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Absence-to-bilateral-tonic-clonic seizure

A generalized seizure type

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Abstract

Objective

To test the hypothesis that absence seizures can evolve to generalized tonic-clonic seizures, we documented electroclinical features of this novel seizure type.

Methods

In 4 large video-EEG databases, we identified recordings of seizures starting with impaired awareness that, without returning to baseline interictal state, evolved to generalized tonic-clonic seizures. We extracted the detailed semiologic and electrographic characteristics of these seizures, and we documented the clinical background, diagnoses, and therapeutic responses in these patients.

Results

We identified 12 seizures from 12 patients. All seizures started with a period of impaired awareness and bursts of generalized spike or polyspike and slow-wave discharges, the hallmark of absence seizures. Without returning to baseline, the nonmotor (absence) phase was followed by tonic-clonic convulsions. We called this novel generalized seizure type absence-to-bilateral-tonic-clonic seizure. Most patients had idiopathic generalized epilepsies, although with a high incidence of unusual features and poor therapeutic response.

Conclusions

Absence-to-bilateral-tonic-clonic seizures are a novel generalized seizure type. Clinicians should be aware of this seizure for correctly diagnosing patients. This novel seizure type may further elucidate generalized ictogenesis.

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Glossary

ABTC = absence-to-bilateral-tonic-clonic; **AVI** = Audio Video Interleave; **EDF** = European Data Format; **GTCS** = generalized tonic-clonic seizures; **IGE** = idiopathic/genetic generalized epilepsy.

Identifying seizure types in patients with epilepsy is an important step in diagnosis and is necessary for choosing the appropriate therapy.¹ Identifying the clinical phenomena during seizures (semiology) and the EEG abnormalities contributes to identifying the various seizure types and may contribute to the diagnosis of epilepsy syndrome. In the recently published position paper on seizure classification, the International League Against Epilepsy recognized 4 new generalized seizure types: absence with eyelid myoclonia, myoclonic absence, myoclonic-atonic seizures, and myoclonic-tonic-clonic seizures.² Video-EEG monitoring is needed to document the electroclinical features of these seizures. However, this resource-demanding method is used mainly in patients with drug-resistant focal epilepsy.³ Therefore, detailed documentation of those generalized seizure types that occur less frequently is challenging, leaving the possibility that some seizure types remain unrecognized.

We noticed that many patients with generalized epilepsies described a sense of confusion preceding tonic-clonic seizures. This was in agreement with the experience of several epilepsy experts who mentioned in review articles and textbook chapters absence seizures or absence status epilepticus heralding generalized tonic-clonic seizures (GTCS).^{4–6} However, none of these provided video or EEG documentation of the seizures. Only 1 case report provided EEG documentation (without video) of a “petit mal seizure” with immediate transition to a “grand mal seizure.”⁷ We hypothesized that the initial confusion reported by patients was an integral part of the seizure rather than a simple prodrome. To investigate this hypothesis and to provide evidence for this seizure type that has previously been observed^{4–7} but not systematically documented in a cohort of patients, we identified seizures starting with confusion and continuing with GTCS in video-EEG databases of 4 epilepsy centers.

Although this peculiar seizure type has previously been described,^{4–7} here we provide detailed electroclinical documentation of absence seizures evolving to tonic-clonic seizures in a cohort of patients. We called this generalized seizure type absence-to-bilateral-tonic-clonic (ABTC) seizure. Besides the diagnostic implication, this novel seizure type contributes to a better understanding of generalized ictogenesis.

Methods

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

This noninterventive study was reviewed by and obtained clearance from the ethics committees of the participating

centers. Patients gave written informed consent for the retrospective use of the deidentified dataset, including post-processed video-EEG recordings with blurred faces.

Patients and recordings

We extracted cases from the video-EEG databases of 4 large epilepsy centers (Danish Epilepsy Center, Dianalund; Bellaria Hospital, Bologna; Children’s Hospital Agia Sophia, Athens; Jefferson Comprehensive Epilepsy Center, Philadelphia). Inclusion criteria were seizures beginning with a period of impaired awareness evolving directly to a generalized tonic-clonic seizure (formerly known as primary GTCS⁸) without return to baseline (interictal) state between the impairment of awareness and the convulsive behavior. Impaired awareness was defined as video-documented semiology features consisting of motor arrest, lack of responsiveness, or confusion, with an ictal EEG correlate for at least 5 seconds, corresponding to generalized nonmotor (absence) seizure.^{8,9} There were no exclusion criteria. In the video-EEG databases, we searched first for the key word “absence.” This resulted in 106 patients. Then we screened the recordings for the occurrence of GTCS. In addition, we added cases remembered by the authors.

For each patient, we extracted the following data: age, sex, family history, development, cognitive and neurologic status, age at onset, reported seizure types, neuroimaging, medication, current seizure frequency, and diagnosis. Descriptive statistics were performed with Statistica software, version 13 (TIBCO, Inc, Palo Alto, CA).

Electroclinical features

All patients underwent video-EEG monitoring. EEG was recorded with standard 10-20 system electrodes¹⁰ or the extended standard array of the International Federation of Clinical Neurophysiology.¹¹ Video-recordings were synchronized with the EEG. For each included seizure, we extracted the semiologic features¹² and the EEG features¹³ that occurred during the ictal and postictal periods.

Data availability

Individual deidentified EEG recordings in European Data Format (EDF), video files (Audio Video Interleave [AVI] format), and self-extracting video-EEG files that include the reader (EXE format, available only for Microsoft Windows operation system) will be shared after publication. Unrestricted access to these data will be made available from the day of the online publication of the article until 2030 through a publicly accessible repository (doi.org/10.5061/dryad.tht76hdvj). The whole dataset can be downloaded using this link: doi.org/10.5061/dryad.tht76hdvj.

Table Demographic and clinical data

Patient nr.	Age (y), gender	Family history	Development cognition and neurologic examination	Age at onset and seizure types	EEG	Neuroimaging	Medication and current seizure frequency	Diagnosis
1	21, F	Younger sister had febrile seizures	Normal	12 y: AS and GTCS while playing computer game	3-Hz GSWD, accentuated during sleep	ND	LVT; seizure-free	JAE
2	48, M	Negative	Head trauma at 18 y; normal cognition and examination	20 y: AS and GTCS	Irregular GS/PWD, accentuated during sleep	MRI: bifrontal contusions	VPA and LTG; no GTCS since 2013; 2–3 AS/wk	Uncertain; posttraumatic focal epilepsy, JAE, or both
3	25, F	Negative	Developmental delay (IQ ≈65)	2 y: AS; 7 y: GTCS	GPSWD	Normal	VPA; seizure-free	Uncertain; presumed genetic
4	56, M	Negative	Normal	16 y: AS; 20 y: GTCS. Since 41 y, absence status terminated with GTCS (twice)	GS/PWD	Normal CT and MRI	Phenytoin and PB; sporadic absences; 2 GTCS/y	JAE
5	55, M	Negative	Mild cognitive impairment (slowing); otherwise normal	17 y: AS; 27 y: GTCS; 55 y: 1 absence status terminating with GTCS	GS/PWD	Normal CT and MRI	VPA and PB; daily AS; 4 GTCS/y	JAE
6	17, M	Negative	Normal	13 y: AS and GTCS	3-Hz GS/PWD	Normal MRI	LTG and LVT; no GTCS; rarely AS (when forgets to take medication)	JAE
7	12, F	Unknown (adopted)	Normal	11 y: AS and GTCS	3-Hz GSWD	Normal MRI	LTG; seizure-free	JAE
8	45, F	Uncertain	Normal	AS: uncertain age at onset; 37 y: GTCS	3-Hz GS/PWD	Normal MRI	VPA; 2–3 GTCS/y; several AS/wk	JAE
9	18, M	Negative	Normal	6 y: AS and GTCS	3-Hz GS/PWD	Normal MRI	VPA and LTG; 3–4 AS/wk; 1 GTCS/mo	JAE
10	53, F	Younger brother, mother, and maternal uncle have epilepsy	Normal	12 y: GTCS, myoclonic jerks; 15 y: AS	GSWD	MRI showed a very small nodular heterotopia, left lateral ventricle (frontal) 4 mm	PB, BRV, TPM (she has tried also LTG, VPA, ZNS, LVT); 4–7 GTCS/mo; 5–6 AS/y (probably underestimated); 2–3 myoclonic jerks/mo	JME
11	23, M	Negative	Normal	17 y: GTCS (in the morning); brief period of unresponsiveness preceding the GTCS	3-Hz GS/PWD	Normal MRI	LTG; 1 GTCS/y (poor compliance)	IGE with GTCS only
12	19, F	Negative	Infantile autism; otherwise normal	13 y: GTCS in the morning; AS, myoclonic jerks	3-Hz GS/PWD	Normal MRI	LEV and ZNS (LTG did not work); rare (<1/y) GTCS; no AS, no myoclonic jerks	JME

Abbreviations: AS = absence seizure; BRV = brivaracetam; IGE = idiopathic/genetic generalized epilepsy; JAE = juvenile absence epilepsy; GPSWD = generalized polyspike-wave discharges; GS/PWD = generalized spike/polyspike and wave discharges; GSWD = generalized spike-wave discharges; GTCS = generalized tonic-clonic seizure; JME = juvenile myoclonic epilepsy; LTG = lamotrigine; LVT = levetiracetam; ND = not done; PB = phenobarbitone; TPM = topiramate; VPA = valproate; ZNS = zonisamide.

Results

We identified 12 patients (6 female) who had video-EEG documentation of a period with impaired awareness evolving

to generalized tonic-clonic seizure. The table summarizes the demographic and clinical data of the patients. Their age was between 12 and 56 years (mean 32.67 years, median 24 years, SD 17 years, interquartile range 18–50 years). Age at onset of

seizures was between 2 and 20 years (mean 12.64 years, median 13 years, SD 5.15 years, interquartile range 11–17 years). Two patients had a family history of seizures. In all patients, the interictal EEG showed bilateral synchronous (generalized) epileptiform discharges consisting of spike-and-slow-waves or polyspike-and-slow-waves (table). MRI showed in 1 patient bifrontal posttraumatic lesions (contusion) and in 1 patient a small (4 mm) periventricular nodular heterotopia of uncertain significance for the patient's seizures. Neuroimaging was not done in 1 patient and was normal in all other patients.

In 1 patient, the seizure was triggered by hyperventilation (patient 1), and in 1 patient, the seizure was triggered by intermittent photic stimulation at 23 Hz (patient 12). In the remaining patients, seizures occurred spontaneously.

Figures 1 and 2 show examples with EEG recordings of the seizures. Video-EEG files are available on Dryad (see the Data Availability section in Methods).

All 12 seizures started with an initial period of impaired awareness. In 3 patients, this was prolonged (6 minutes in patient 3 and >30 minutes in patients 4 and 5); in the remaining patients, its duration was between 5 and 28 seconds (median 10 seconds, interquartile range 7–15 seconds). In all patients, bursts of bilateral synchronous (generalized) epileptiform discharges were recorded during the initial period of impaired awareness: generalized spike-wave discharges in 4 patients and mixed spike and polyspike and slow-wave discharges in 8 patients. In 6 patients, the bursts were irregular, and in 6 patients, they were rhythmic (2.5–4 Hz). The electroclinical features of this initial phase of the seizures were similar to those of the generalized nonmotor (absence) seizures or absence status epilepticus (in the patients

with prolonged initial phase). In all patients, generalized tonic-clonic behavior directly followed the initial phase of impaired awareness, without return to baseline cognitive performance before convulsive movement occurred. In 5 patients (patients 6–9 and 11), forced head version was observed at the start of the tonic phase. In 7 patients (patients 1–7), the generalized spike/polyspike and slow-wave bursts continued until the EEG became obscured by muscle artifacts (figure 1). In 5 patients (patients 8–12), a high-frequency (beta-alpha) ictal rhythm with evolution in time appeared at the beginning of the tonic phase (figure 2).

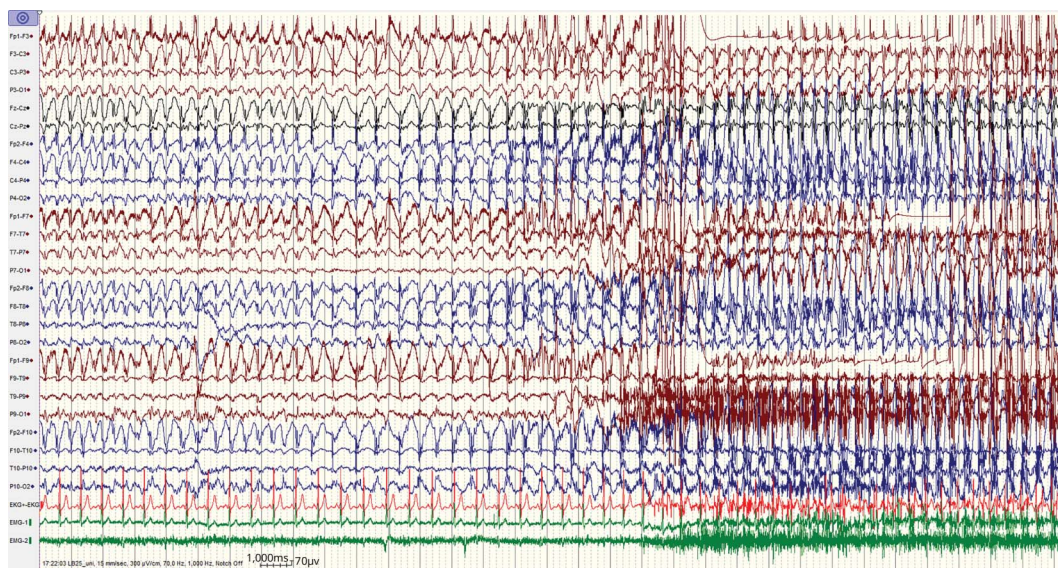
Diagnosis was uncertain in 2 patients. Ten patients were diagnosed with idiopathic/genetic generalized epilepsy (IGE): 7 with juvenile absence epilepsy, 2 with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, and 1 with IGE with GTCS only. Five of the 10 patients diagnosed with IGE had some unusual features: 1 patient had a very small periventricular nodular heterotopia (4 mm), 1 patient had infantile autism, 1 patient had mild cognitive impairment, and 2 patients had a history of status epilepticus. Seven patients were drug resistant (6 of the 10 patients with IGE).

Three clinical patterns emerged in our cohort: absence seizures that occasionally evolved to GTCS (8 patients), absence seizures and rare absence status epilepticus terminating with GTCS (3 patients), and rare GTCS preceded by absences but no isolated absence seizures (1 patient).

Discussion

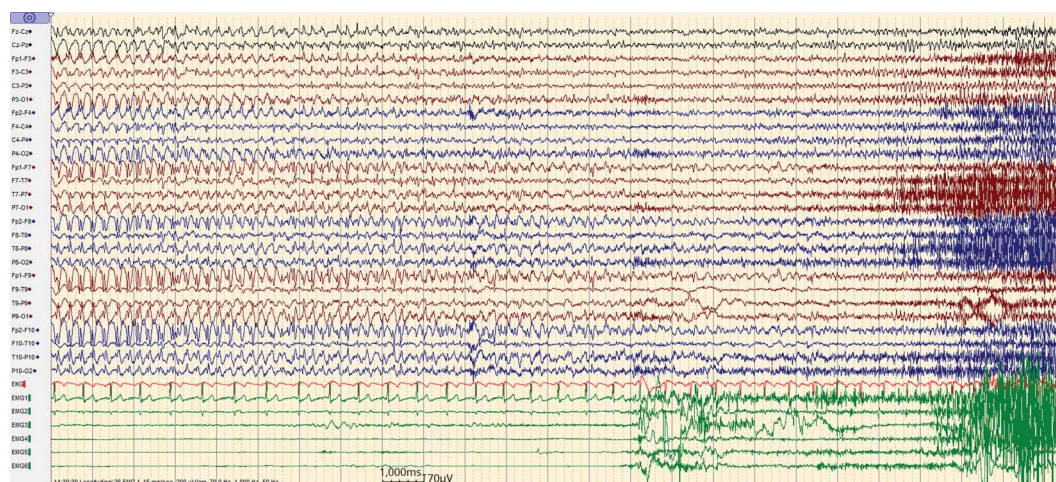
Here, we present detailed video-EEG documentation of a generalized seizure type that we call ABTC seizures. This

Figure 1 EEG recording (patient 6) showing the transition from the absence to the tonic phase of the ABTC seizure



The 2 channels in green are surface EMG recorded from the left and right deltoid muscles (EMG 1/2). The generalized spike-wave bursts continue while the tonic muscle activity builds up. ABTC = absence-to-bilateral-tonic-clonic.

Figure 2 EEG recording (patient 10) showing the transition from the absence to the tonic phase of the ABTC seizure



The 6 channels in green are surface EMG recorded from the left and right deltoid (EMG 1/2), brachial biceps (EMG 3/4), and anterior tibial (EMG 5/6) muscles. The generalized spike-wave bursts are gradually replaced by evolving ictal rhythm (low-amplitude fast activity). ABTC = absence-to-bilateral-tonic-clonic.

peculiar seizure has previously been described by several authors,⁴⁻⁷ but a systematic electroclinical documentation (video and EEG) in a cohort of patients has been lacking. The initial phase of the seizure consists of impaired awareness with the electrographic correlate of generalized bursts of spike or polyspike and slow-waves, the hallmark of generalized non-motor (absence) seizures.^{2,5,8} These directly evolve to tonic and then clonic activity without an intervening baseline interictal state.

While 42% of our patients had forced head version at the beginning of the tonic phase, this does not necessarily imply that these seizures are focal. A large study showed that lateralizing symptoms occurred in 52% of patients with idiopathic generalized epilepsies.¹⁴ The appearance of lateralized symptoms in a generalized seizure is in line with the concept that these seizures originate at some point within, and rapidly engaging, bilaterally distributed networks and that generalized seizures can be asymmetric.¹⁵

Although our search strategy was useful in providing good-quality video-EEG documentation of the seizures from 12 patients, it does not allow estimation of the prevalence of this seizure type for the following reasons. (1) Only patients who gave informed consent were included in the databases. (2) The referral pattern to long-term video-EEG monitoring is biased toward the more complicated patients. (3) This is not a population-based screening. Estimating the prevalence of this seizure type was beyond the goals and limitations of this study. Our aim was to collect compelling evidence from a group of patients ($n > 10$) with well-documented electroclinical features of this seizure type. Although we identified only 12 patients with ABTC seizures, it seems probable that this seizure type is more frequent because the absences preceding the tonic-clonic seizure can be very short (as little as 5

seconds), so it might go unnoticed unless seizures are recorded with video-EEG. Because patients with IGE usually respond well to therapy and are rarely evaluated with video-EEG monitoring, it is more difficult to detect this seizure type. How often it occurs remains to be determined.

Most patients in our cohort were diagnosed with generalized epilepsy syndromes encompassed within the IGE spectrum. One patient (patient 11) was classified as having IGE with GTCS only, in which no other generalized seizures (myoclonic or absences) occurred. We cannot exclude that this patient might present very brief absence episodes, i.e., phantom absences, as previously reported in some adult patients with IGE, and that would include our patient in the proposed syndrome of IGE with phantom absences.⁶ The other patients in our cohort had full-blown absence seizures in their history, which differentiates them from the previous study in which such patients were excluded.⁶ Half of our patients diagnosed with IGE had some unusual clinical features, and most were not seizure-free despite adequate choice of antiseizure medication. This could indicate that some additional factors are needed for the development of ABTC seizures and that the therapeutic response is less favorable in patients who have ABTC seizures. The alternative explanation is that this seizure type is underestimated in the general population with IGE who respond well to the medication and do not undergo video-EEG monitoring. Hence, video-EEG databases are biased toward those patients who have unusual clinical features, absence status epilepticus, and inadequate therapeutic response.

Several generalized seizures consisting of combinations of other seizure types have previously been described for absence seizures (eyelid myoclonia with absences, myoclonic absence) and for tonic-clonic seizures (myoclonic-tonic-

clonic seizure). It is important that clinicians are aware of these seizures when taking history because questions targeting these details can contribute to the identification of the seizures and help in diagnosing the epilepsies in these patients. The combination of absence and tonic-clonic seizure co-occurring in the same seizure event has not been documented by video-EEG recordings before. This seems to combine 2 seizure categories involving different neuronal substrates and cardinally opposed mechanisms. In absences, ictogenesis is due to a predominance of inhibitory activity (aggravated by GABAergic drugs), in contrast to GTCS in which an excess of excitatory activity is present.¹⁶

How might absences trigger convulsive activity, and how might it be prevented? Absence seizures reflect dysfunction of thalamocortical networks. Spike-wave bursts reflect synchronized firing of neurons in cortex and thalamus with widespread neuronal firing and synchrony.¹⁷ Recent studies in genetic absence epilepsy rats from Strasbourg suggest that seizures are sustained by a bidirectional activation of cortico-thalamo-cortical circuits, with cortical and reticular thalamic neurons driving a process dependent on calcium T-channel activation.¹⁸ Because the reticular cells target only thalamocortical neurons, spread of seizures must take place at the cortical level. While absences show primary cortical involvement in somatosensory cortex, activation of cortical projections beyond this somatosensory network likely accounts for the appearance of convulsive activity. Treatment approaches might best focus on preventing the initiation of absences, which are the trigger for convulsive activity.

Recognizing the generalized seizure type described here is important both for diagnostic reasons and for understanding of generalized ictogenesis. Therapeutic implications can be inferred from the mechanisms noted above. Should tonic-clonic seizures prove refractory to ordinary therapy in these patients, one might consider targeting T-channel mechanisms; this approach would need to be tested to determine efficacy.

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Disclosure

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Appendix Authors

Name	Location	Contribution
Sándor Beniczky, MD	Danish Epilepsy Centre, Dianalund, Aarhus University Hospital; and Aarhus University, Denmark	Designed and conceptualized study; analyzed the data; interpreted the results; and drafted the manuscript
Guido Rubboli, MD	Department of Neurology, Danish Epilepsy Centre, Dianalund; and University of Copenhagen, Denmark	Designed and conceptualized study; collected and analyzed the data; interpreted the results; and revised the manuscript for intellectual content
Athanasios Covanis, MD	Department of Child Neurology, the Children's Hospital "Agia Sophia," Athens, Greece	Designed and conceptualized study; collected and analyzed the data; interpreted the results; and revised the manuscript for intellectual content
Michael R. Sperling, MD	Jefferson Comprehensive Epilepsy Center, Department of Neurology, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA	Designed and conceptualized study; collected and analyzed the data; interpreted the results; and revised the manuscript for intellectual content.

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