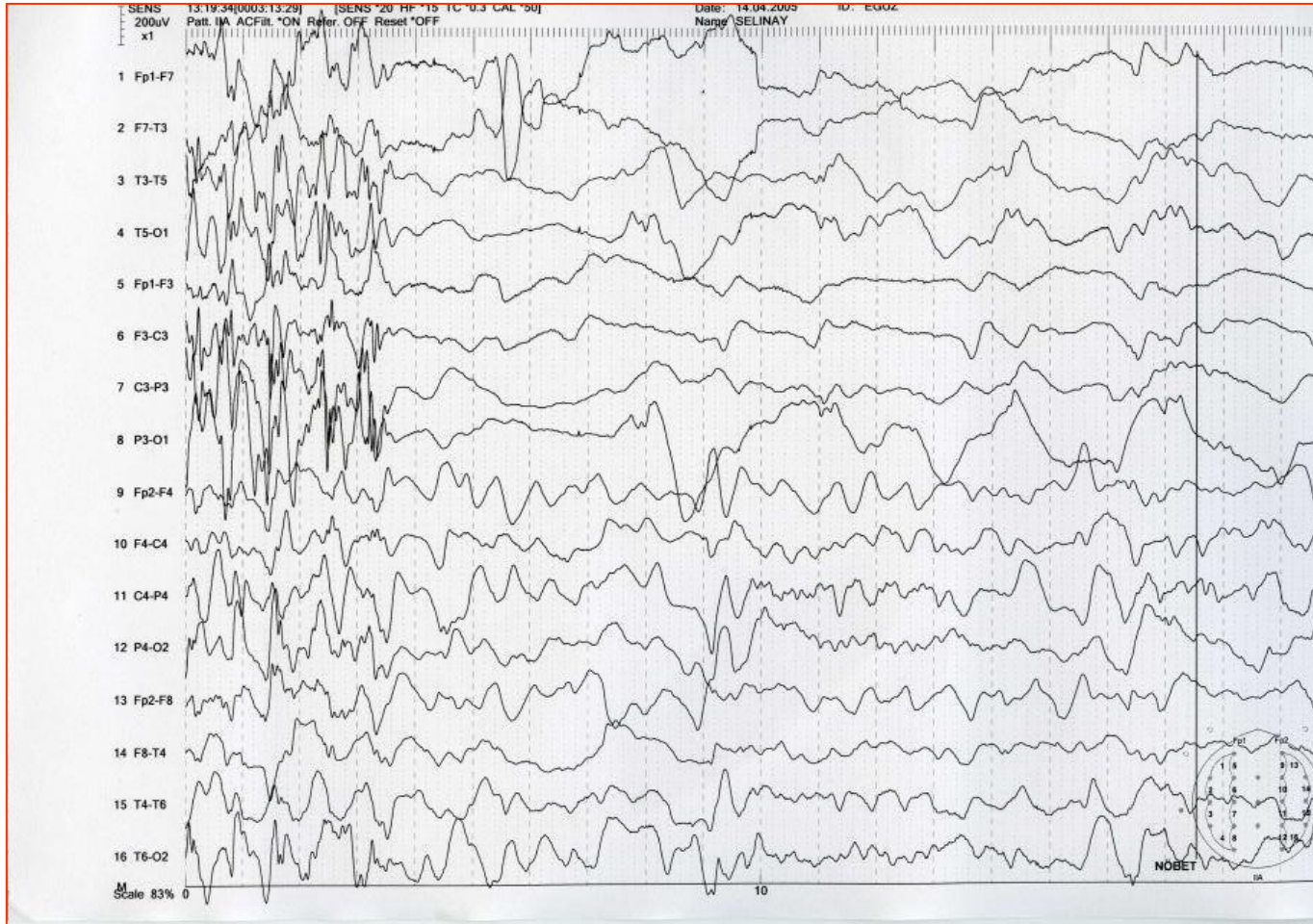
FOKAL EPILEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE: İKTAL



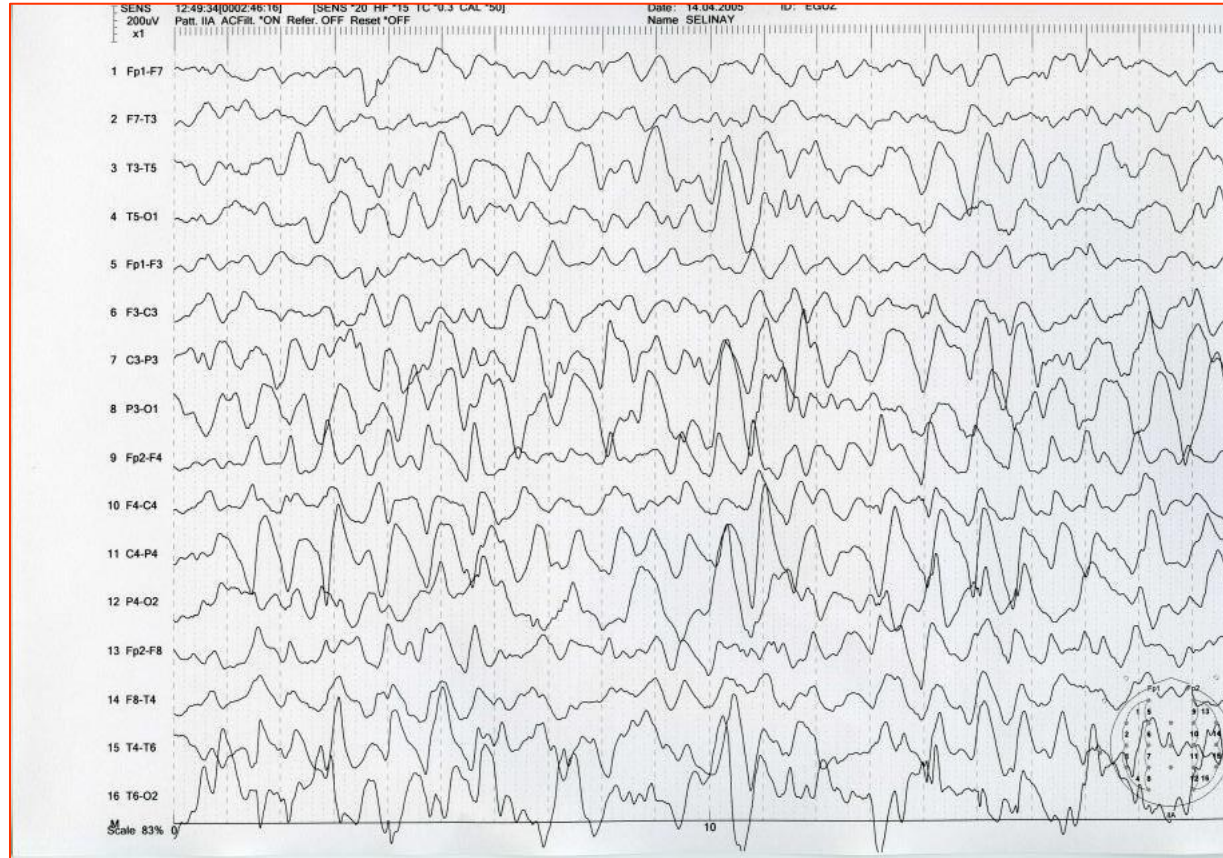
İKTAL EEG - SOL HEMİSFER BAŞLANGIÇLI NÖBET



İKTAL EEG-SOL BAŞLANGIÇLI NÖBET BİTİMİ VE SONRASINDA ZEMİN RİTMİNDE SÜPRESYON



YAVAŞ ZEMİN AKTİVİTESİ



FOKAL EPILEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE: İKTAL ELEKTROGRAFİK LATERALİZASYON

- **Nöbet başlangıcında yüksek frekanslı (beta bandında) aktivite, neokortikal tutulumu düşündürür**
- Hipokampal nöbetler tipik olarak teta, bazende alfa frekansında ritmik aktivite ile başlar
- **Nöbet delta aktivitesi ile başlıyorsa fokus kayıt yerine uzaktır.**

EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTELER

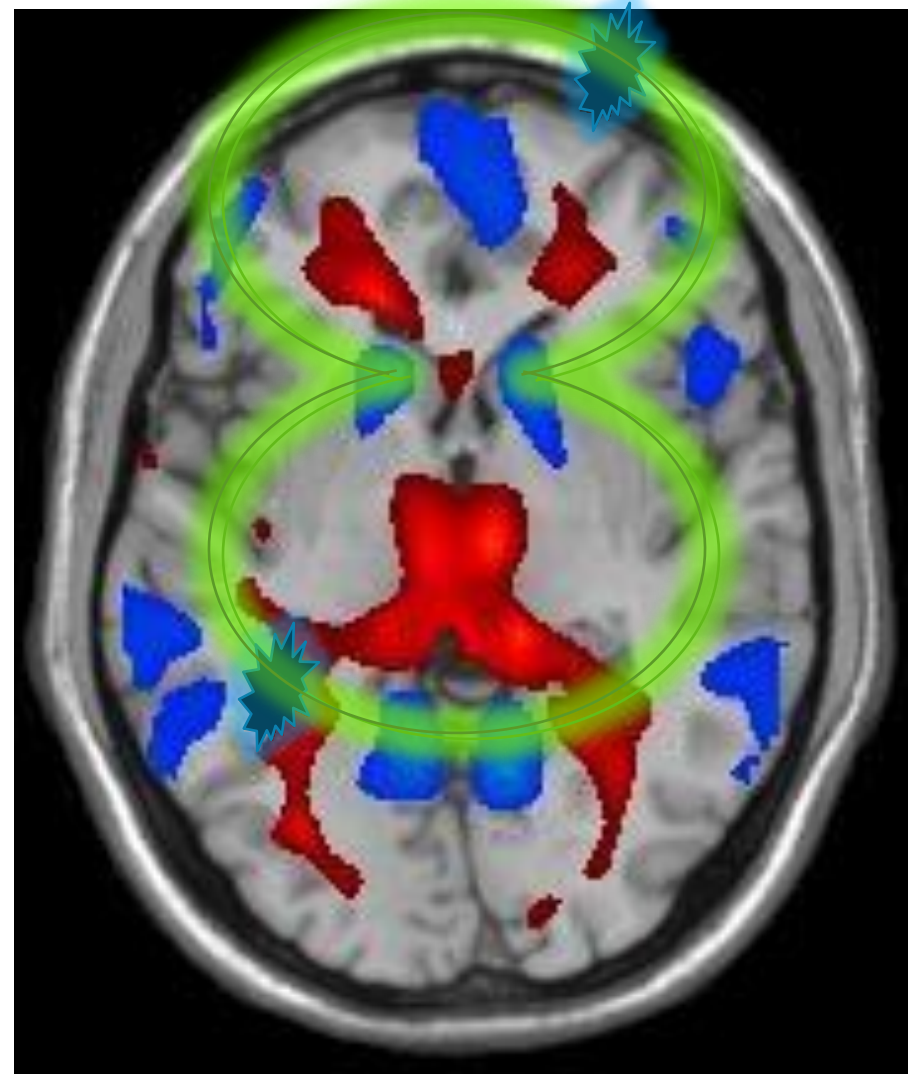
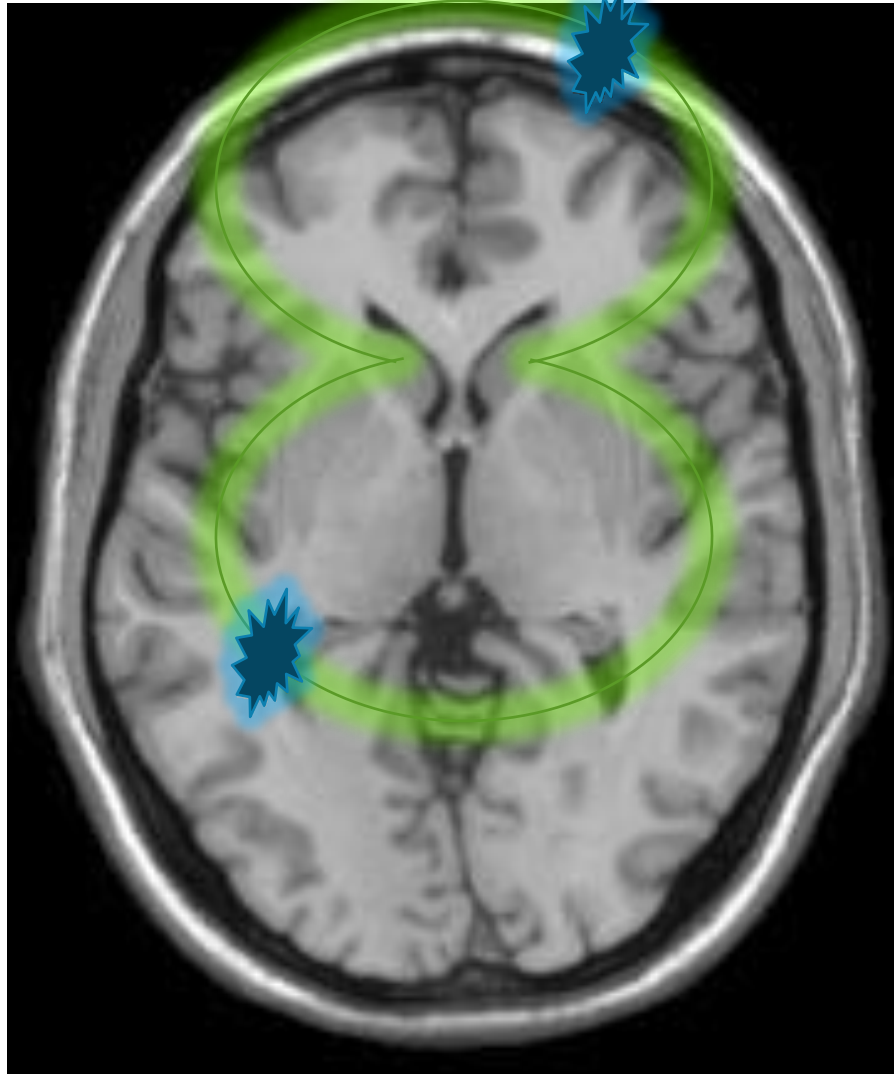
İnteriktal / İktal

I. Fokal

II. Jeneralize

III. Özgül Patternler

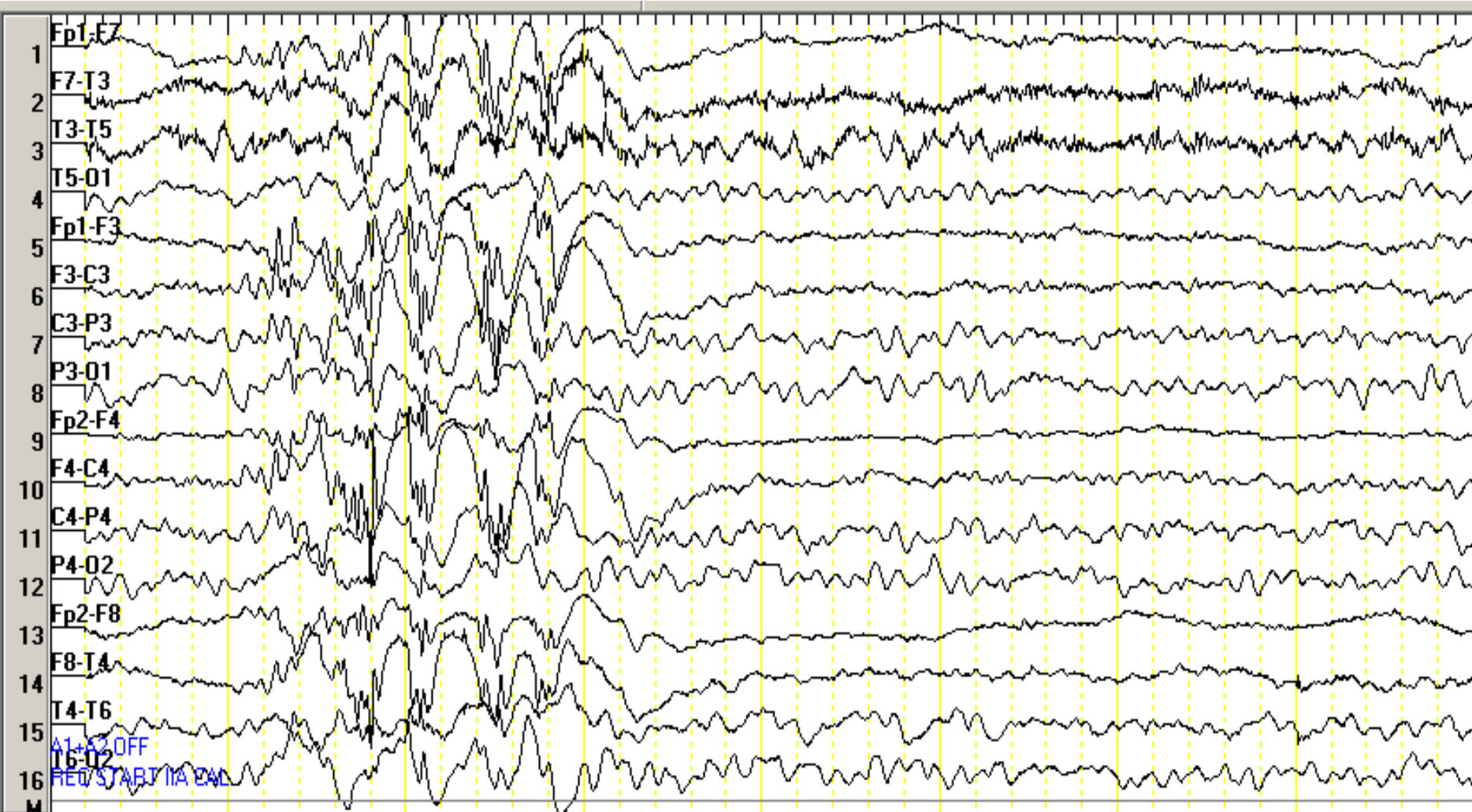
Jeneralize Epileptiform Aktiviteler



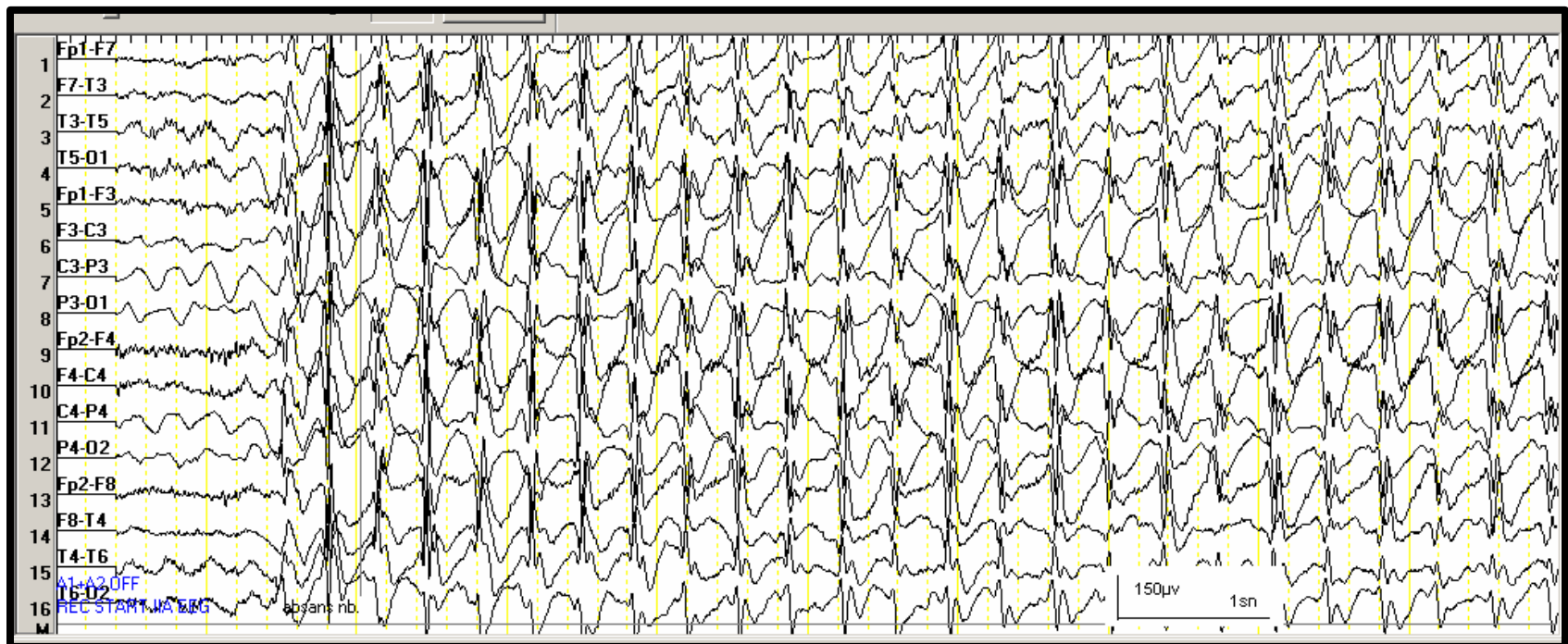
JENERALİZE EPILEPTİFORM AKTİVİTELER

- Epileptiform aktivite her iki hemisferde tam / tama yakın ve eş zamanlı (< 200 ms) katılır
- Eş Zamanlı Başlangıç: Senkron / Asenkron
- İntrahemisferik amplitüd farklı olabilir
- Diken / Çoklu-diken / Yavaş Dalga
- Keskin / Yavaş Dalga Formları

JENERALİZE EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE



JENERALİZE EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE



JENERALİZE EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE

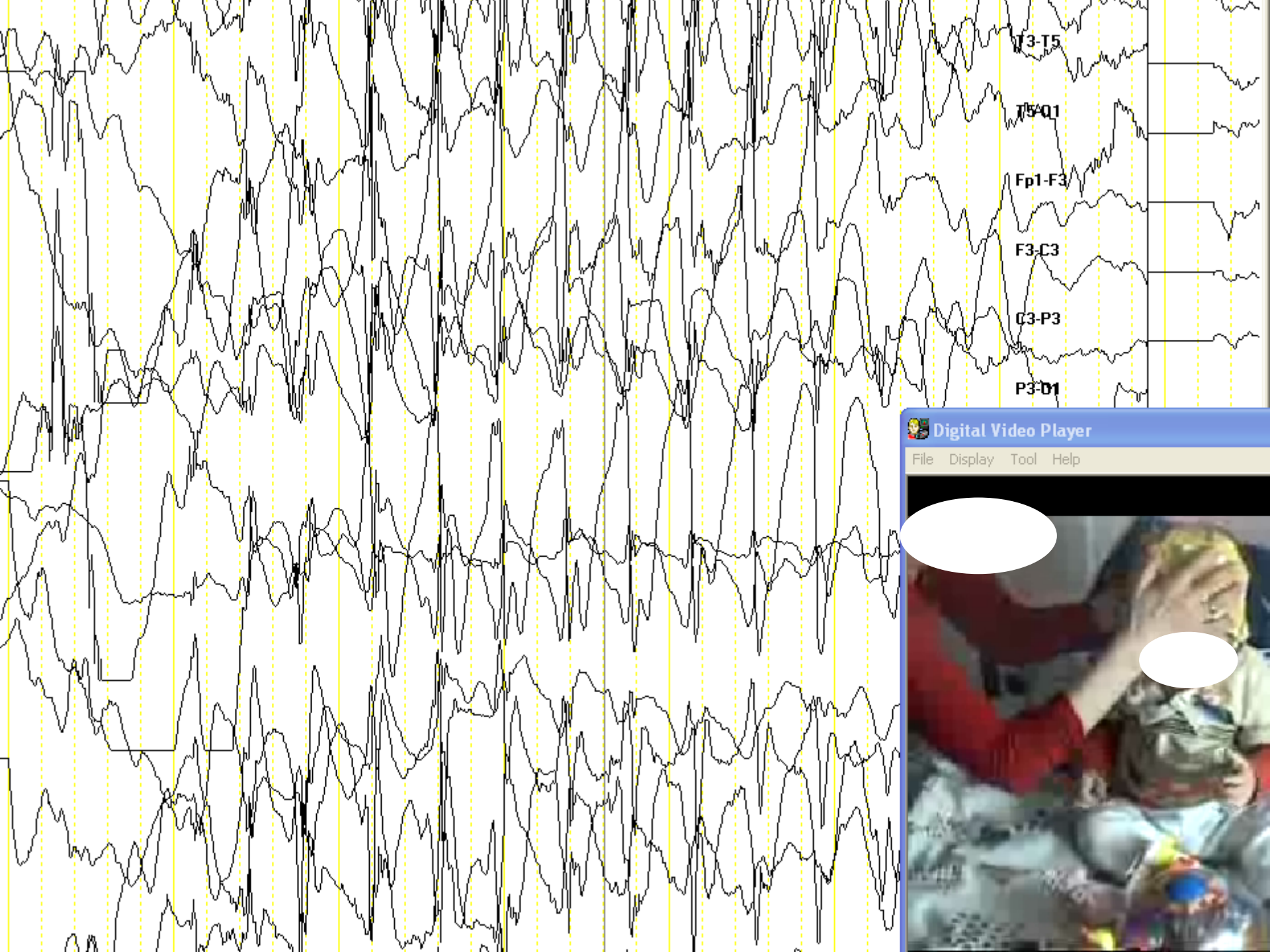
Yaygın kortikal subkortikal bozukluk

Yapısal Patolojiler

- Akut hasar (*anoksi, kafatravması, ansefalit*)
- Kronik (*postanoksik / postravmatik yaygın serebral hasar*)

Fonksiyonel Patolojiler

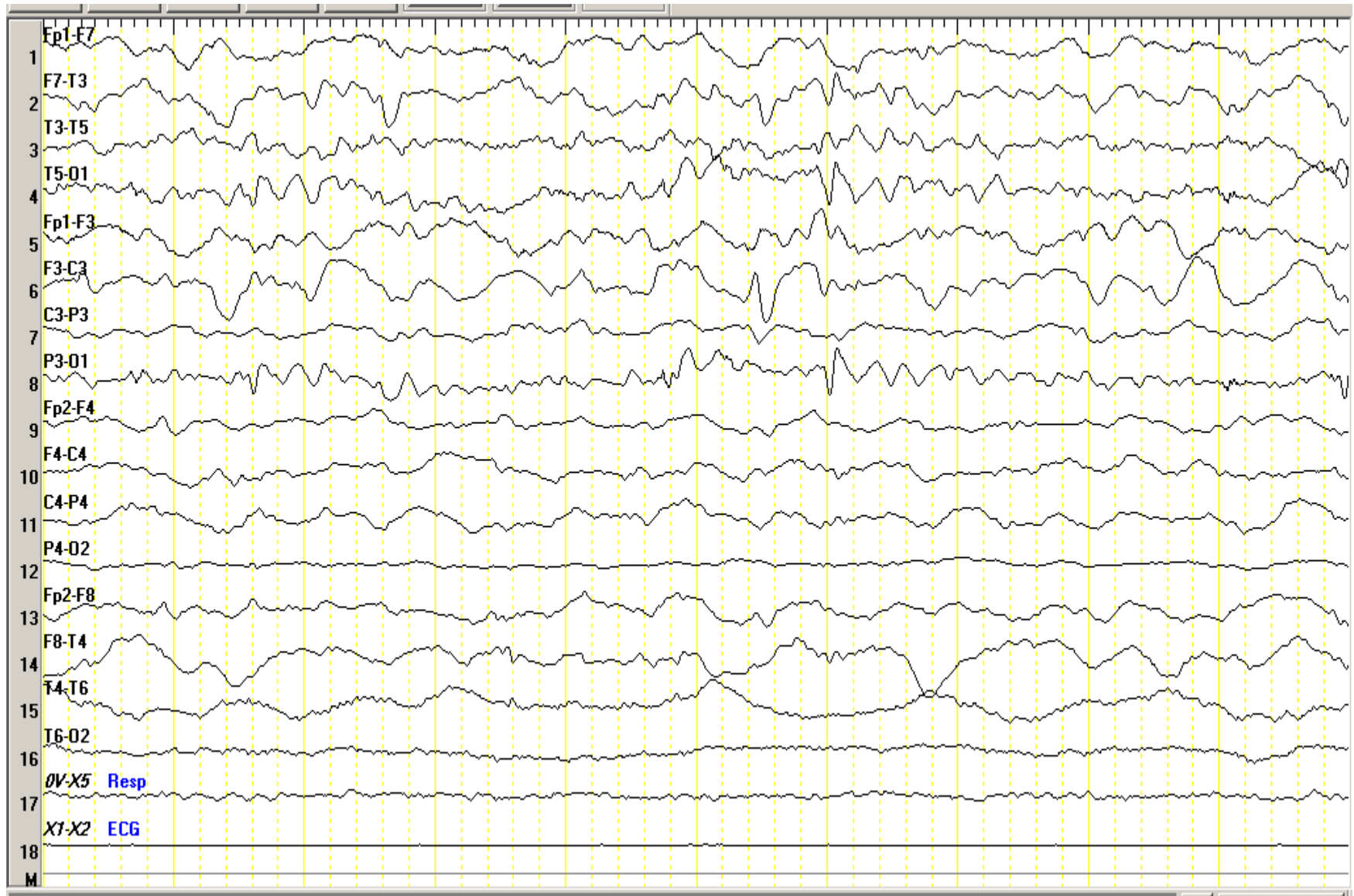
- Toksik/metabolik/ endokrin/elektrolit bozuklukları



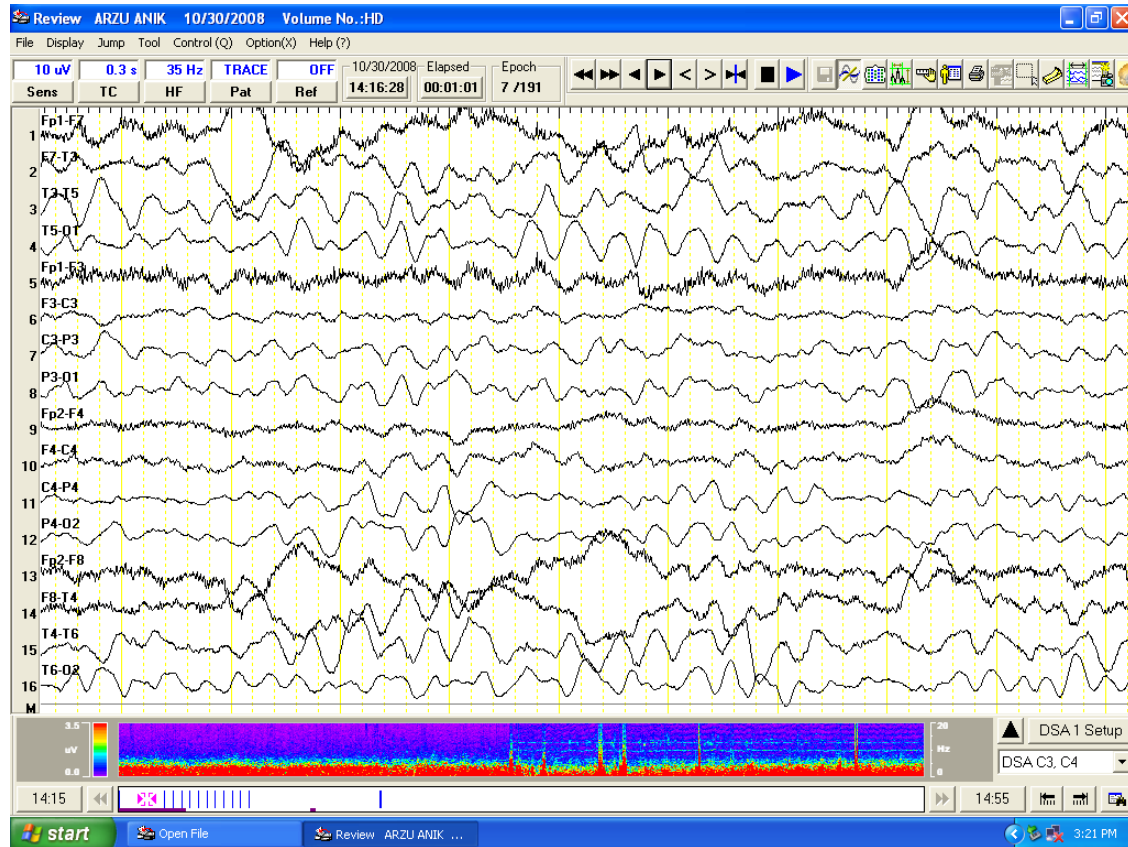
FOKAL YAVAŞ DALGALAR

- *Frekans ≤ 7 Hz*
- Bir veya birkaç elektrod alanında
- Hemisferlerde sınırlı beyaz cevher hasarını gösterir [kortikal tutulum $\pm$)
- Fokal serebral işlev bozukluğu***
- Akut lezyonlar (SVO, travma)
- Supratentoryel tümör

FOKAL YAVAŞ DALGALAR: YAPISAL HEMİSFERİK DİSFONKSİYON



DIFFÜZ YAVAŞ DALGALAR: ANSEFALOPATI



DİFFÜZ YAVAŞ DALGALAR

Tanım: Frekans ≤ 7 Hz Her
iki hemisferde görülür

Belli bir alanda maksimum amplüd olabilir

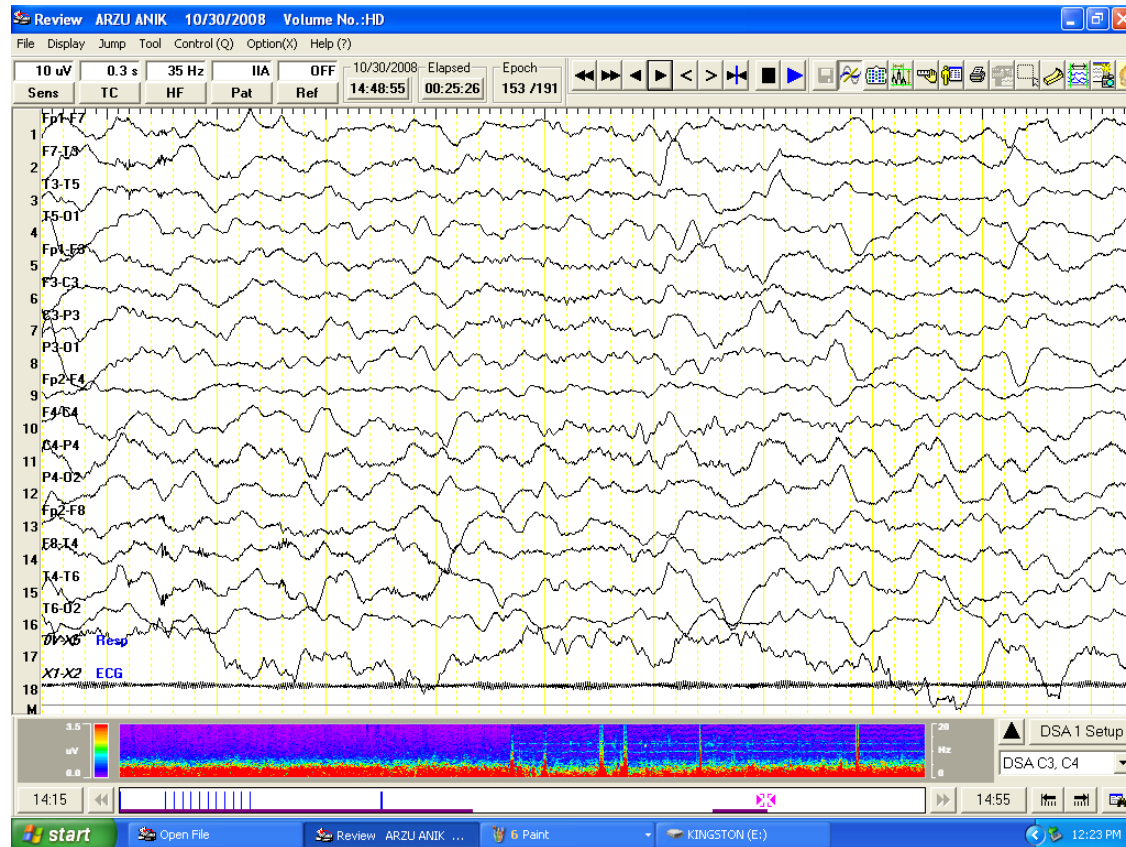
Fonksiyonel Patolojiler

- *Metabolik / toksik ansefalopatiler*
- *Hepatik / renal yetmezlik*

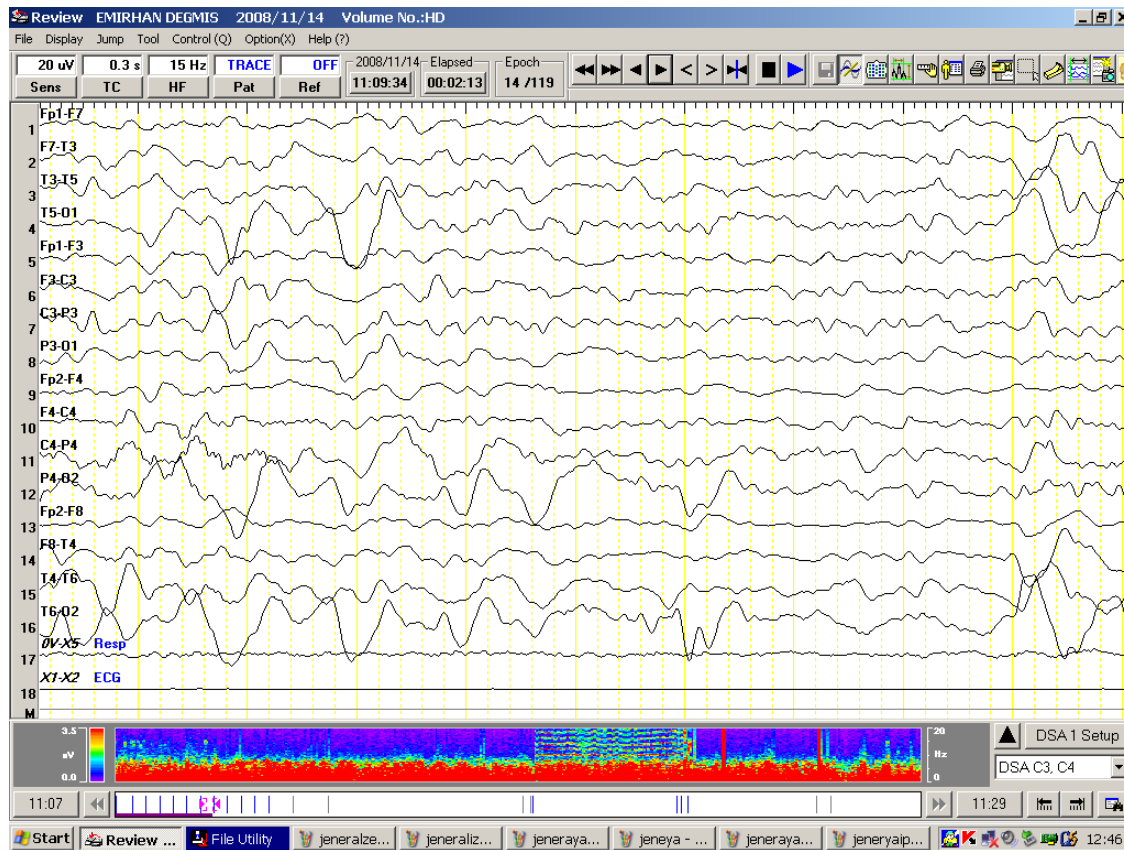
Yapısal Patolojiler

- *Post-anoksik ansefalopati*
- *Hidrosefali*
- *SSS dejeneratif hastalıkları*
- *Kafa travması*
- *Yaygın SVO*

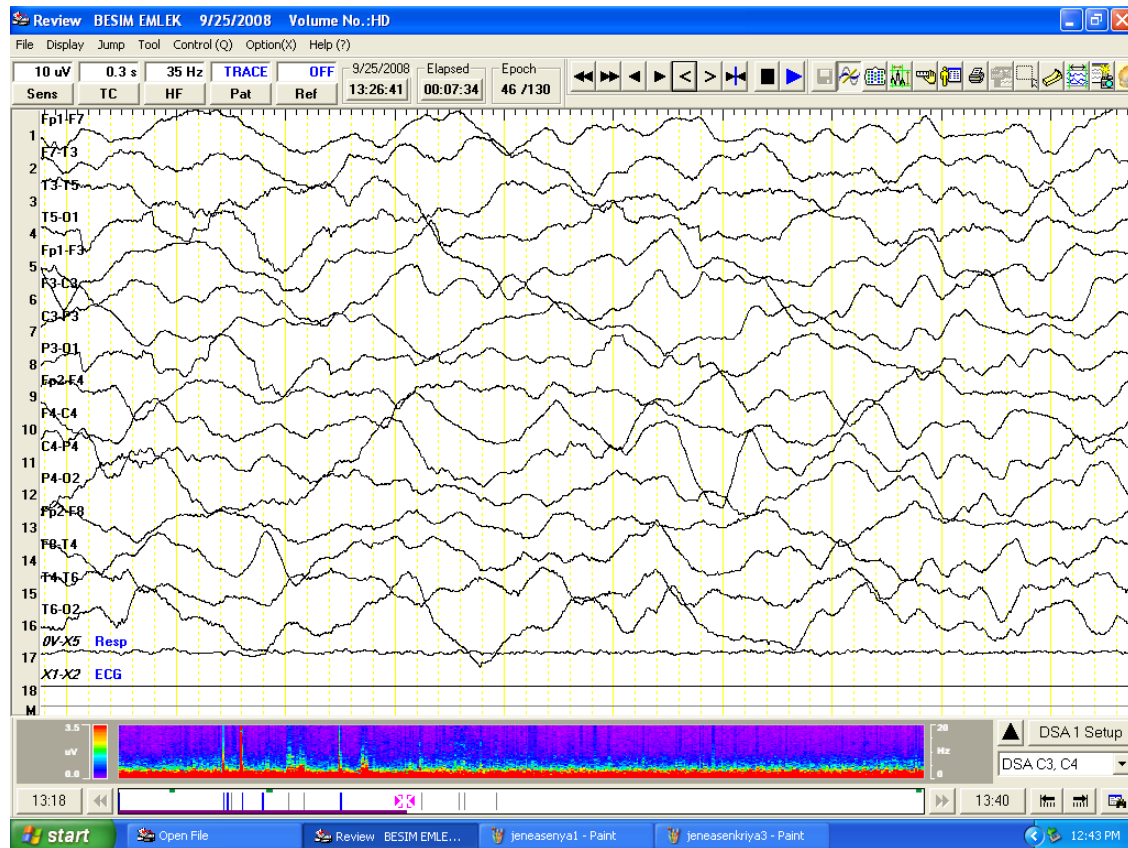
OKSIPITAL YAVAŞ DALGALAR : PATOLOJİK ? / NORMAL ?



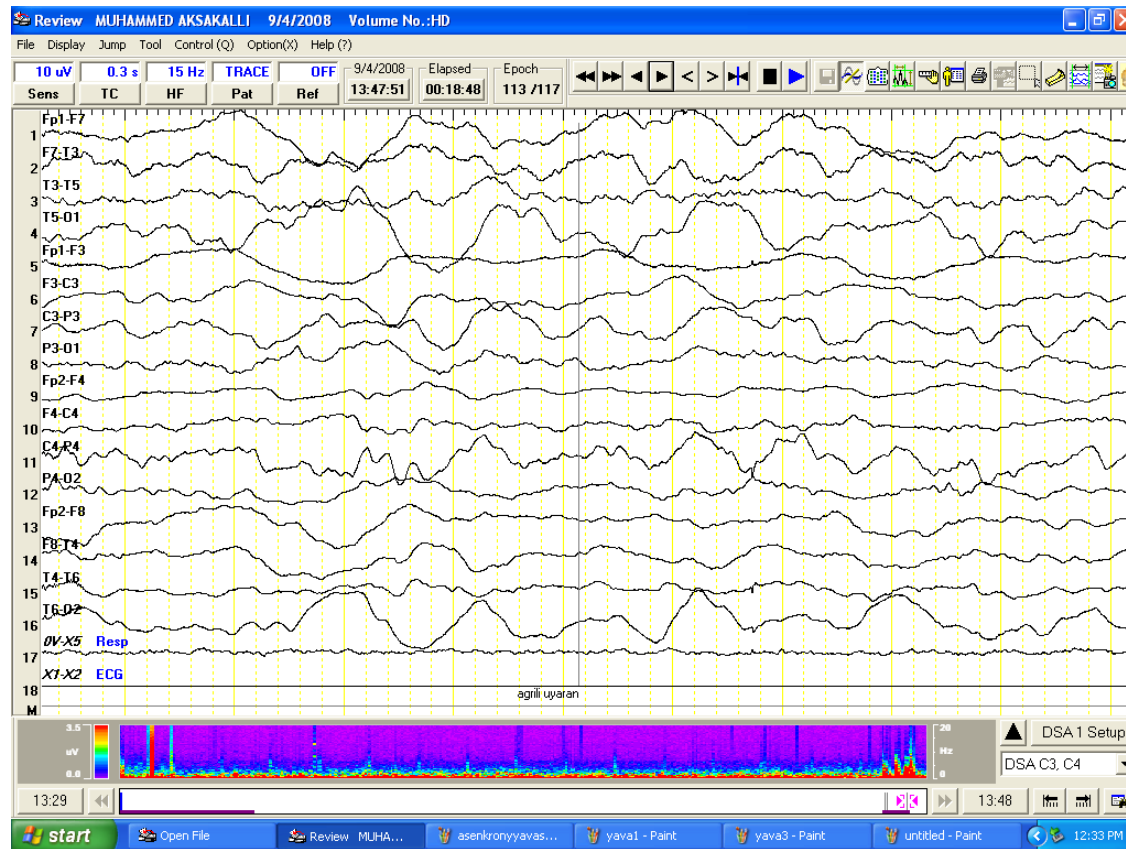
OKSIPITAL YAVAŞ DALGALAR : PATOLOJİK ? / NORMAL ?



DIFFÜZ YAVAŞ DALGALAR: FEBRIL STATUS / ANSEFALIT



REAKTIVITE ?

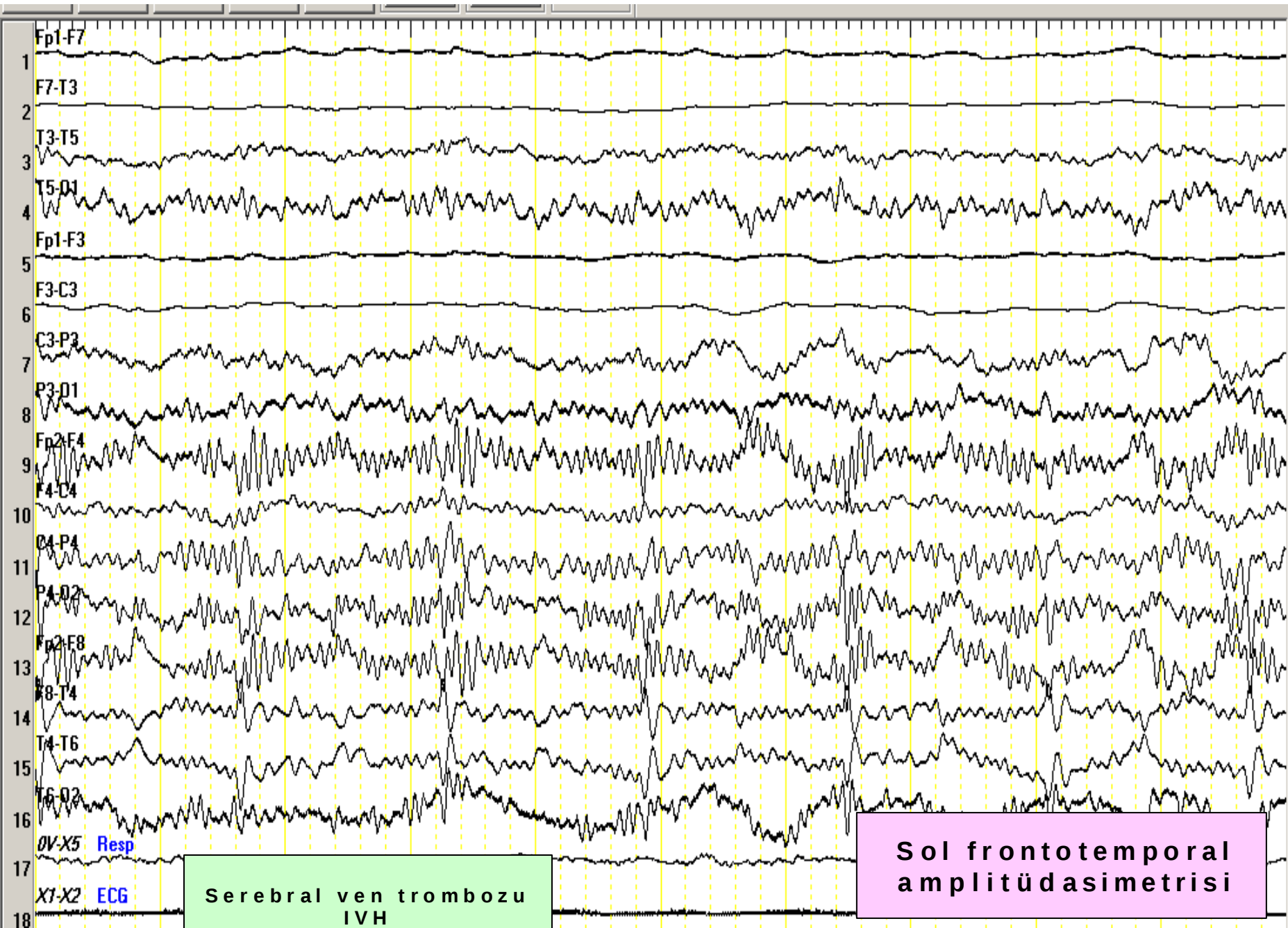




AMPLİTÜD ANORMALLIĞI

** Lokalize amplitüd değişikliği (asimetri) alfa
aktivitesinde $\leq \%50$
beta aktivitesinde $\leq \%35$ **asimetri NORMAL**

** Jeneralize amplitüd değişikliği



Fp1-F7

F7-T3

T3-T5

T5-O1

Fp1-F3

F3-C3

C3-P3

P3-O1

Fp2-F4

F4-C4

C4-P4

P4-O2

Fp2-F8

F8-T4

T4-T6

T6-O2

OV-X5 Resp

X1-X2 ECG

YAYGIN VOLTA J SUPRESYONU

HİE

ÖZGÜL PATTERNLER

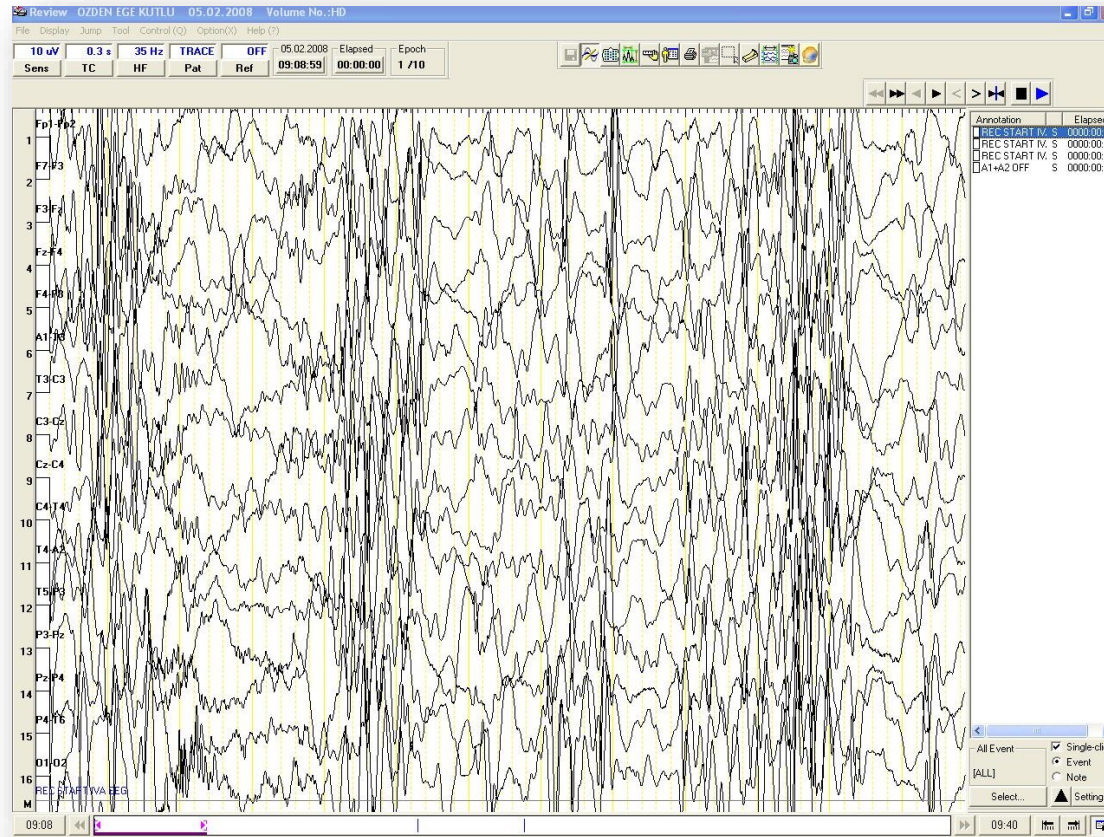
Epileptiform

- Hipsaritmi
- Modifiye Hipsaritmi
- Supresyon-Burst Hipsaritmi
- Elektro-dekremental Patern
- ESES

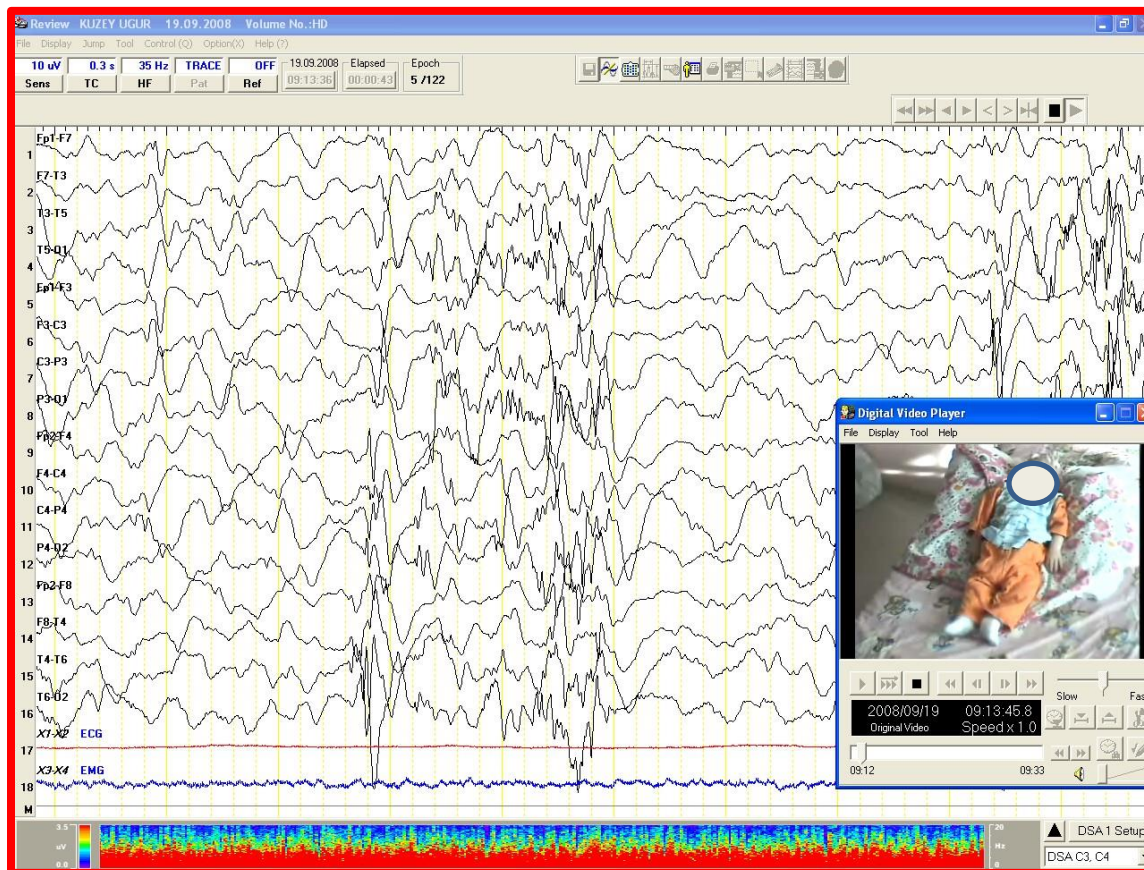
Epileptiform ??

- PLEDs / BILEDs
- Periyodik Deşarlar
- Trifazik Dalgalar

HİPSARİTİMİ



ELEKTRODEKREMENTAL PATTERN



SUPRESYON BURST

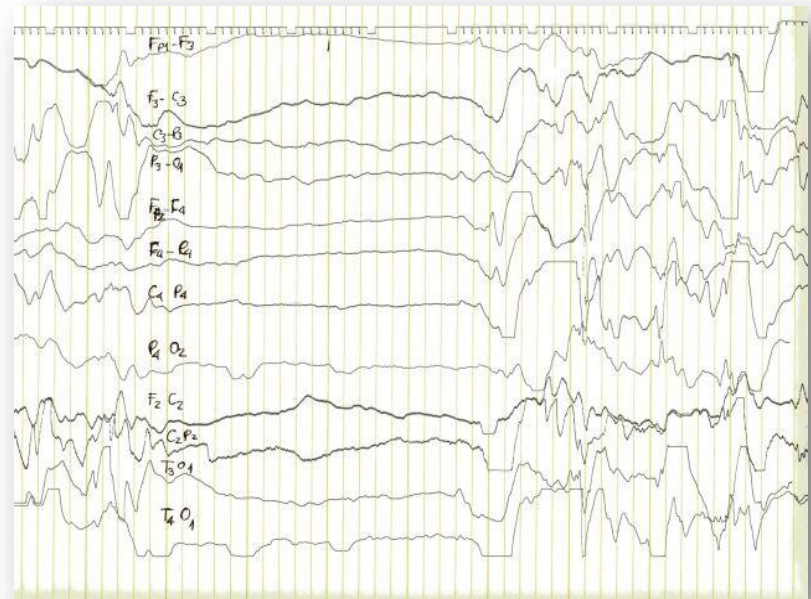
EEG:

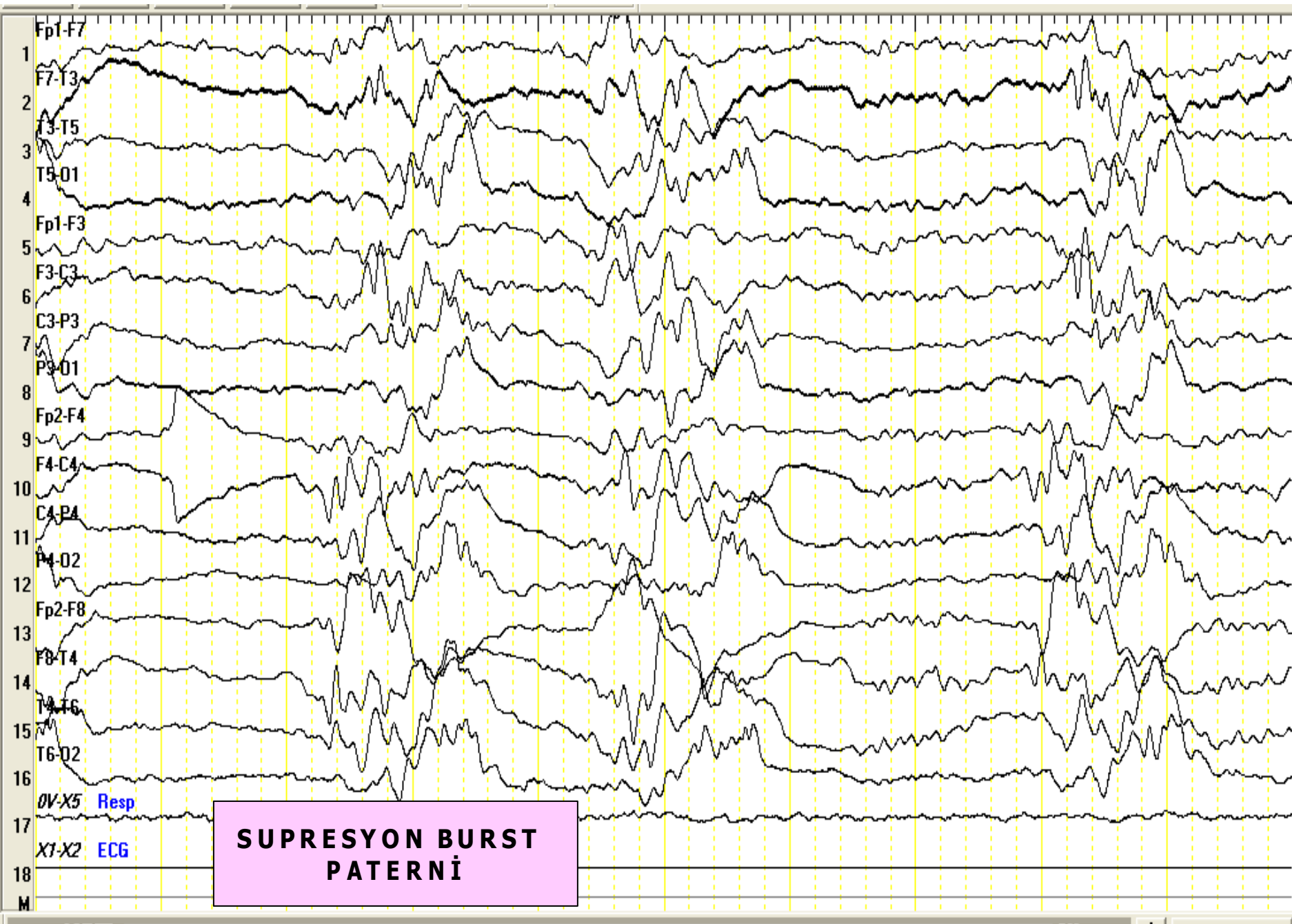
- Supresyon-burst (SB)

Burst: 2-6 sn, yavaş dalga (150-350) + diken dalga aktivitesi

Supresyon: 3-5 sn

- Hipsaritmi

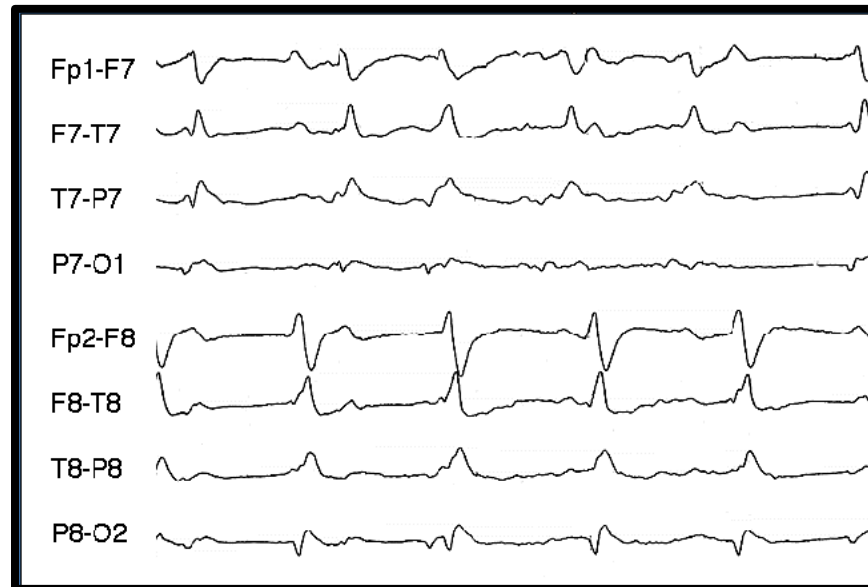


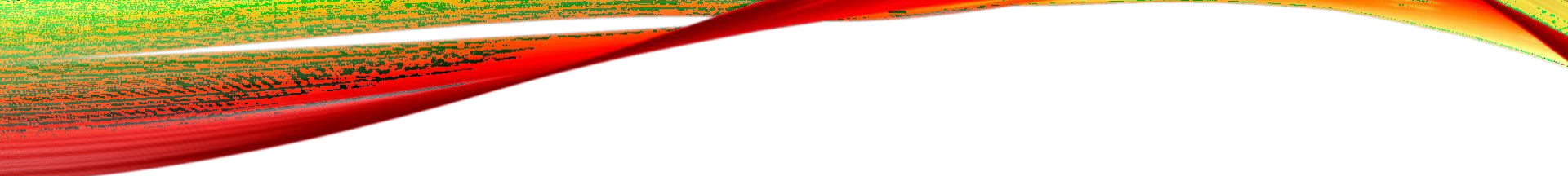


ÖZEL PATTERNLER

- Hipsaritmi
 - Modifiye Hipsaritmi
 - Supresyon-Burst Hipsaritmi
 - Elektro-dekremental Patern
-
- PLEDs / BILEDs
 - Periyodik Deşarlar
 - Trifazik Dalgalar

**PERİYODİK LATERALİZE
EPİLEPTİFORM DEŞARJLAR
(PLED'LER- BIPLIED'LER)
(NÖBET GÖRÜLME OLASILIĞI %58-100)**





EPİLEPTİFORM MORFOLOJİDE BENİGN PATERNLER

- 14 ve 6 Hz Pozitif Börstler
- 6 Hz Diken ve Dalga Börstleri
- Küçük Keskin Dikenler
- Wicket Dalgaları
- Breach Ritim

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI EEG'Sİ: TANIMLAR

Biyolojik Tanımlar

- ! Normal Elementler ve Varyantlar
- ! Patolojik Aktiviteler

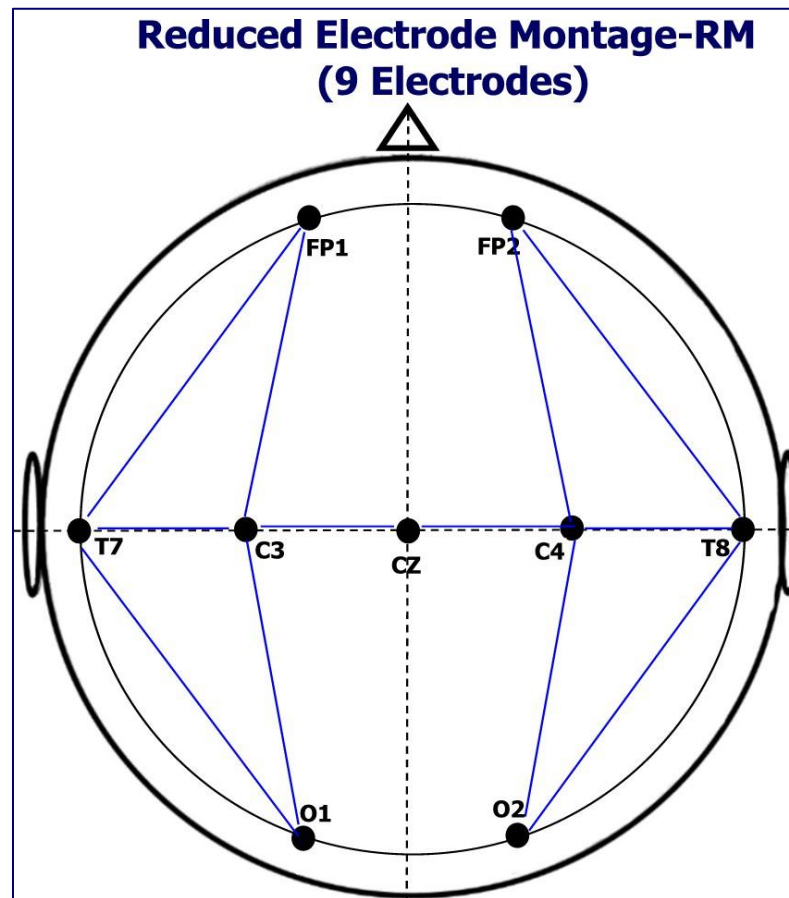
Teknik Tanımlar

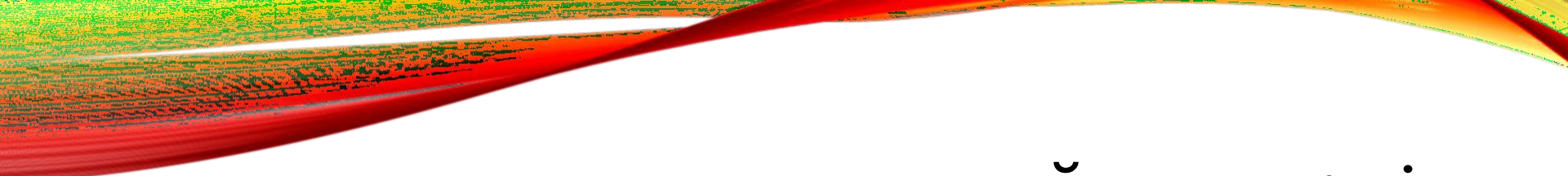
- ! Çekim
- ! Montajlar

ART EFAKTLAR

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY IN NEONATAL SEIZURES: COMPARISON OF A REDUCED AND A FULL 10/20 MONTAGE

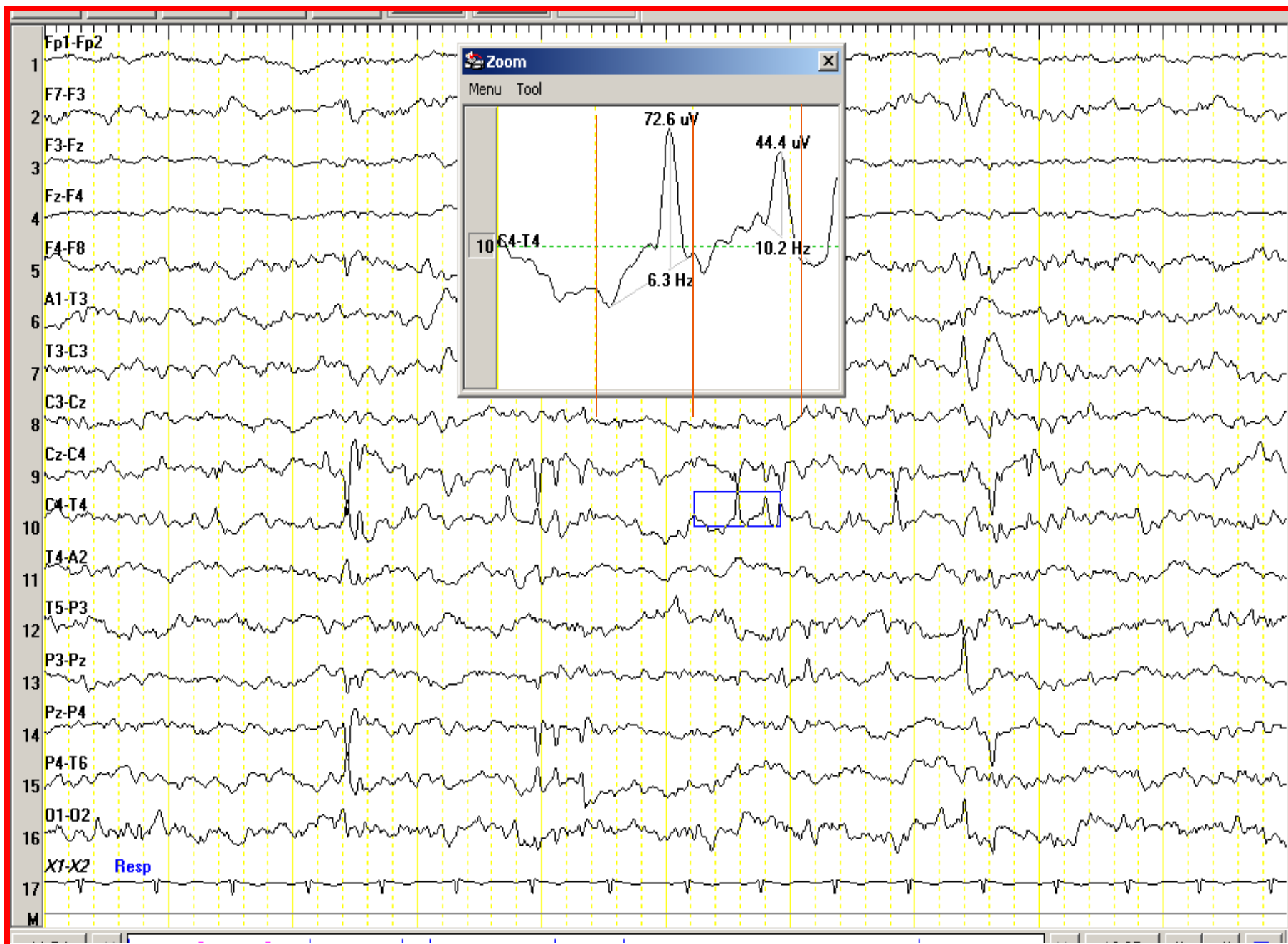
H. TEK GÜL ET AL *PEDIATR NEUROL* 2005 ; 32:
155-61

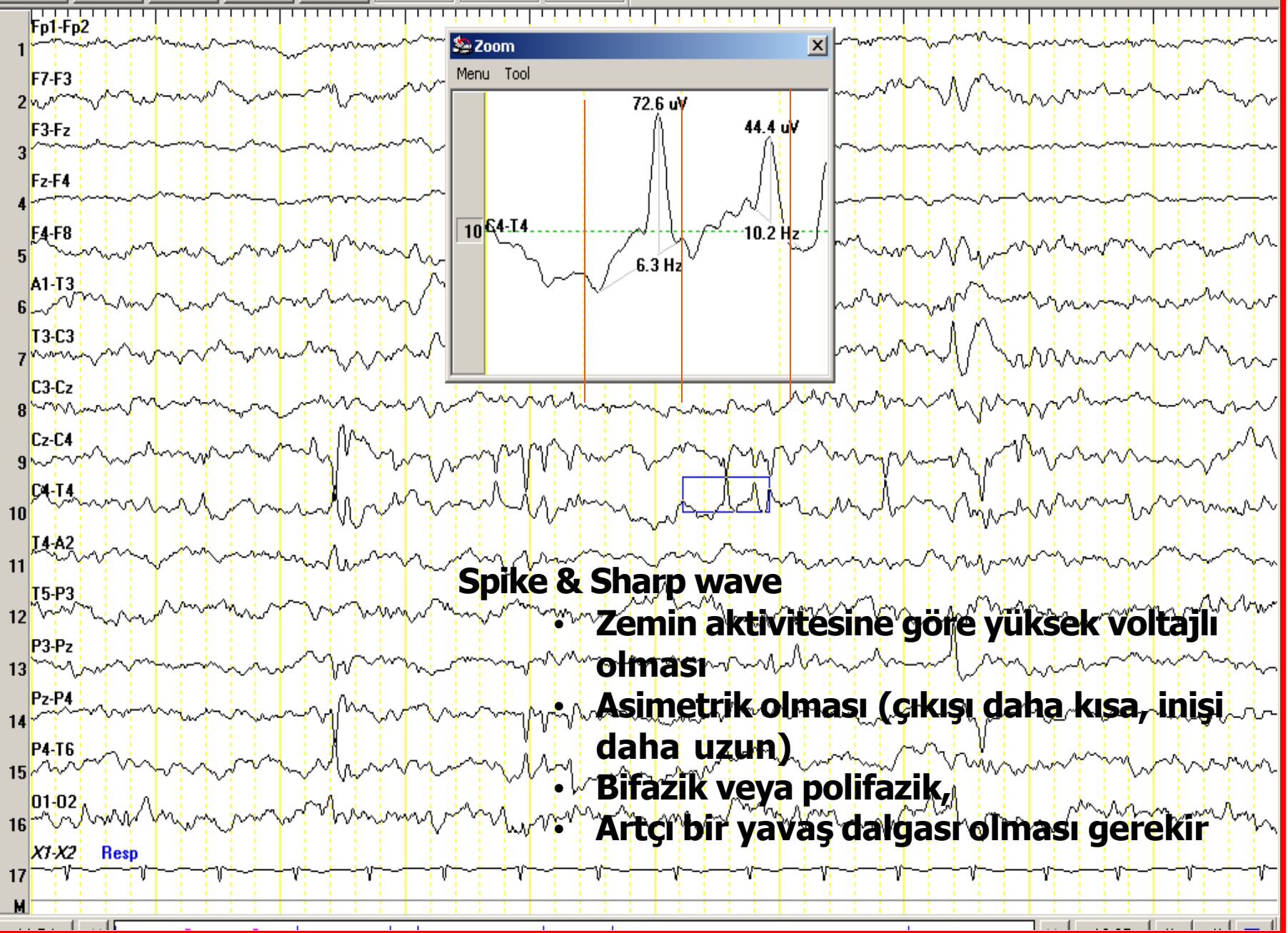


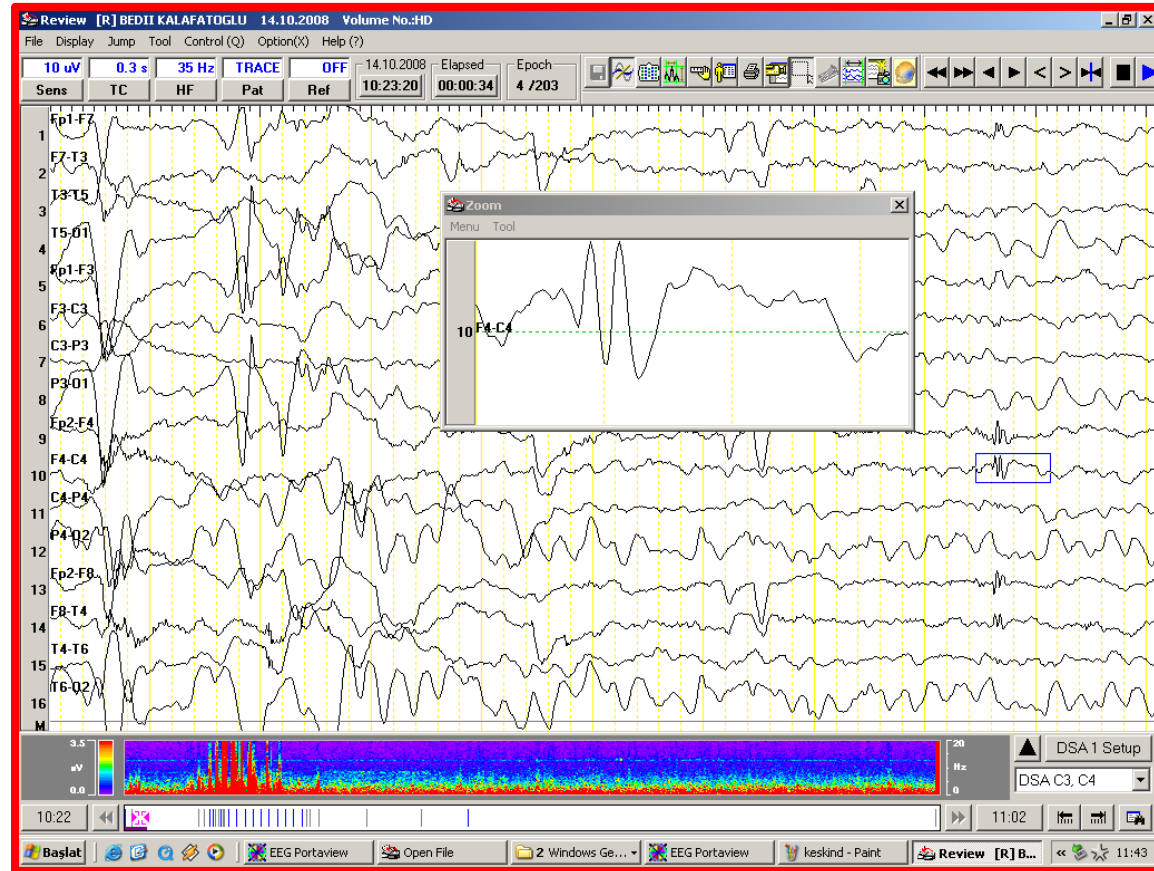


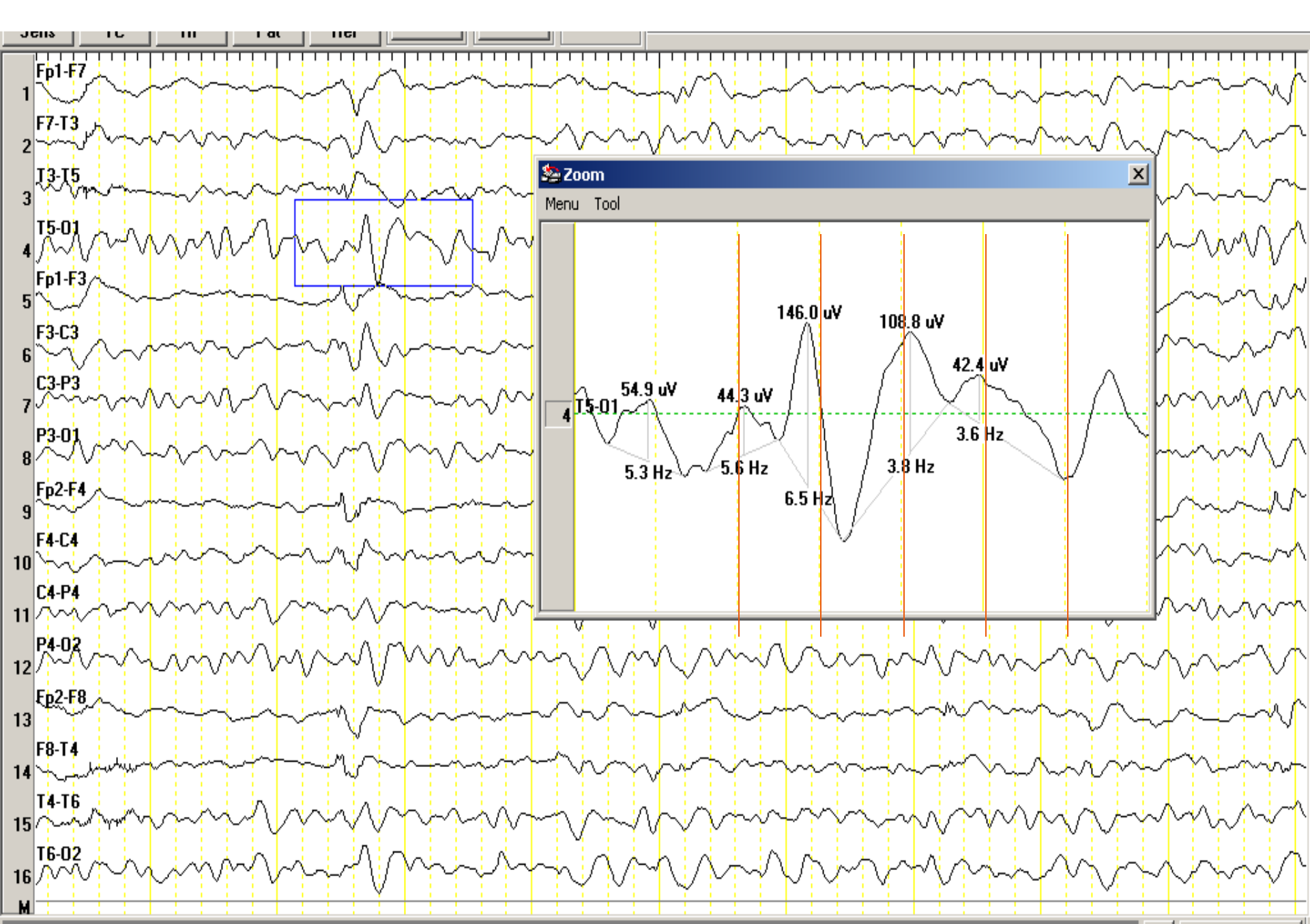
ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI EEG'Sİ: TANIMLAR

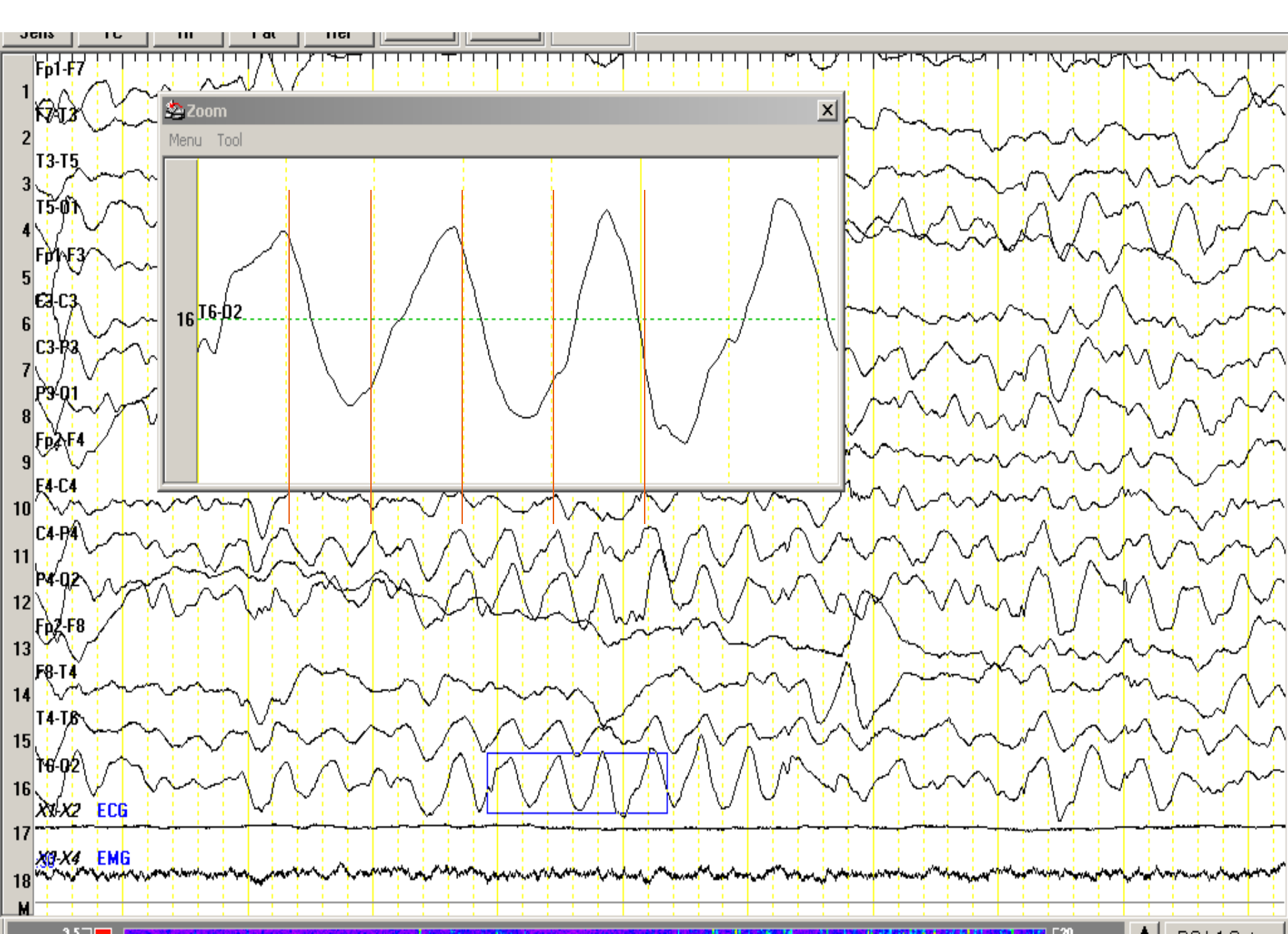
Pratik Uygulama

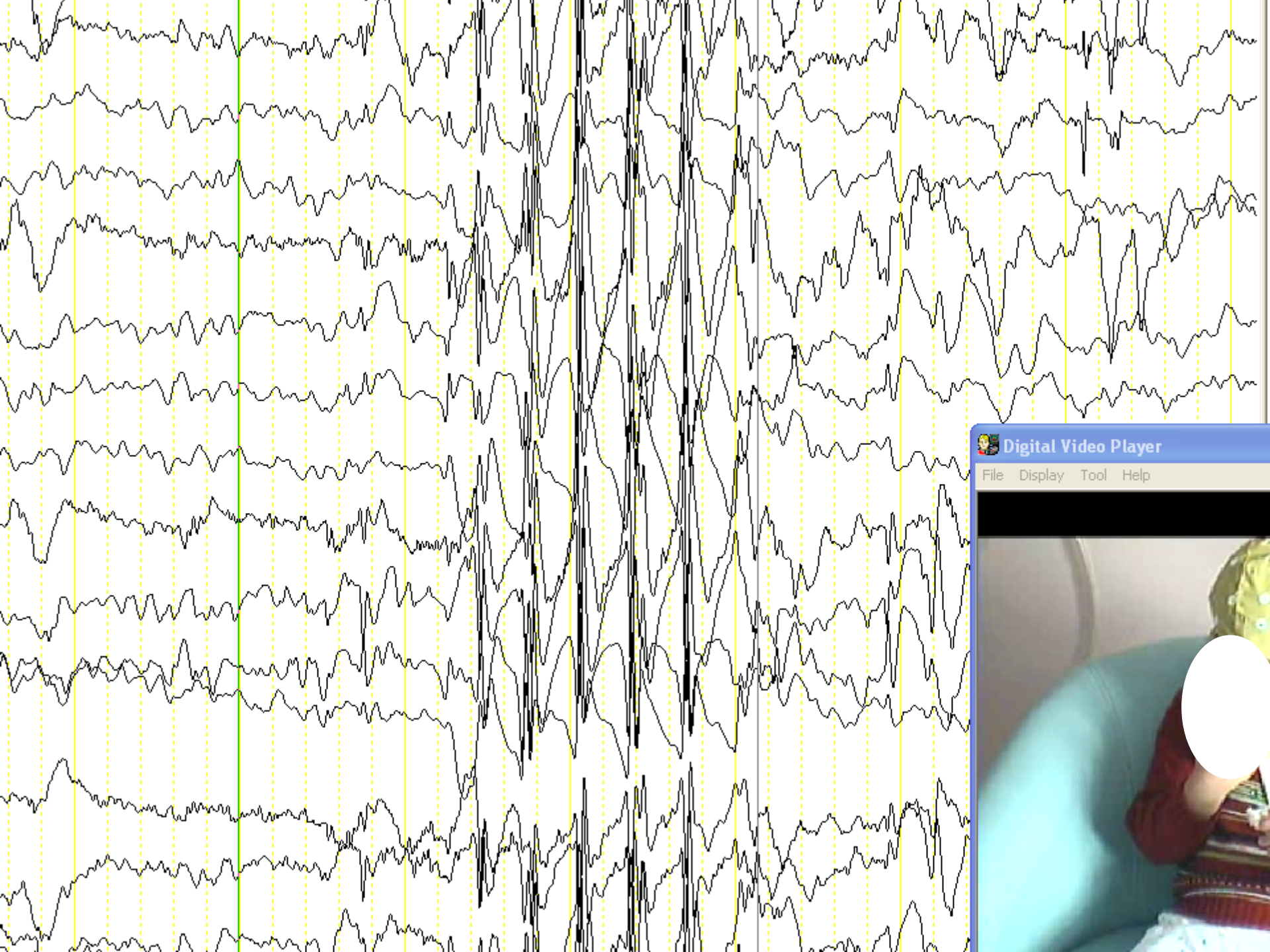




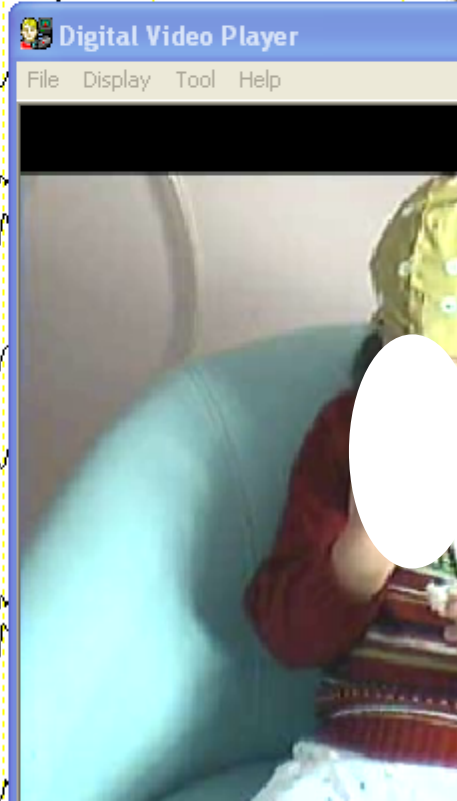


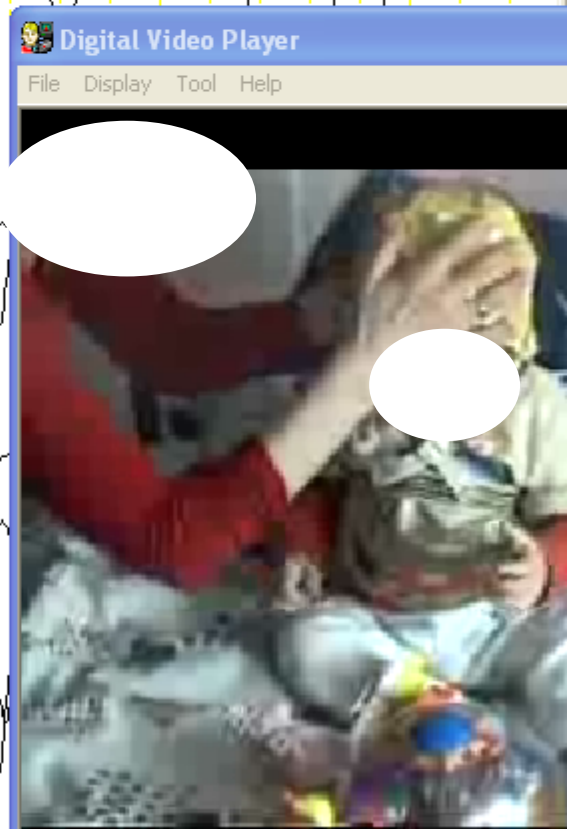
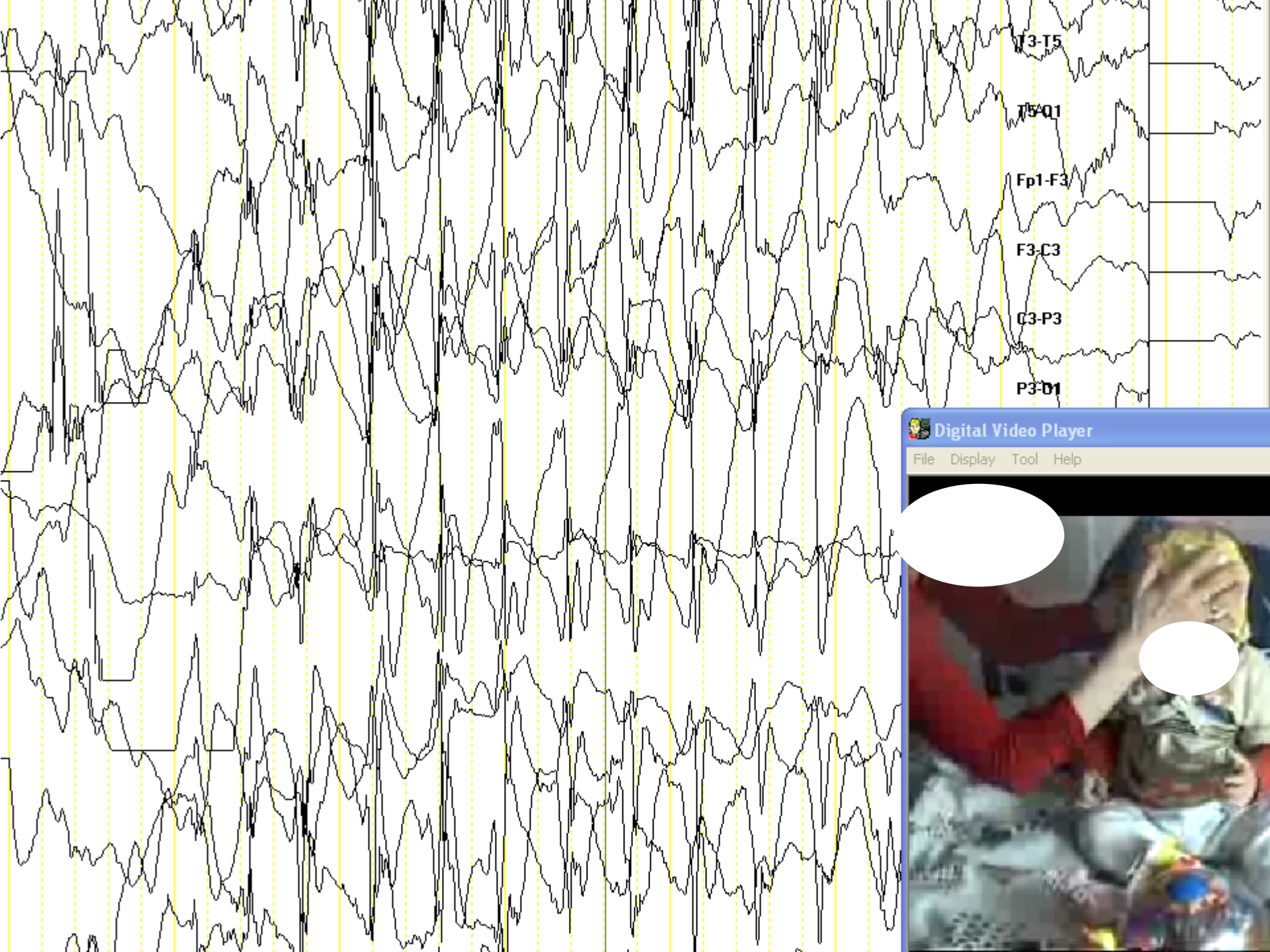




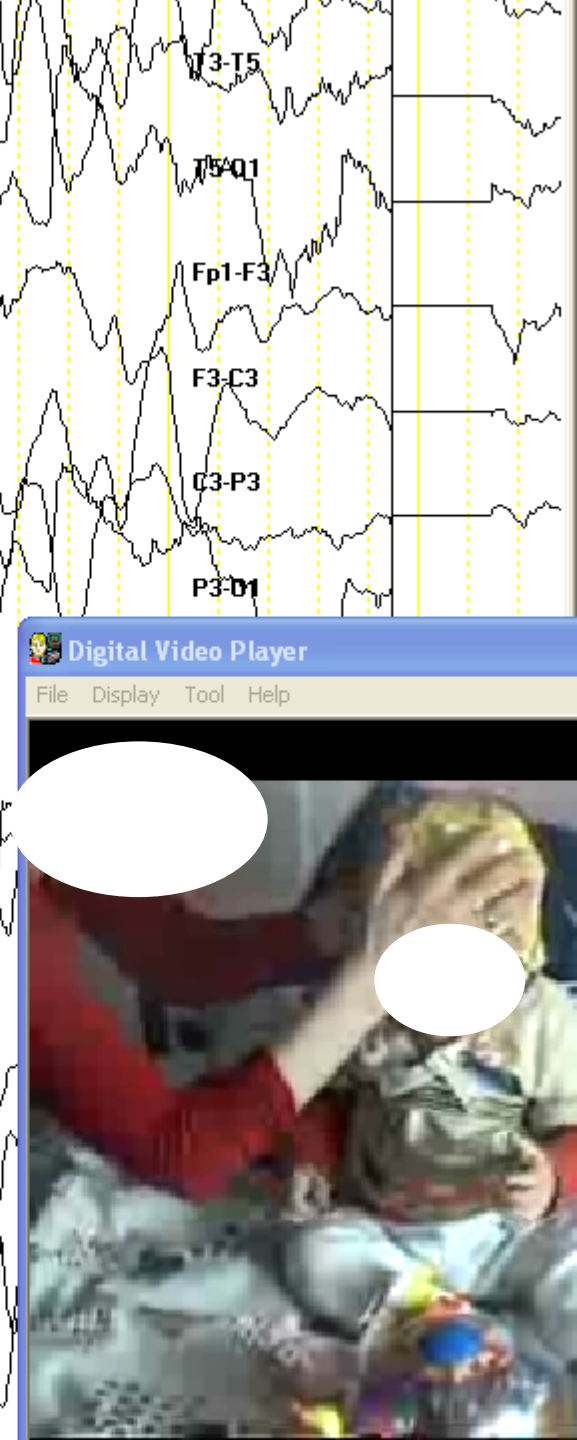


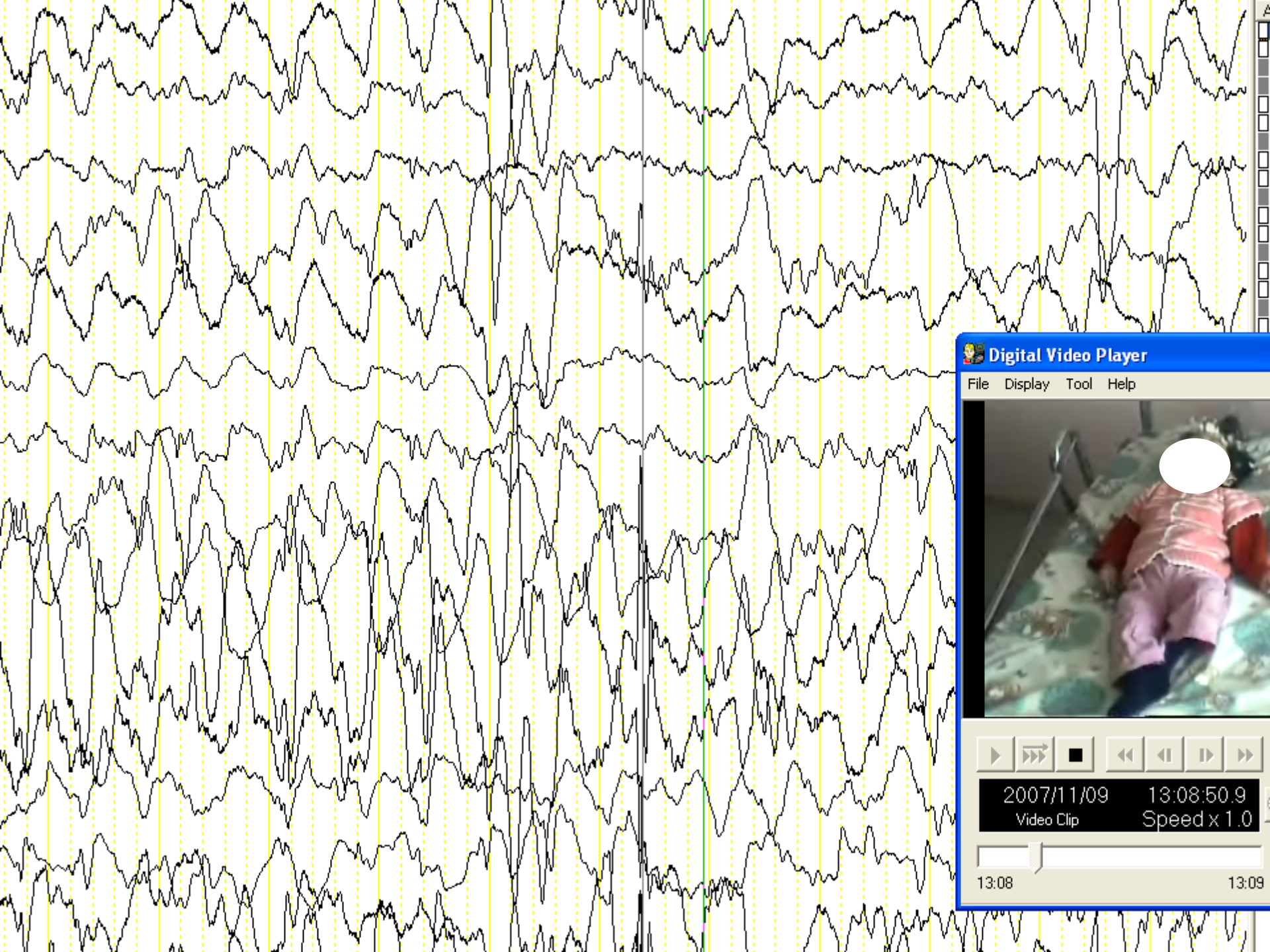
JENERALİZE BÖRST





3 HERTZ-JENERALİZE KESKİN DALGA AKTİVİTESİ





Digital Video Player

File Display Tool Help

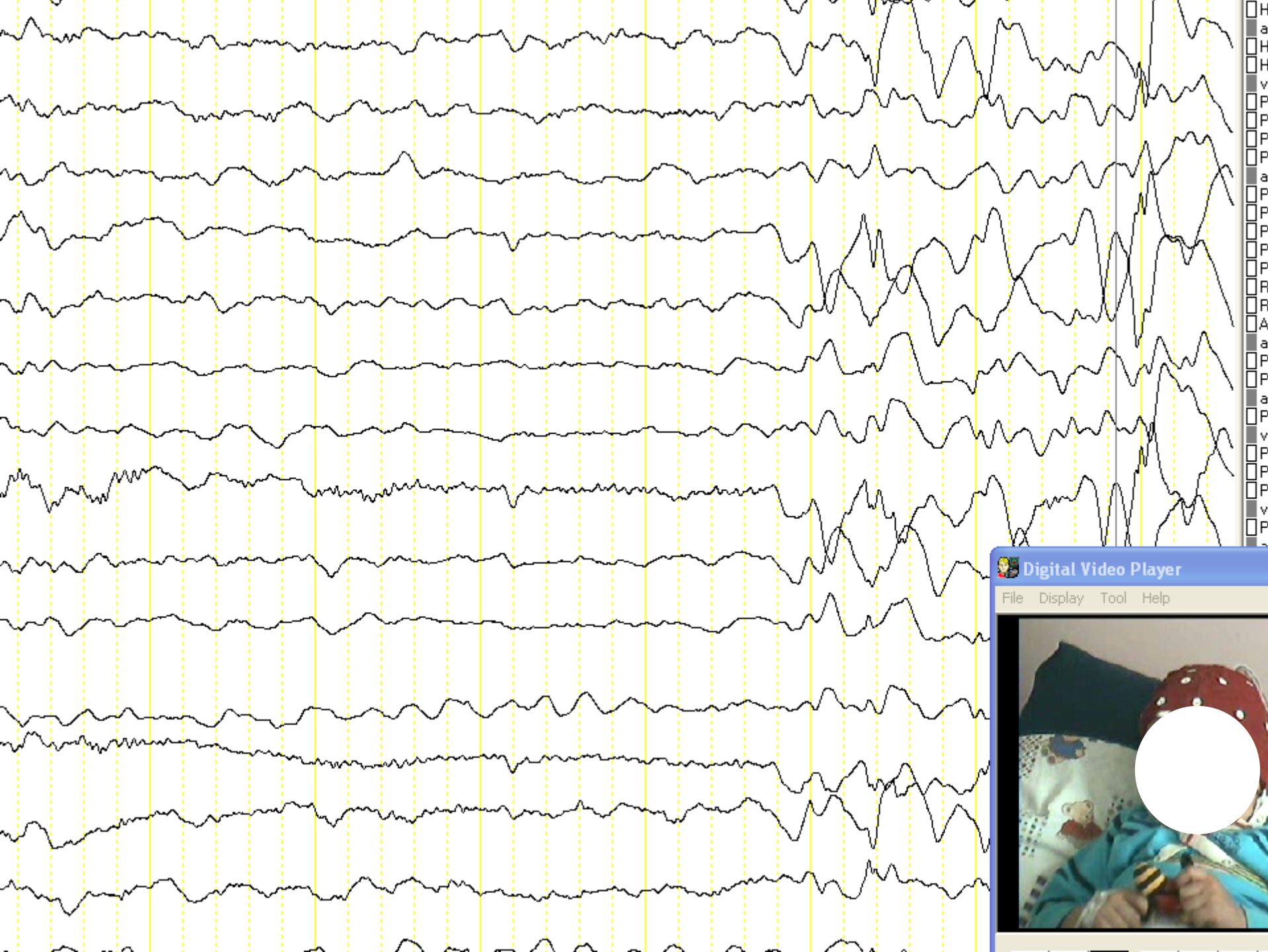


2007/11/09 13:08:50.9
Video Clip Speed x 1.0

13:08 13:09

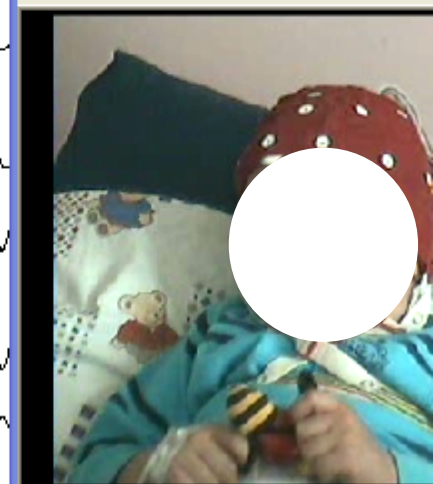
**L KESKİN DALGA BÖRST / DEŞARJ
İTESİ**

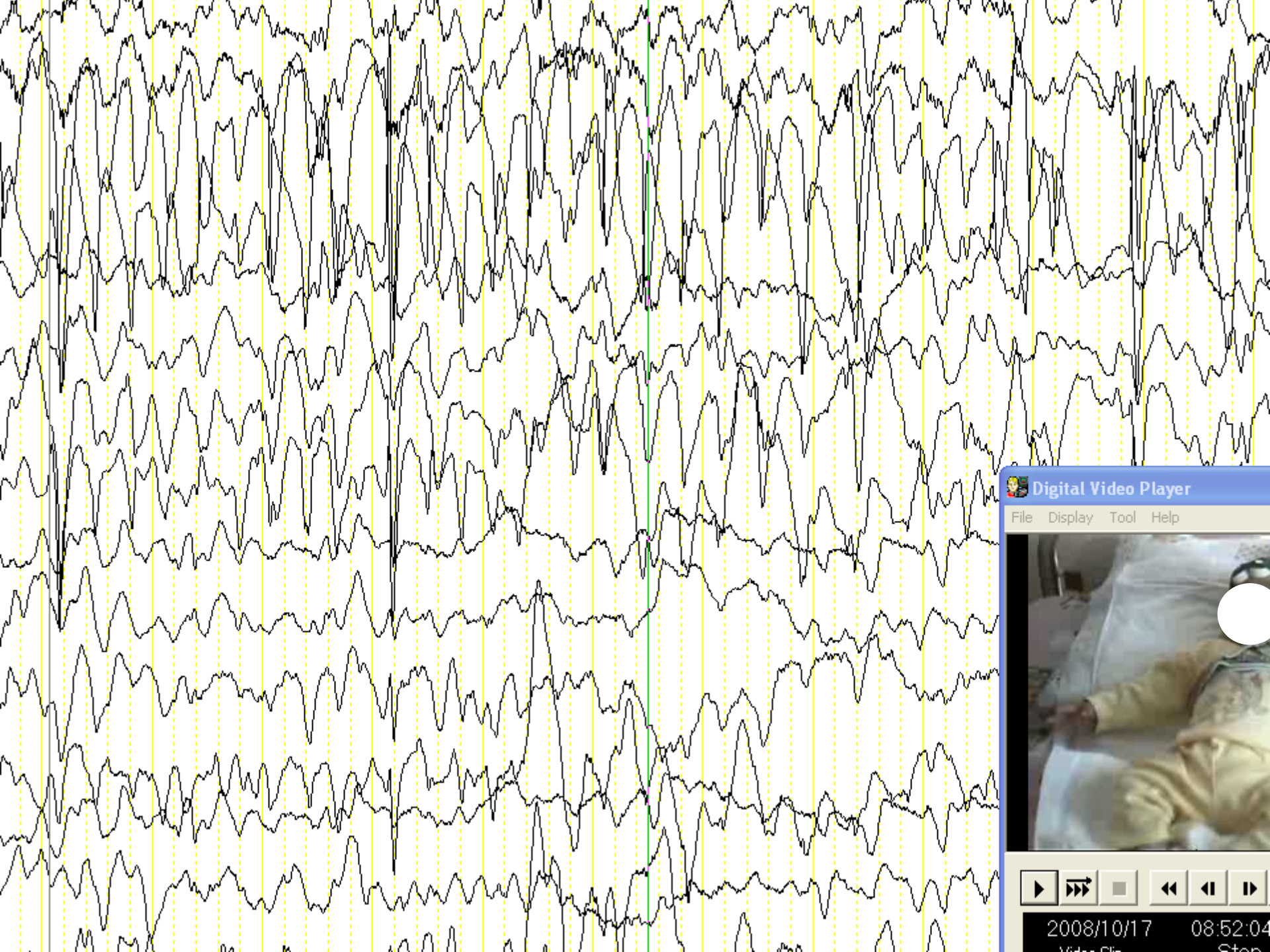




 **Digital Video Player**

File Display Tool Help



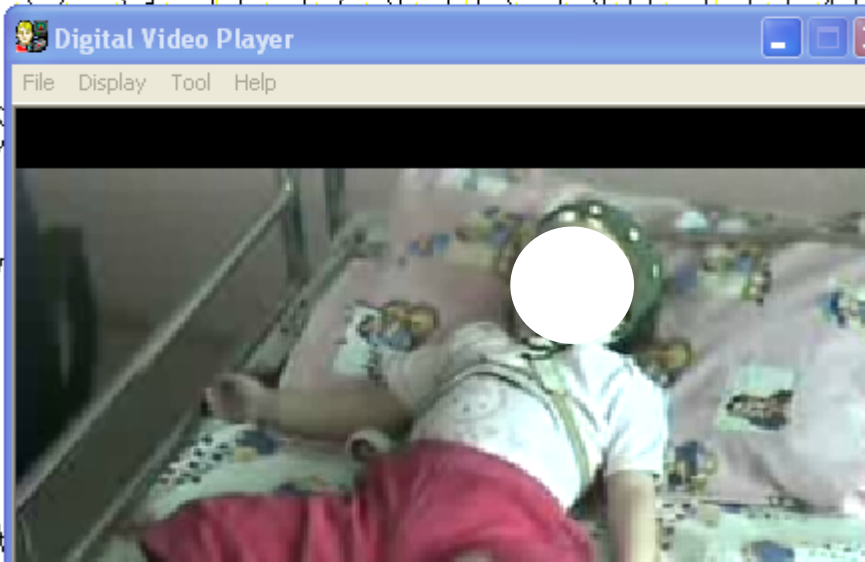
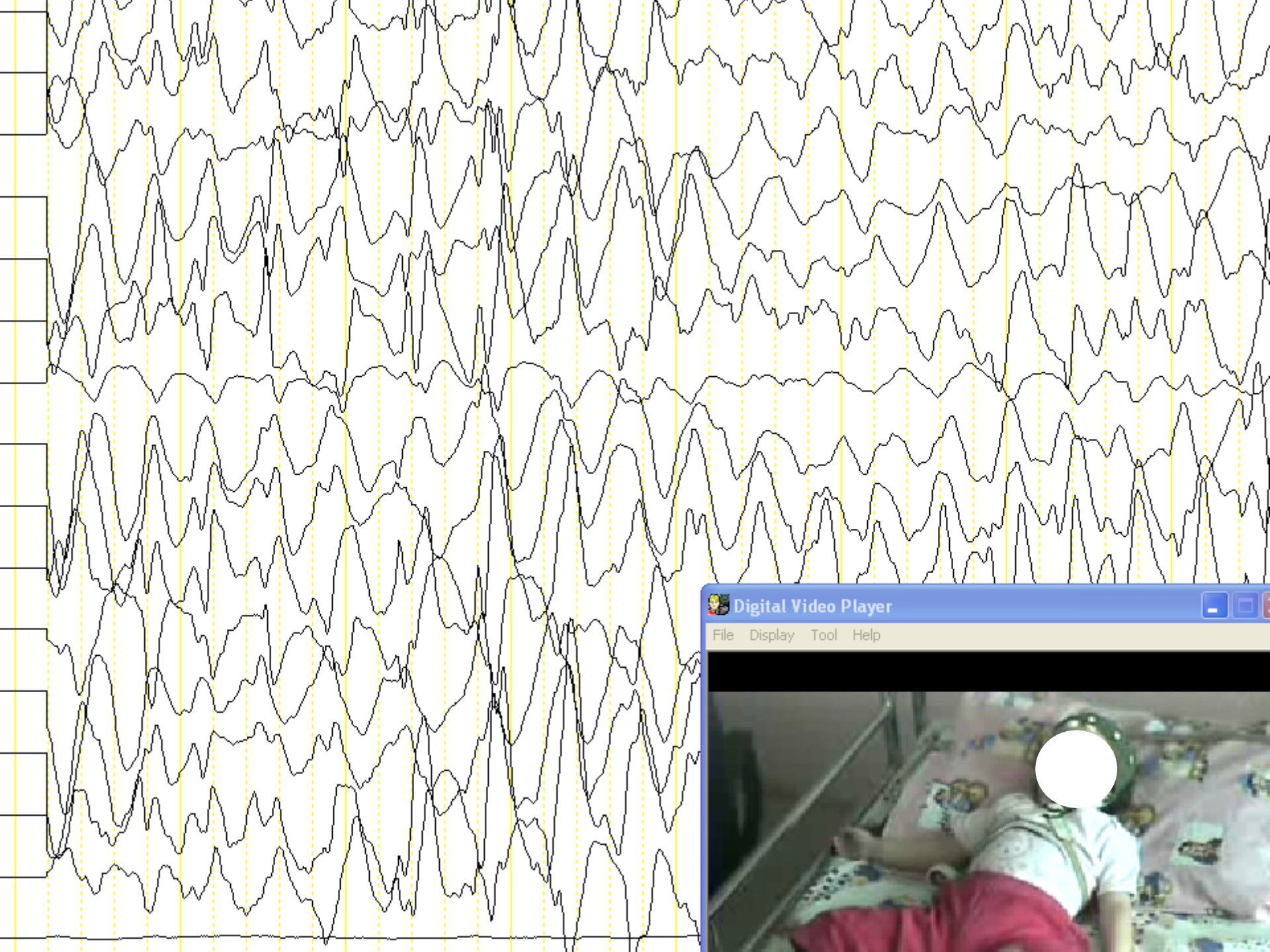


Digital Video Player

File Display Tool Help



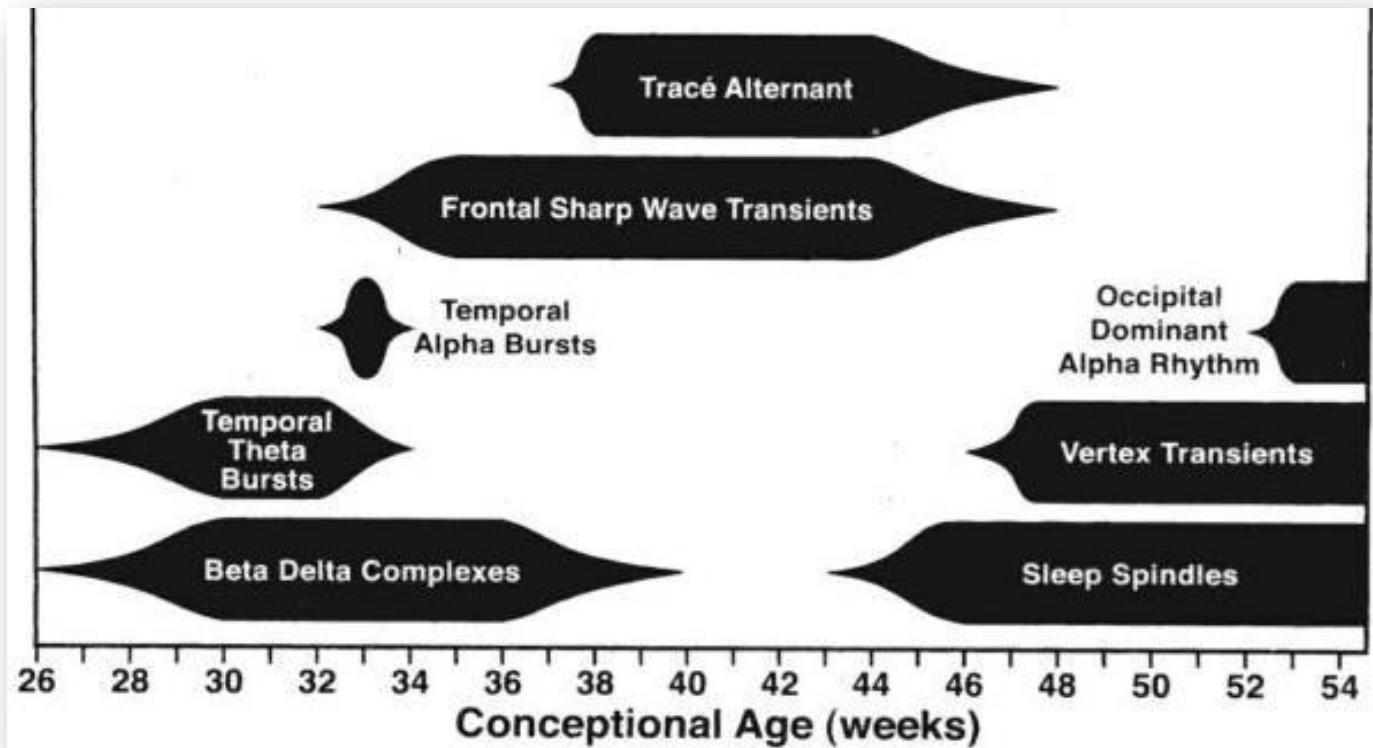
2008/10/17 08:52:04
Video Clip Stop



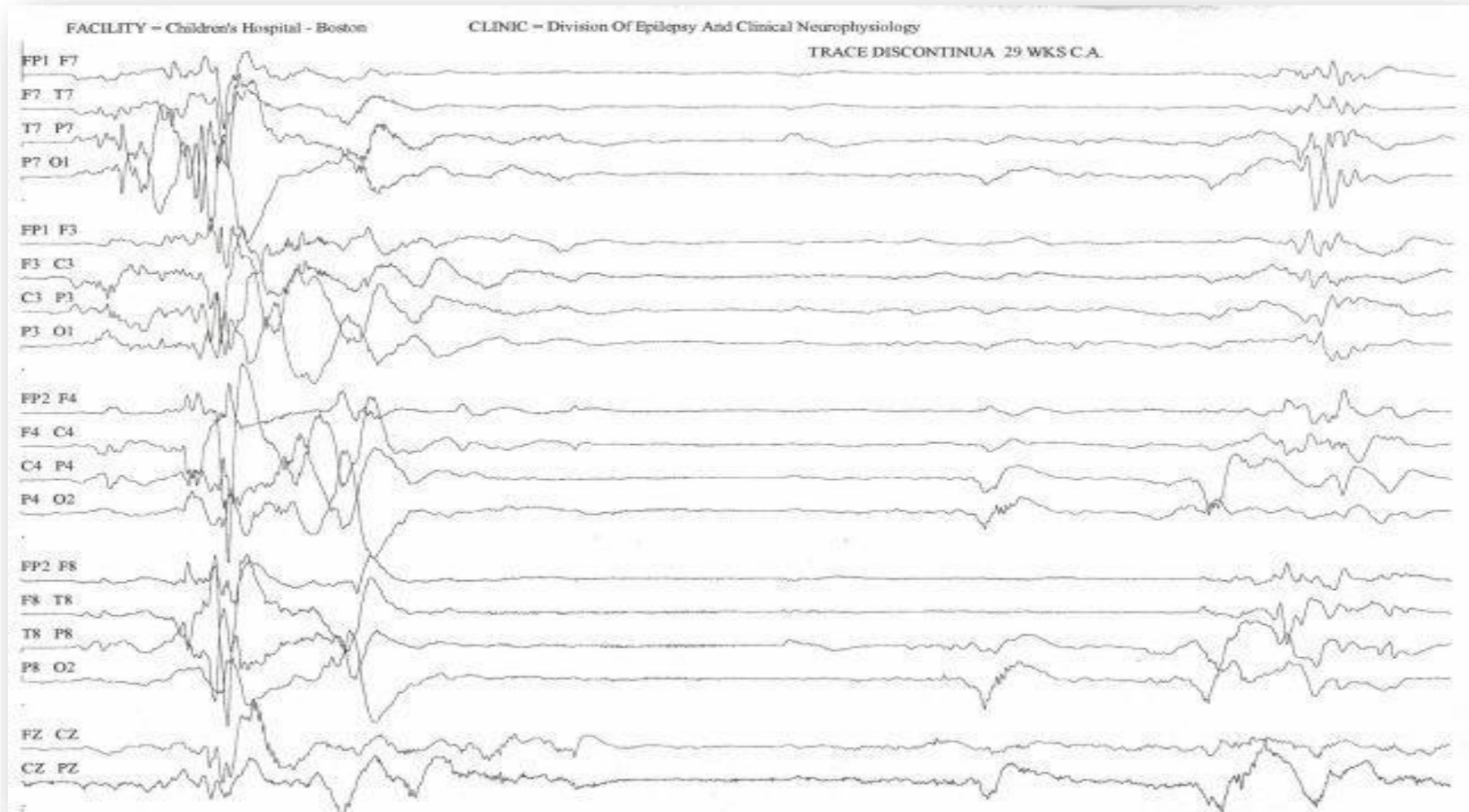
NEONATAL EEG



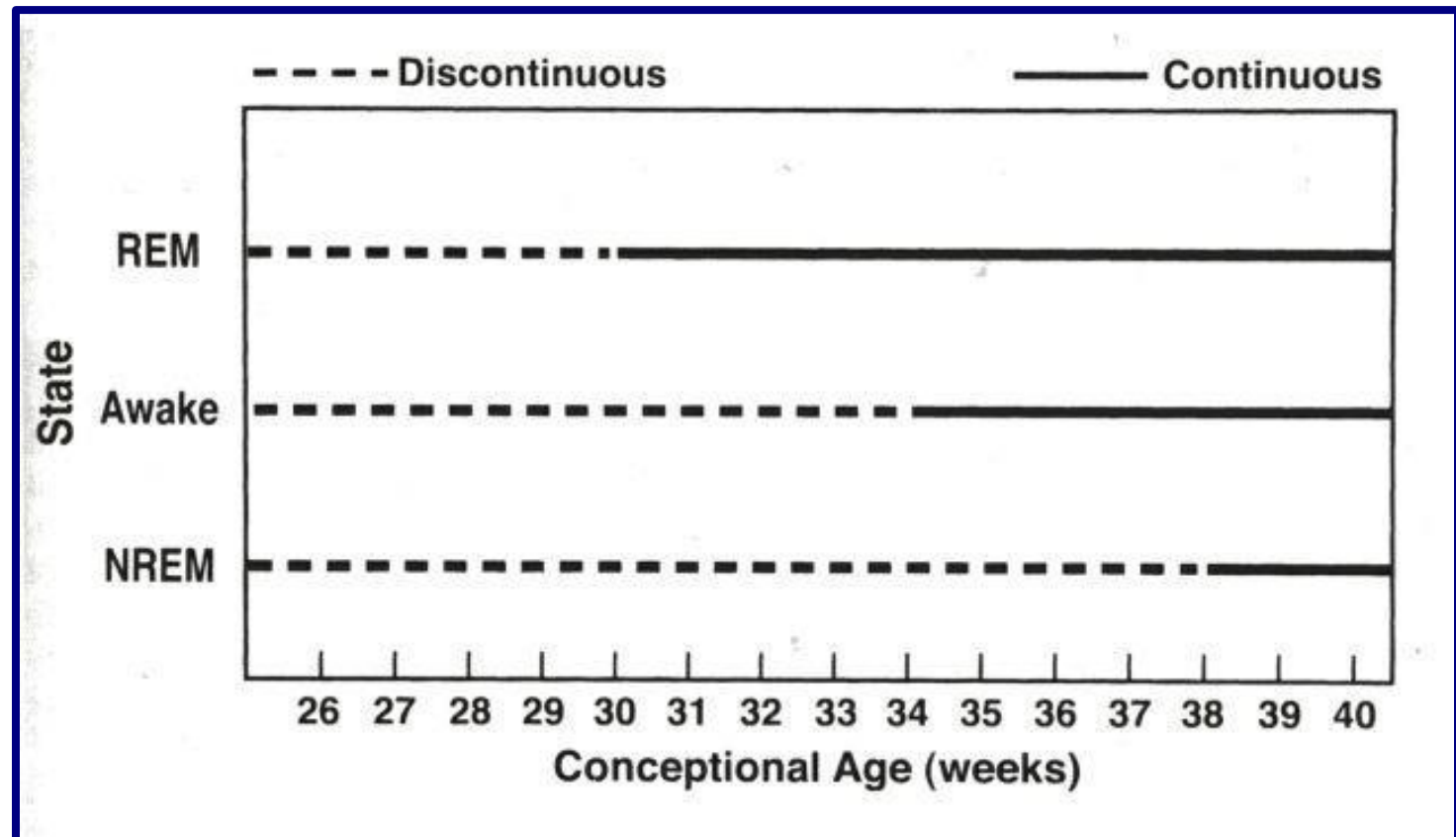
NEONATAL EEG: TEMEL GELİŞİMSEL İŞARETLER



PRETERM N-EEG: **TRACE DISCONTINUA - KESİKLİ AKTİVİTE**



PRETERM N-EEG:



PRETERM N-EEG: DELTA BRUSH - BETA DELTA KOMPLEKS

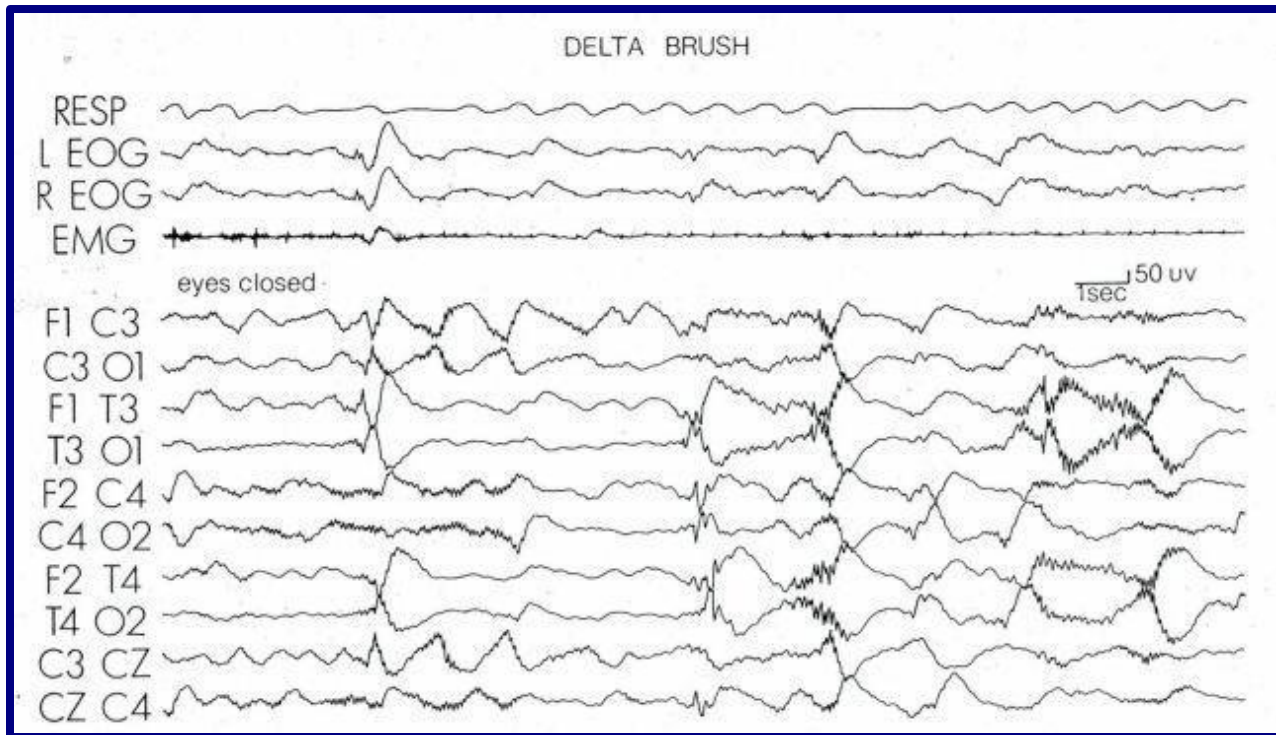
Tanım: Yavaş dalgalar (0.3-1.5 Hz) üzerine yerleşmiş hızlı aktivite (8-20 Hz)

- 28.hf görülmeye başlar, 32. Hf belirgindir
- Rolandik Oksipital

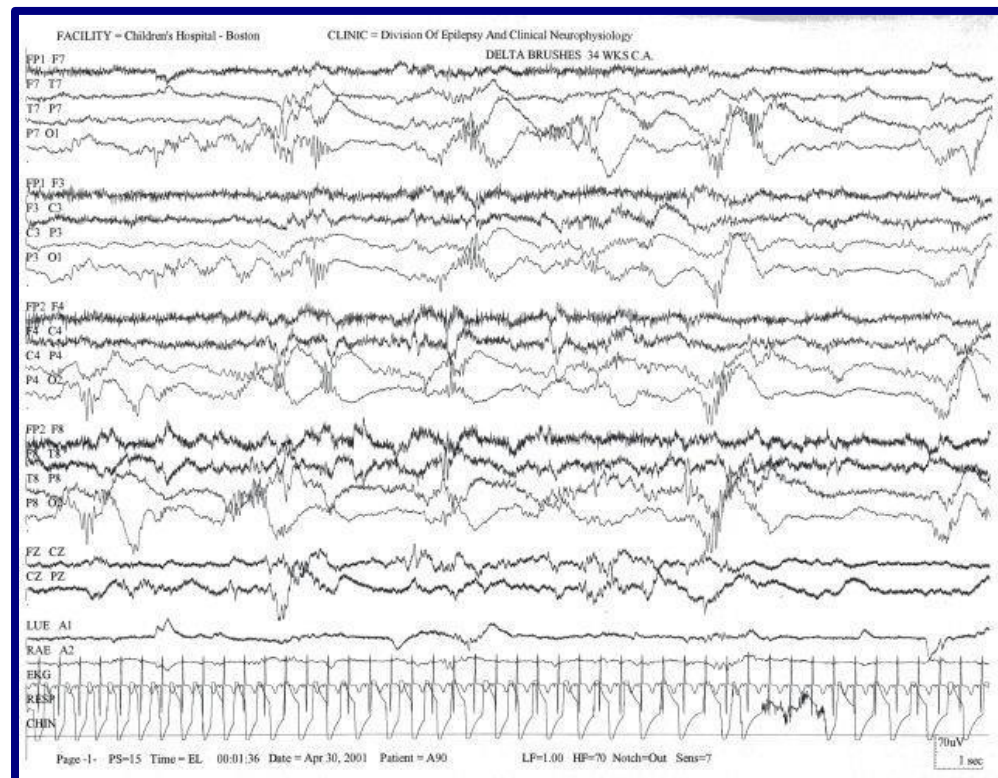
Patolojik Tanım: Term: > 2 / 10 sn

Klinik İlişki: Dismatürite

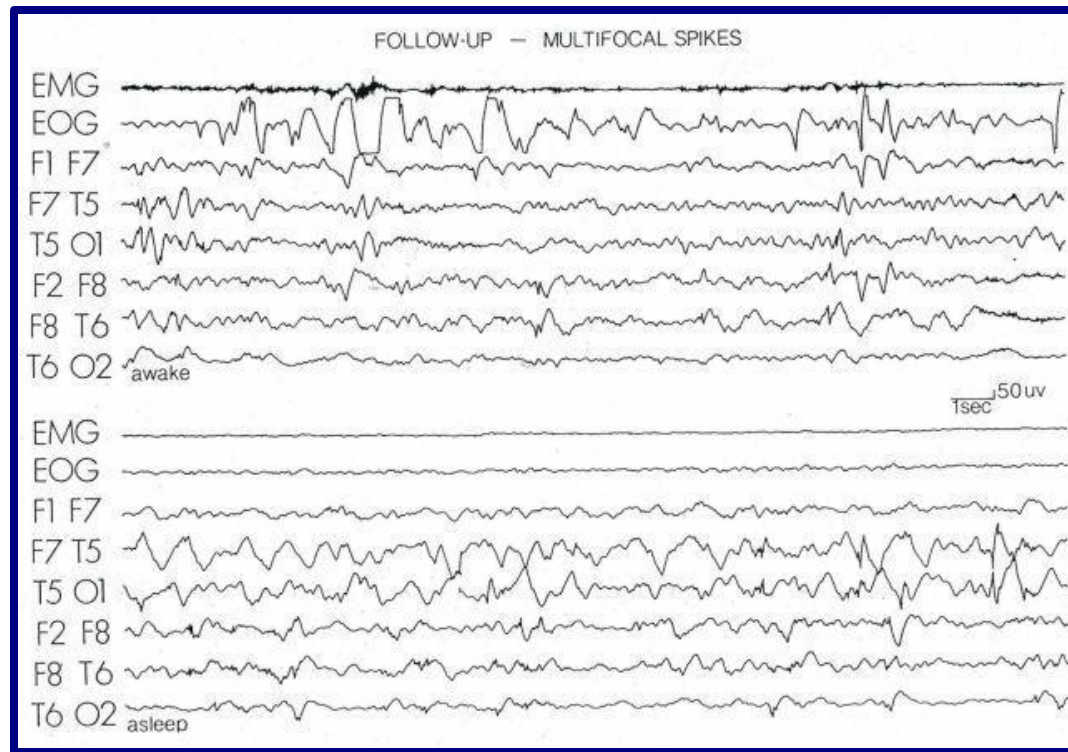
PRETERM N-EEG: DELTA BRUSH - BETA DELTA KOMPLEKS



PRETERM N-EEG: DELTA BRUSH - BETA DELTA KOMPLEKS



SHARP TRANSIENTS: GEÇİCİ KESKİN DALGA AKTİVİTELERİ



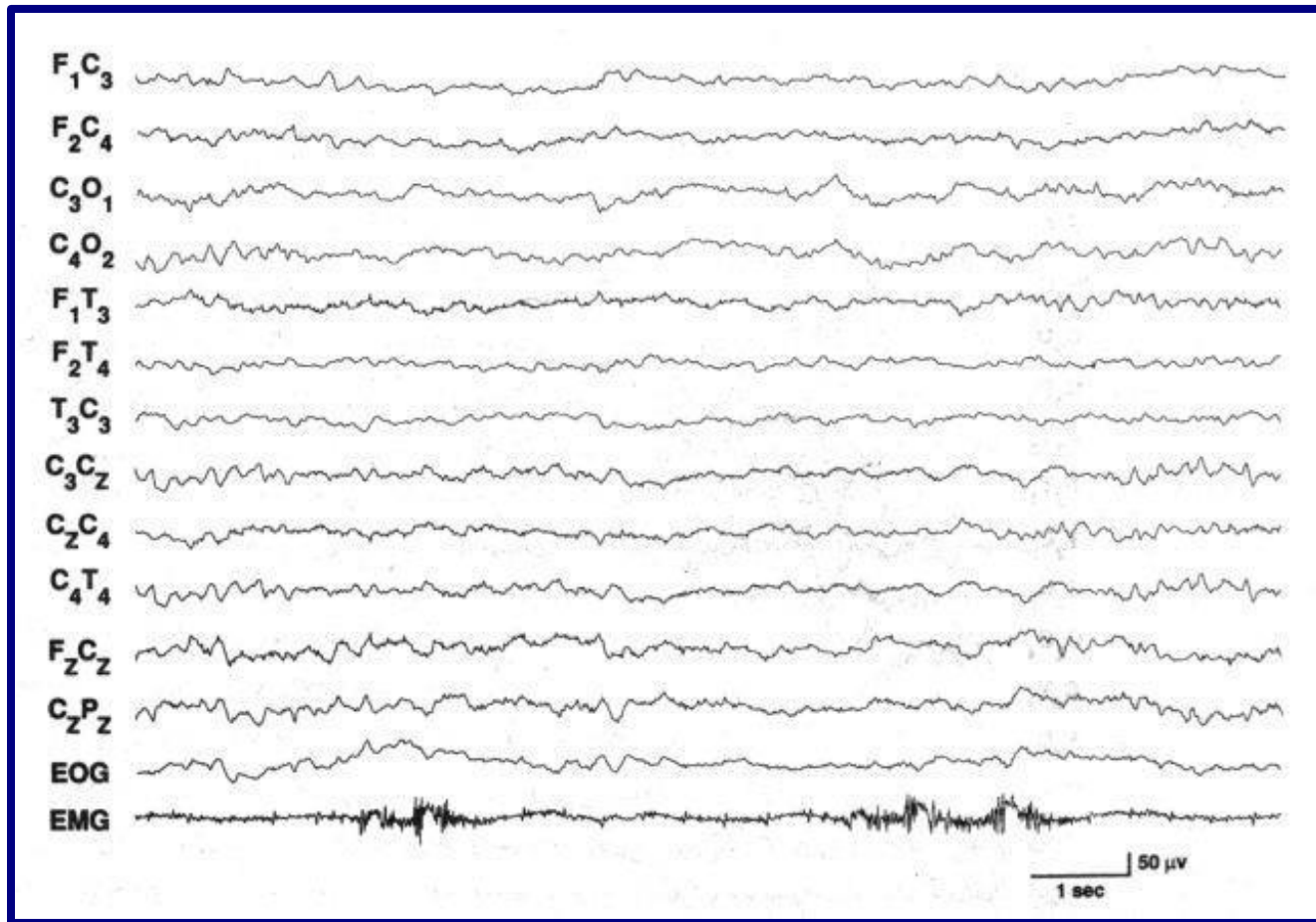
SHARP TRANSİENTS: GEÇİCİ KESKİN DALGA AKTİVİTELERİ

	Sharp Transient	Abnormal
Amplitüd	< 75 mikrovols	> 75 mikrovols
Süre	<100 msn	> 150 msn
Çıkış tarzı	Random Bilateral	Değişik, ısrarlı Unilateral
Frekans	İnterval: dk	İnterval: sn
Morfoloji	Mono-difazik	Polifazik
Evre	NREM	Tüm evreler

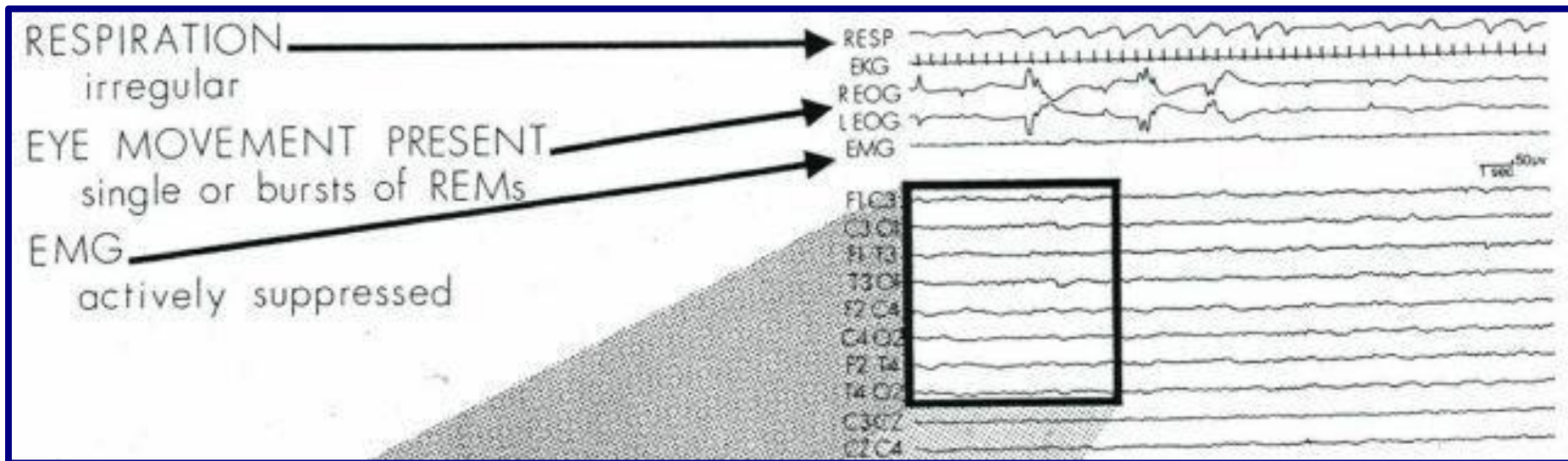
TERM N-EEG: NORMAL PATERNLER

- (1) Uyanıklık Paterni
- (2) Miks Patern
- (3) Düşük Voltaj İrregüler Patern
- (4) Yüksek Voltajlı Yavaş Uyku Paterni
- (5) Trace Alternant
- (6) Geçiş Paterni (Transitional-indeterminate)

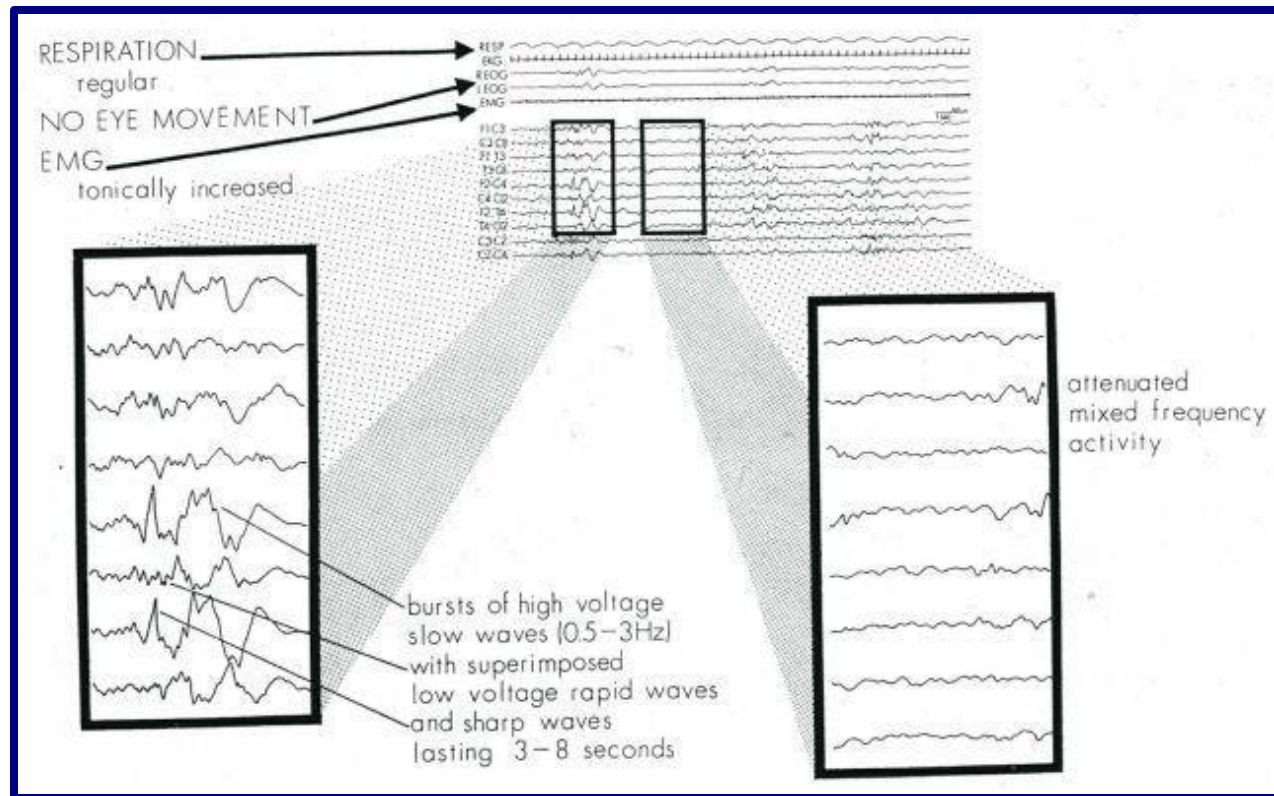
TERM N-EEG: UYANIKLIK PATERNİ



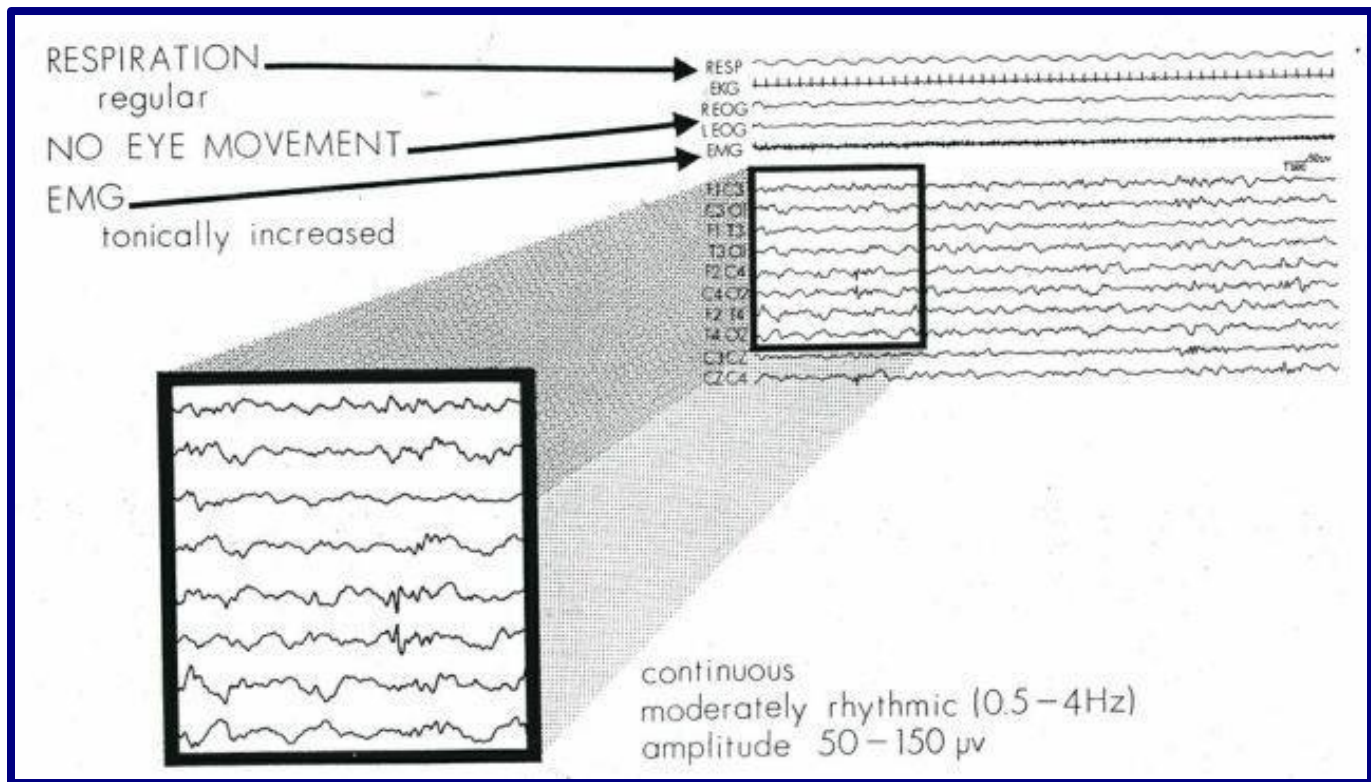
TERM N-EEG: DÜŞÜK VOLTAJ İRREGÜLER PATTERN (REM 2)



TERM N-EEG: TRACE ALTERNANT (EPİZODİK PATTERN)



TERM N-EEG: YÜKSEK VOLTAJLI YAVAŞ UYKU PATERNİ



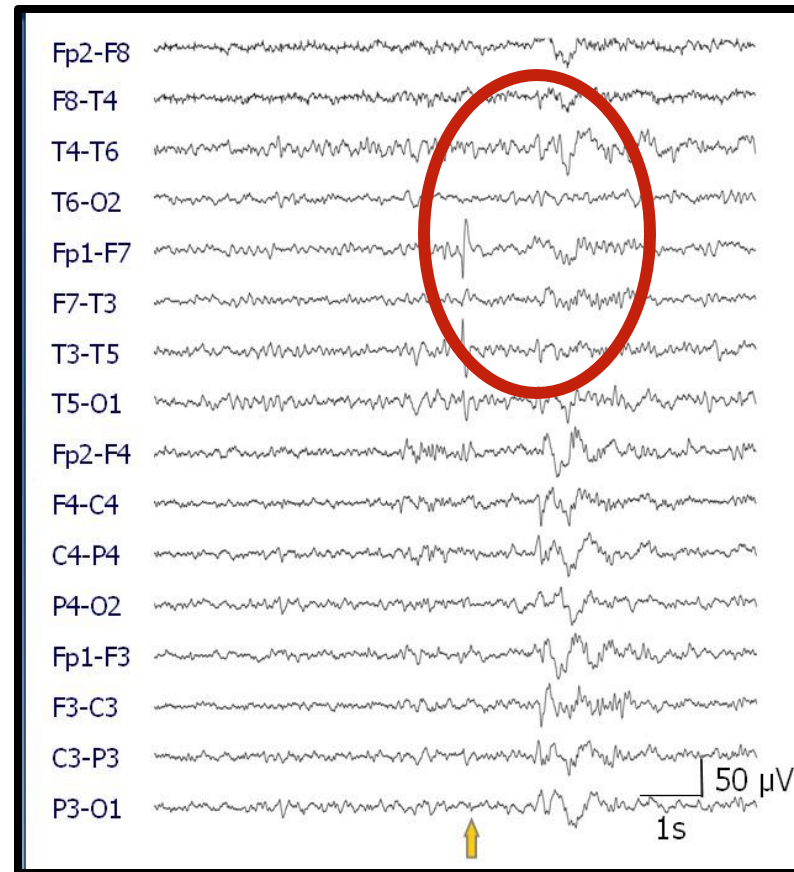






FOKAL EPİLEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE: İNTERİKTAL

UZAK FAZ KARŞILAŞMASI



JENERALİZE EPILEPTİFORM AKTİVİTE

Yaygın Kortikal / Subkortikal Bozukluk

1. Yapısal

- Akut hasar (anoksi, kafatravması, ansefalit)
- Kronik [postanoksik/posttravmatik yaygın serebral hasar, progresif myoklonus epilepsi]

2. Fonksiyonel

- Toksik/metabolik/ endokrin/elektrolit boz
- (hipoglisemi, renal ansefalopati)
- Primer jeneralize epilepsiler