

A case of perioral myoclonia with absences and its evolution in adulthood?

Reyhan Surmeli¹, Hatice Kurucu², Ayse Destina Yalcin¹,
Seher Naz Yeni²

¹ Health of Science University, Umraniye Education and Research Hospital, Department of Neurology, Istanbul,

² Istanbul University, Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Department of Neurology, Istanbul, Turkey

A case of perioral myoclonia with absences?

- Perioral myoclonia with absences (POMA) is a type of idiopathic generalized epilepsy, presenting with absence seizures accompanied by prominent perioral myoclonus.
- A patient with perioral motor manifestations without apparent loss of consciousness is discussed.

Case: 52-year-old, male patient

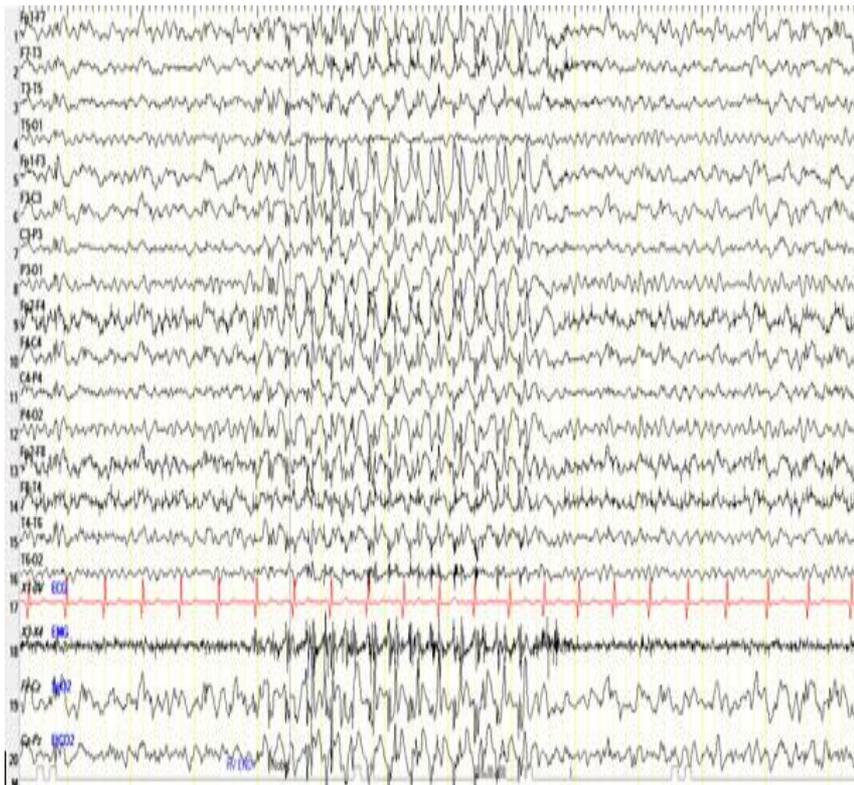
- Onset age for seizures: 6 years old
- Onset age for convulsive seizures: 20 years
- Intractable to any given, convenient treatment
- We observed two different EEG patterns accompanied by slight differences in clinical manifestations.
- Pattern 1 (P1)- Fronto-centrally prominent generalized 3-4-Hz spikes/multiple spike-and-slow wave paroxysms, lasting 2-7 seconds .
- Pattern 2 (P2)- Generalized, 10-12-Hz frequency sharp wave trains, lasting 1-3 seconds.
- These two patterns were observed in different combinations and sequences.
- The patient was aware of his attacks (he was thoroughly examined). Clinical presentations that corresponded to each pattern were as follows: perioral rhythmic contractions always observed for P1 (perioral myoclonic seizure), and a fixed posture in the form of a “chapeau de gendarme”, which we referred to as a “perioral tonic seizure”, (which may have been an effect of age or drugs) for P2.

Conclusion: In this case report, there are two important features:

- Unconsciousness may be preserved during perioral myoclonic seizures
- Seizures may present with perioral motor symptoms other than myoclonus

EEG samples

Pattern 1



Pattern 2

