

## ILAE 2017 Classification of Seizure Types Basic Version

From Fisher RS, et al. Instruction manual for the ILAE 2017 operational classification of seizure types. *Epilepsia*, 58(4):531–542, 2017.

### Focal Onset

*(if focal onset, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

Aware

Impaired Awareness

*(if focal onset, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

Motor Onset

Nonmotor Onset

Focal to bilateral tonic-clonic

### Generalized Onset

*(if generalized onset, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

Motor

Nonmotor (absence)

### Unknown Onset

*(if unknown onset, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

Motor

Nonmotor

## ILAE 2017 Classification of Seizure Types Expanded Version

From Fisher RS, et al. Instruction manual for the ILAE 2017 operational classification of seizure types. *Epilepsia*, 58(4):531–542, 2017.

### Classify by the first sign or symptom

#### \_\_\_ Focal Onset

*(if focal onset, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

- \_\_\_ Aware
- \_\_\_ Impaired Awareness (at any time during seizure)

*(if focal onset, choose Motor or Nonmotor or FBTC or leave blank if unknown)*

#### \_\_\_ Motor Onset

*(if focal onset motor, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

- \_\_\_ Automatisms
- \_\_\_ Atonic
- \_\_\_ Clonic
- \_\_\_ Epileptic spasms
- \_\_\_ Hyperkinetic
- \_\_\_ Myoclonic
- \_\_\_ Tonic

#### \_\_\_ Nonmotor Onset

*(if focal onset nonmotor, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

- \_\_\_ Autonomic
- \_\_\_ Behavior arrest
- \_\_\_ Cognitive
- \_\_\_ Emotional
- \_\_\_ Sensory

#### \_\_\_ Focal to bilateral tonic-clonic

#### \_\_\_ Generalized Onset

*(if generalized onset, choose Motor or Nonmotor or leave blank if unknown)*

#### \_\_\_ Motor

*(if generalized onset motor, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

- \_\_\_ Tonic-clonic
- \_\_\_ Clonic
- \_\_\_ Tonic
- \_\_\_ Myoclonic
- \_\_\_ Myoclonic-tonic-clonic
- \_\_\_ Myoclonic-atonic
- \_\_\_ Atonic
- \_\_\_ Epileptic spasms

#### \_\_\_ Nonmotor (absence)

*(if generalized onset nonmotor, choose one or leave blank if unknown)*

- \_\_\_ Typical
- \_\_\_ Atypical
- \_\_\_ Myoclonic
- \_\_\_ Eyelid myoclonia

#### \_\_\_ Unknown Onset

*(if unknown onset, choose motor or nonmotor or leave blank if unknown)*

#### \_\_\_ Motor

*(if unknown onset motor, one or leave blank if unknown)*

- \_\_\_ Tonic-clonic
- \_\_\_ Epileptic spasms

#### \_\_\_ Nonmotor

*(if unknown onset behavior arrest, check the choice below)*

- \_\_\_ Behavior arrest

#### \_\_\_ Unclassified

## Summary of rules for classifying seizures

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- 1 Onset: Decide whether seizure onset is focal or generalized, using an 80% confidence level. Otherwise, onset is unknown.
- 2 Awareness: For focal seizures, decide whether to classify by degree of awareness or to omit awareness as a classifier. *Focal aware seizures* correspond to the old *simple partial seizures and focal impaired awareness seizures* to the old *complex partial seizures*.
- 3 Impaired awareness at any point: A focal seizure is a *focal impaired awareness seizure* if awareness is impaired at any point during the seizure.
- 4 Onset predominates: Classify a focal seizure by its first prominent sign or symptom. Do not count transient behavior arrest.
- 5 Behavior arrest: A *focal behavior arrest seizure* shows arrest of behavior as the prominent feature of the entire seizure.
- 6 Motor/nonmotor: A *focal aware or impaired awareness seizure* may be further subclassified by motor or nonmotor characteristics. Alternatively, a focal seizure can be characterized by motor or nonmotor characteristics, without specifying level of awareness. Example, a *focal tonic seizure*.
- 7 Optional terms: Terms such as motor or nonmotor may be omitted when the seizure type is otherwise unambiguous.
- 8 Additional descriptors: After classifying seizure type based on initial manifestations, it is encouraged to add descriptions of other signs and symptoms, suggested descriptors or free text. These do not alter the seizure type. Example: *focal emotional seizure* with tonic right arm activity and hyperventilation.
- 9 Bilateral versus generalized: Use the term “bilateral” for tonic-clonic seizures that propagate to both hemispheres and “generalized” for seizures that apparently originate simultaneously in both hemispheres.
- 10 Atypical absence: Absence is atypical if it has slow onset or offset, marked changes in tone, or EEG spike-waves at <3 per second.
- 11 Clonic versus myoclonic: Clonic refers to sustained rhythmic jerking and myoclonic to regular unsustained jerking.
- 12 Eyelid myoclonia: *Absence with eyelid myoclonia* refers to forced upward jerking of the eyelids during an absence seizure.