# Global Market for EpilepsyMonitoring Devices ExperiencingPromising Growthaa

Epilepsy is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent seizures which are brief episodes of involuntary movement that may involve a part of the body or the entire body. It affects people of all ages, but it is more common in children and older adults. Some key facts about epilepsy include:

– Around 50 million people worldwide have epilepsy,making it one of the most common neurological conditions globally.

– Epilepsy is usually controlled but not cured.However, with proper treatment, seizures can be reduced or eliminated in about 70%of cases.

– Epilepsy is caused by disturbances in the electricalactivity of the brain. Seizures occur when groups of nerve cells, orneurons, in the brain send out abnormal bursts of electrical activity.

– Epilepsy is diagnosed through a detailed medicalhistory, a neurological exam, and sometimes EEG monitoring whichdetects abnormal brain waves.

Epilepsy Monitoring Devices play a crucial role in properlydiagnosing and understanding epilepsy. Different types of devicesare used for long term and short term monitoring of brain activity.
Types

There are various types of medical devices used forepilepsy monitoring based on the duration of monitoring required:

– Short-Term Monitoring: Devices like conventionalvideo-EEG systems and digital EEG systems are used for short termmonitoring usually lasting 24-48 hours in a clinical setting like a hospital epilepsy monitoring unit. These devices simultaneously record brain waves and patient behavior during seizures.

– Long-Term Monitoring: Implantable devices like depth electrodes and subdural grids are surgically placed inside the brain or on the surface of the brainfor continuous monitoring from days to weeks to locate seizure origins for potential surgery. Wireless ambulatory EEG systems also allow for 1-2