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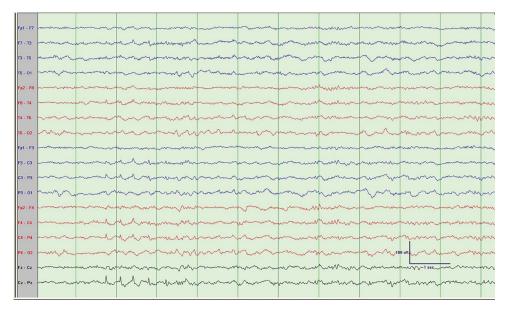
Mystery Case: Sawtooth waves

Another normal variant not to over-read as epileptiform discharges

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Figure 1 Bipolar longitudinal (double-banana) montage



The sawtooth waves are seen in channels CZ, C4, and C3. Note the location (central), the amplitude (between 10 and 70 μ V), and the frequency (3–5 Hz). There are no REM sleep patterns shown, so they could be misinterpreted as sharp waves.

A 20-year-old-woman demonstrated sawtooth waves but no epileptiform discharges while undergoing EEG-video monitoring for new-onset generalized tonic-clonic seizure-like activity and staring spells (figures 1 and 2). Sawtooth waves are an uncommon EEG pattern of REM sleep.1 They have a unique morphology, first described in 1937 by Alfred Lee Loomis, are maximum in the central regions, and typically occur in repetitive bursts. They are seen in REM sleep, typically in the vicinity of eye movements, but at times they can be found seconds or minutes away from REM.1 The identification of sawtooth waves is important to avoid their misinterpretation as epileptic discharges and the (common) misdiagnosis of epilepsy.2

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Yazan M. Suradi: drafting/revising the manuscript, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, contribution of vital

reagents/tools/patients, acquisition of data. Fahad Salih Algreeshah: study concept or design, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data. Noemi Rincon-Flores: analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data. Selim R. Benbadis: drafting/revising the manuscript, study concept or design, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for conduct of research and final approval, acquisition of data, study supervision.

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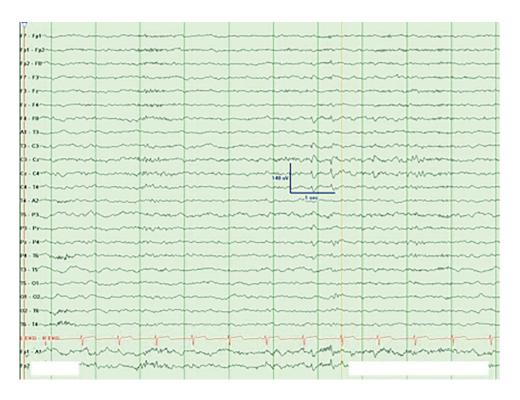
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DISCLOSURE

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Figure 2 Transverse montage shows sawtooth waves in non-REM sleep in the patient



Behavior, and Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

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