

นพ.ร้าสรรค์ ชัยเสวิกุล



Talk

- Definition of normal/abnormal EEG
- Descriptors of EEG activity
- Normal EEG of wakeful resting adults (20-60 years)
- Normal sleep EEG of adults (over 20 yr)
- Normal EEG of the elderly (over 60 yr)
- Activation procedures

Normal EEG in adult



Definition of normal/abnormal EEG

Normal EEG in adult

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Definition

- EEG usually called "normal"
 - Not because it contains normal patterns
 - Because it lacks abnormal patterns
- EEG called "abnormal"
 - Contain abnormal components
 - Regardless of whether contain normal components

Normal EEG in adult



- A wide "variety" of normal EEG patterns seen
 - between persons of the same age
 - greater among different age groups
 - more in waking than in sleep record
- Normal variants

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Definition

- There are only a few definitely abnormal EEG components in any age group
 - Spikes, sharp waves
 - abnormal slow waves
 - abnormal amplitude changes

Normal EEG in adult

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- Normal EEG not guarantee the absence of brain pathology
 - Not all brain pathology / dysfunction produce EEG abnormalities
- Abnormal EEG not always indicate cerebral abnormality
 - Few specific mild EEG abnormalities seen in some instances in normal persons

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Descriptors of EEG activity

Normal EEG in adult

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Descriptors of EEG activity

- Wave form
- Repetition
- Frequency
- Amplitude
- Distribution

- Phase relation
- Timing
- Persistence
- Reactivity

Normal EEG in adult

.



Wave form

Normal EEG in adult

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- Wave = any change in difference of electrical potential between two recording electrodes
- Sequence of waves = activity <a>©

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Wave form

- Monophasic wave
 - Single deflection: up or down <a>©
- Diphasic wave
 - 2 components on opposite sides <a>o
- Triphasic wave
 - 3 components alternating about baseline <a>©
- Polyphasic wave
 - 2 or more components of different direction

Normal EEG in adult

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Wave form

- Transient wave
 - Single wave or complex waves
 - Clearly standing out against background
 - Regarding "not definitely abnormal"
- Sharp transient
 - Sharply contoured waveform
 - Not abnormal epileptiform waveform

Normal EEG in adult

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Wave form

- Paroxysmal activity
 - One or more wave
 - Begin abruptly
 - Reach maximum amplitude abruptly
 - Disappear suddently
 - Clearly standing out of background
 - Usually abnormal

Normal EEG in adult

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Repetition

Normal EEG in adult

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Repetition

- Regular or rhythmic repetitive waves
 - Similar intervals between individual waves
 - Often, similar shape
- Irregular or arrhythmic repetitive waves
 - Variable, irregular intervals between individual waves
 - Sequence of waves of different frequency
 - Often, irregular shape <a>©

Normal EEG in adult



Regular or rhythmic repetitive waves

- Sinusoidal waves
 - Sine-wave shape <u>◎</u>
- Spindles
 - Gradually increase and then decrease in amplitude <a>©

Normal EEG in adult

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Frequency

Normal EEG in adult

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- Number of times a repetitive wave recurring in one second
- Frequency of a single wave
 - Calculated from wave length
- Periodic wave or complex
 - "Period" being calculated from "time interval" between them

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Frequency bands

- Delta frequency band
 - Under 4 Hz 😊
- Theta frequency band
 - From 4 to under 8 Hz 😊
- Alpha frequency band
 - From 8 to 13 Hz 😊
- Beta frequency band
 - Over 13 Hz 😊

Normal EEG in adult



- Fast activity
 - Over 13 Hz
- Slow activity
 - Under 8 Hz
- Frequency not regarded as cerebral activity
 - Less than 0.5 Hz
 - More than 20 Hz

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Amplitude

Normal EEG in adult



- Measured in microvolt (μV)
- Measuring total vertical distance of wave
- Range
 - Low, under 20 μV
 - Moderate or medium, 20-50 μV
 - High, over 50 μV

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Amplitude

- Asymmetry
 - Comparing between corresponding parts of two sides
 - Simultaneous time
 - Abnormal
 - If persist
 - For alpha rhythm; different more than two times

Normal EEG in adult



- Affected by
 - Spacing
 - Impedance

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Distribution

Normal EEG in adult



Distribution

- Occurrence of electrical activity recorded by electrodes positioned over different parts of head
- Practically used distribution
 - Widespread, diffuse or generalized <u>◎</u>
 - Lateralized <u>◎</u>
 - Focal or localized <u>◎</u>

Normal EEG in adult

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Timing

Normal EEG in adult



- Timing of waves in different areas
 - Similar
 - Simultaneous: broadly precise coincidence
 - Synchronous: definitely precise coincidence
 - Bilaterally synchronous or bisynchronous
 - Different
 - Asynchronous
 - Independent

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Persistence

Normal EEG in adult



- To describe how often activity occurs
 - Occasionally
 - Sporadic: irregular and infrequent
 - Intermittently
 - Periodic
 - Throughout
 - Persistent
- May be calculated as "index"

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Reactivity

Normal EEG in adult



- Changes produced by various maneuvers
 - Increased
 - Diminished
 - Blocked

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Reactivity

Maneuvers

- Opening or closing eyes
- Hyperventilation
- Photic stimulation
- Sensory stimulation
- Changes in level of alertness
- Movements, e.g. arm movement
- Others, e.g. simple calculation

Normal EEG in adult



Normal EEG of wakeful resting adults (20-60 years)

Normal EEG in adult

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Normal EEG of wakeful resting adults (20-60 years)

Composed of various types of activity alone or in combination

- Alpha rhythm
- Beta rhythms
- Mu rhythm
- Lambda waves
- Vertex sharp transient

- Kappa rhythm
- Intermittent posterior theta rhythms
- Low voltage activity

Normal EEG in adult



Alpha rhythm

defined by frequency, distribution and reactivity

- Frequency: alpha activity, 8-13 Hz
 - Fairly constant
 - Equal in both sides
- Distribution : posterior part
 - Greatest amplitude and most persistent in occipital and parietal areas
 - Seen in temporal and central in the young
- Reactivity: blocked by eye opening, sudden alerting, attention and mental concentration

Normal EEG in adult

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Alpha rhythm

- Wave form : regular, often sinusoidal
- Phase relation : may vary over different parts
- Timing: simultateous on both sides
- Persistence :
 - Vary among normal subject
 - Prominent, waxes and wanes, rare occurrence, complete absence
 - Decrease with age

Normal EEG in adult



Beta rhythms

- Defined by only frequency: over 13 Hz
- Distribution
 - Frontal beta rhythms <u>-</u>
 - Widespread beta rhythm
 - Posterior beta rhythm or fast alpha variant
- Reactivity: disappear in drowsiness/sleep

Normal EEG in adult

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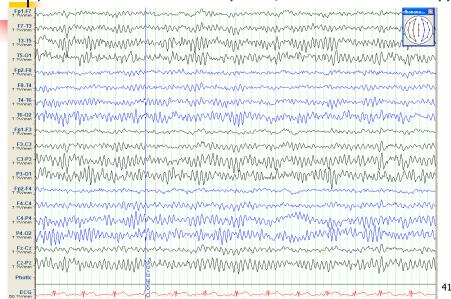


Beta rhythms

- Amplitude :
 - Usually lower than alpha activity
 - Symmetry, different less than 35% in amplitude
- Persistence : increase with age

Normal EEG in adult

คลื่นไฟฟ้าสมองปกติขณะพักและหลับตา (alpha rhythm, posterior slow wave of youth, frontal beta activity)





Normal sleep EEG of adults (over 20 yr)

Normal EEG in adult



Normal sleep EEG of adults (over 20 yr)

Elements of sleep EEG

- Slow wave ⊙
- Sleep spindles <a>©
- Positive occipital sharp transients of sleep (POSTs)
- Vertex sharp wave < </p>
- K complexes <a>©

Normal EEG in adult

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Normal sleep EEG of adults (over 20 yr)

Eye movements during sleep

- Slow lateral eye movements <a>©
- Rapid eye movement

Normal EEG in adult



Normal sleep EEG of adults (over 20 yr)

Sleep stages

- Drowsiness
- Stage I
- \odot

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- Stage II
- \odot
- Stage III
- Stage IV
- \odot

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Stage REM

Normal EEG in adult

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Normal EEG of the elderly (over 60 yr)

Normal EEG in adult

Normal EEG of the elderly



(over 60 yr)

Similar to that of younger adults **except**

- Alpha rhythm
 - May be slower, less persistent, less reactive
- Beta activity
 - Often more prominence
- Sporadic generalized slow wave
 - Slightly more common

Normal EEG in adult

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Normal EEG of the elderly



(over 60 yr)

- Intermittent temporal slow waves
 - Appear in some apparently normal subjects
- Sleep
 - Less deep, more often interrupted by wakefulness

Normal EEG in adult



Activation procedures

Normal EEG in adult

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Activation procedures

- To induce, enhance or better define abnormal EEG patterns
- However, they may induce normal patterns that are not seen in spontaneous EEG.

Normal EEG in adult



Activation procedures

- Hyperventilation
- Photic stimulation
- Sleep recordings
- Other stimuli, e.g. patterned light, startling noise, musical sounds, reading, tactile stimuli, etc.

Normal EEG in adult

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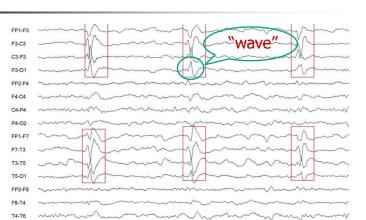


EXAMPLE OF EEG

Normal EEG in adult



Wave = any change in difference of electrical potential between two recording electrodes

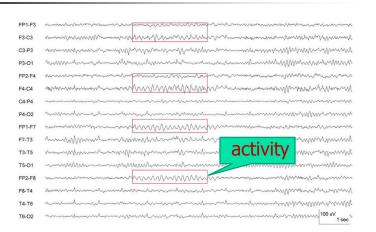


Normal EEG in adult

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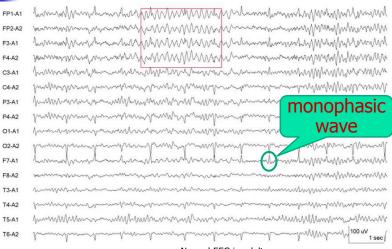


Activity = Sequence of waves



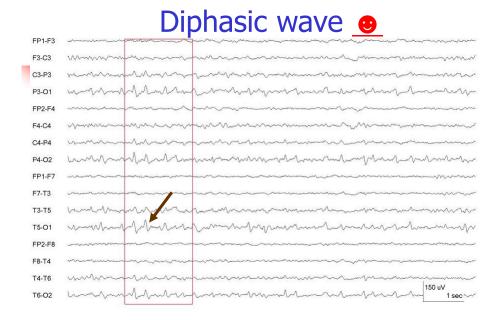
Normal EEG in adult

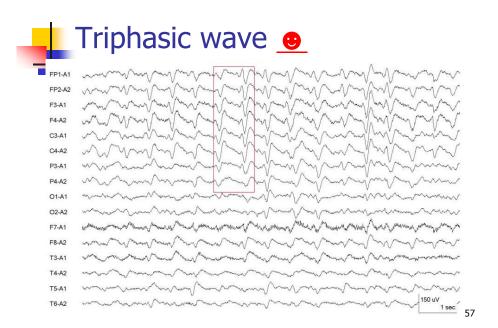
Monophasic wave (Single deflection: up or down)

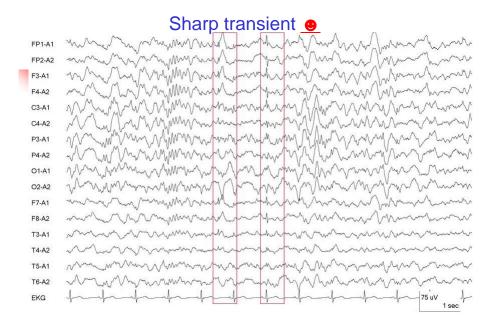


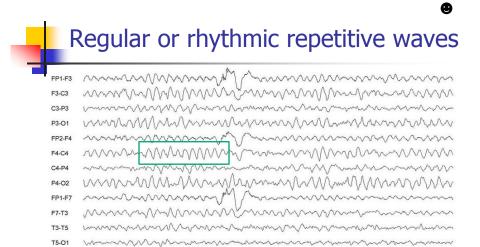
Normal EEG in adult

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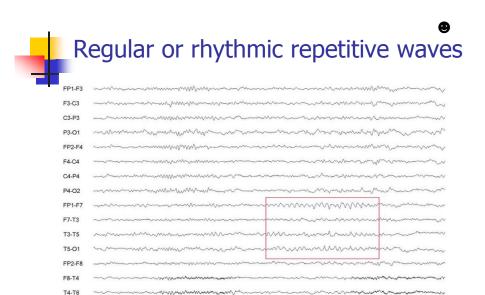






FP2-F8 F8-T4

T6-O2



F7-T3

T3-T5

T5-O1

FP2-F8

F8-T4

T4-T6

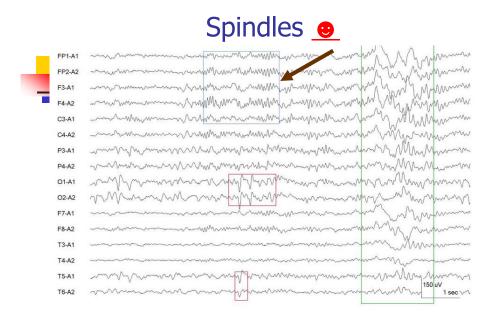
T6-O2

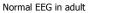
FP1-F3

C3-P3 P3-O1 FP2-F4 F4-C4 C4-P4 P4-O2

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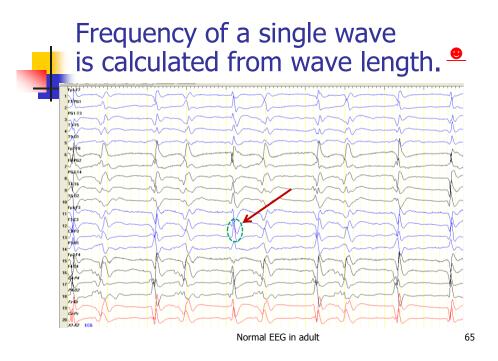
Sinusoidal wave form Fp1F3 F3 C3 C3 P3 P3 01 Fp2F4 F4 C4 C4 P4 P4 02 Fp1F7 F7 T3 T3 T5 T5 01 Fp2F8 F8 T4 T4 T6 T6 02 Fz Cz Cz Pz 100 μV 62



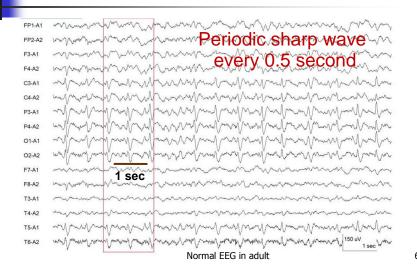


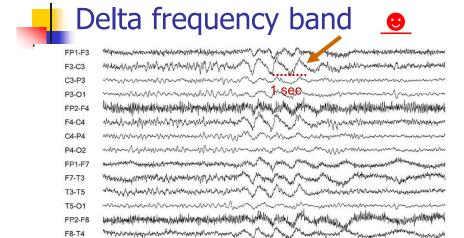
63

Frequency is number of times a repetitive wave recurring in one second. FP1-A1 FP2-A2 F3-A1 F4-A2 C3-A1 C4-A2 F7-A1 F8-A2 T5-A1 T6-A2 Normal EEG in adult FROM THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY



Periodic wave or complex "Period" being calculated from "time interval" between them •



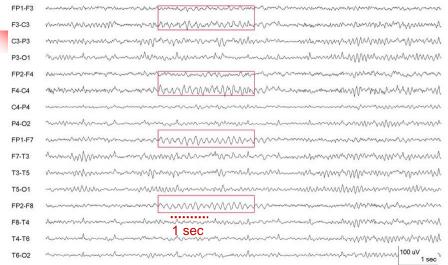


T4-T6 T6-O2

67

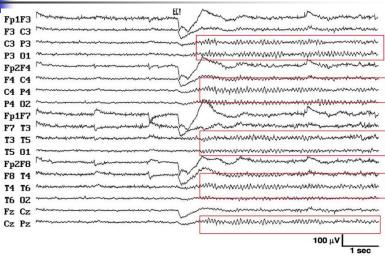
1 sec

Theta frequency band e



Alpha frequency band

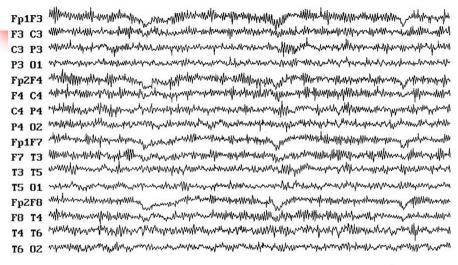




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Beta frequency band 6



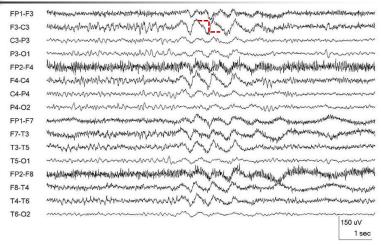


_____ 50 uV



Amplitude measurement 💆



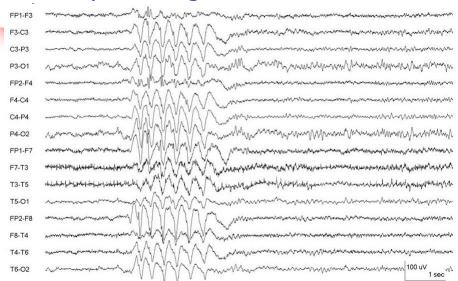


Normal EEG in adult

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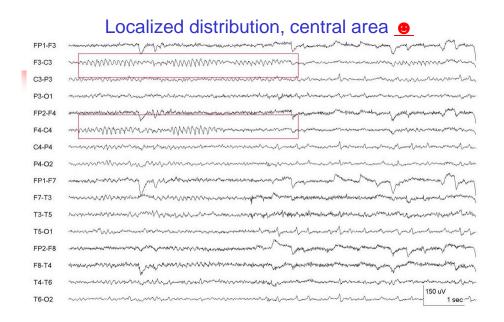
Wide spread or generalized distribution .

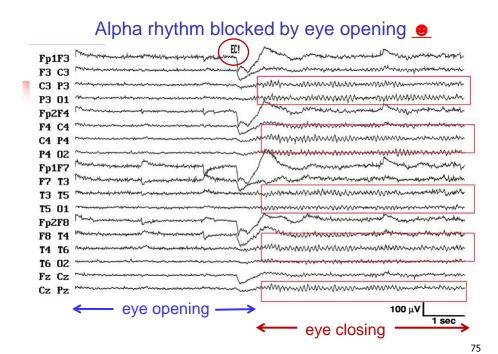




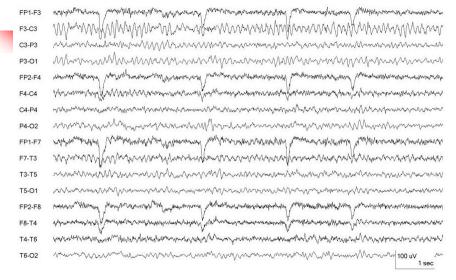
Right hemisphere, lateralized distribution • F3-C3 C3-P3 P3-O1 FP2-F4 F4-C4 C4-P4 P4-02 FP1-F7 F7-T3 T3-T5 T5-O1 FP2-F8 F8-T4 T4-T6 T6-O2

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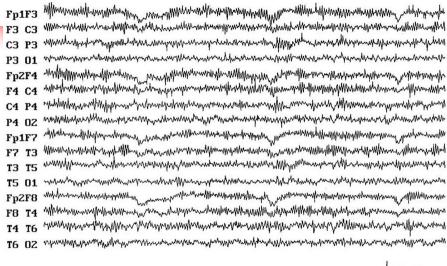




Beta activity in both frontal areas ______



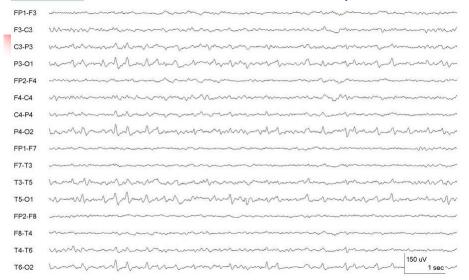
Widespread beta activity •



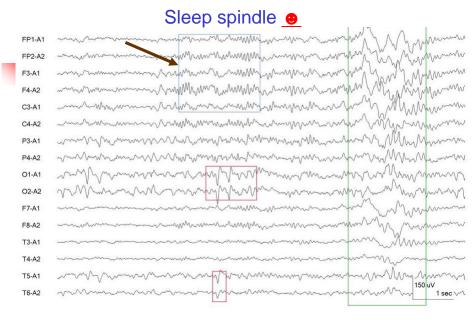
1 sec 50 uV

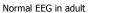
77

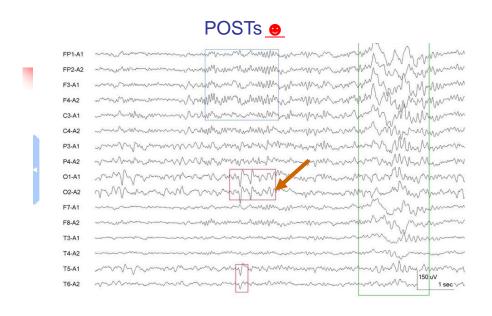
Slow waves in NREM sleep

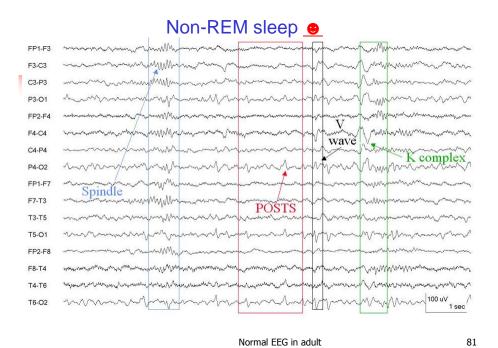


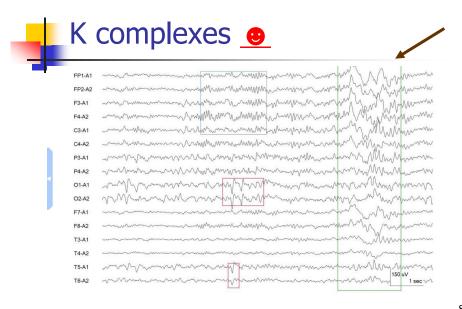
Normal EEG in adult

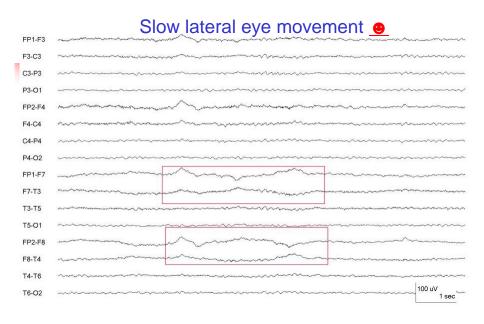


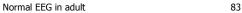


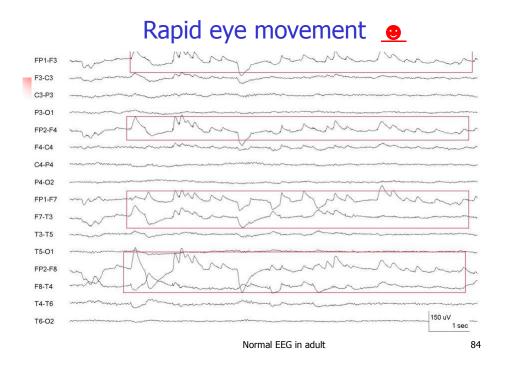






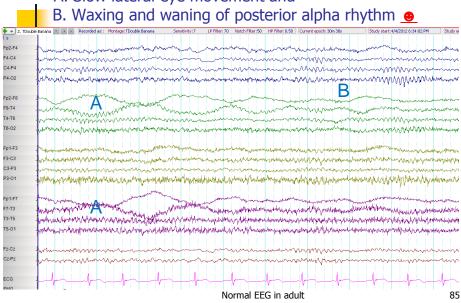




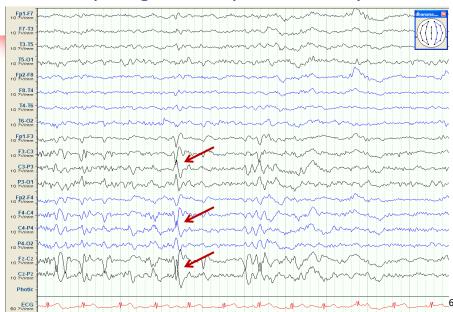


EEG in drowsiness:

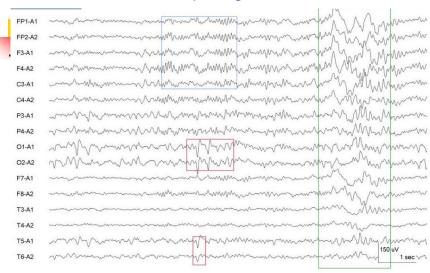
A. Slow lateral eye movement and





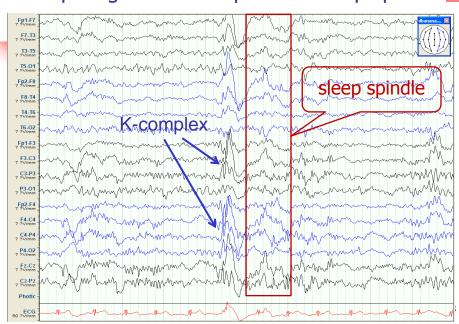






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Sleep stage II: K-complex and sleep spindle



Sleep stage III-IV •

