

## HOW IS EPILEPSY DIAGNOSED?

Diagnosing epilepsy is not simple. Doctors gather lots of different information to assess the causes of seizures. If you have had two or more seizures that started in the brain you may be diagnosed with epilepsy. Getting a diagnosis is not always easy as there is no single test that can diagnose epilepsy.

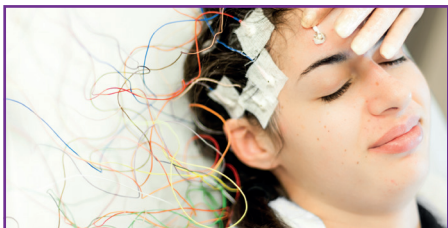


### Blood test

A blood sample can detect signs of infections, genetic conditions or other conditions that may be associated with seizures.

### Electrocardiogram (ECG)

An electrocardiogram, or ECG, is a simple and useful test which records the rhythm, rate and electrical activity of your heart.



### Electroencephalogram (EEG)

An EEG can be used to help diagnose and monitor a number of conditions affecting the brain.



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### Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

MRI is a type of scan that uses strong magnetic fields and radio waves to produce detailed images of the inside of the body.

### Physical exam

The neurologist also will test the functioning of your muscles, your senses, and your reflexes, and will look for any problems with your walking or coordination. Another part of the exam is a test of your mental functions, such as the ability to remember words, do arithmetic, and name objects.



### Positron emission tomography (PET)

PET scans are used to produce detailed three-dimensional images of the inside of the body.

### Single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT)

A SPECT scan is a type of nuclear imaging test that shows how blood flows to tissues and organs.



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