



Figure. (A) Static portion of the video, which shows contraversive horizontal epileptic nystagmus during EEG-documented left temporal seizure activity. Spontaneous speech (patient attempted to speak German) as recorded in the video reveals global aphasia. (B) CT 30 minutes after seizure onset revealed an old defect in the left temporo-parietal region. (C, D) EEG 60 minutes after seizure onset documented continuous left temporal seizure activity, characterized by waxing and waning rhythmic theta delta activity with intermittent small spikes (C: referential montage, D: bipolar montage).

VIDEO

Epileptic nystagmus

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A 75-year-old right-handed woman without a history of epilepsy presented with acute global aphasia, tonic stiffness of the right arm, head deviation to the right, and a horizontal nystag-

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mus to the right (see the video) (figure, A). CT revealed an old ischemic defect in the left temporo-parietal region (figure, B). EEG showed left temporal seizure activity (figure, C and D). Acute infarction could be excluded by diffusion-weighted MRI performed the next day. The nystagmus may be explained by epileptic activation of cortical saccade or pursuit regions, which caused contraversive quick or ipsiversive slow phases, the involvement of optokinetic or motion-sensitive regions, or epileptic discharges in the vestibular cortex.^{1,2}

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