

■ Nonepileptic visual sensitivity: A rare or underdiagnosed manifestation?

Seri et al. report a 9-year-old boy with syncope triggered by visual stimuli. He had five episodes while playing video games or watching television, characterized by initial dizziness and paleness, followed by sudden loss of consciousness. During intermittent photic stimulation at 4 to 10 flashes/second the patient's EKG showed a progressive bradycardia, which was time-locked to the onset of visual stimuli.

see page 359

■ Visually induced syncope: A nonepileptic manifestation of visual sensitivity?

Commentary by John B.P. Stephenson, BM, DM, FRCP

Vasovagal syncope induced by visual stimuli, unrelated to the perceptual or emotional properties of such visual stimuli, seems rare, and this carefully studied patient is of great interest, with wide implications. Television syncope with an emotional trigger is probably not at all uncommon, the stimuli involving "blood and gore"; such as "watching an illusionist on the television putting a knife through someone's arm" (Case 15.13 in ¹). By contrast, neurally mediated syncope triggered by intermittent photic stimulation has to my knowledge been reported only once previously, and that was 40 years ago.²

The 9-year-old boy in the present report might very easily have been diagnosed with photosensitive epilepsy. Indeed, though he did not have epilepsy, he may well have had epileptic

seizures induced by his photic-triggered syncope—so-called anoxic-epileptic seizures³—because by clinical history he had at times "clonic movements of the upper limbs, lasting approximately 2 minutes." That is too long for the movements—spasms, jerks, and others—of nonepileptic convulsive syncope. Interestingly, the patient reported earlier² also had anoxic-epileptic seizures, with rhythmic jerking after prolonged cardiac asystole, as figure 2 in their article makes clear.

The object of this discussion is not to advertise the existence of anoxic-epileptic seizures—although they are not rare³—but perhaps their occurrence after intermittent photic stimulation may give us some clue as to why anoxic-epileptic seizures occur in the more usual situations when visual stimuli are not involved.

Of more general importance to all in adult or child neurology is the fact that still in 2006 the authors need to conclude their case report by stating "We suggest that EKG data are always acquired during EEG procedures in patients investigated for possible photosensitivity." Surely EKG data should be acquired during every EEG examination, whatever the indication.

References

1. Stephenson JBP. Fits and faints. London: Mac Keith Press, 1990;122.
2. Ossentjuk E, Elink Sterk CJO, Storm van Leeuwen W. Flicker-induced cardiac arrest in a patient with epilepsy. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1966;20:257–259.
3. Horrocks IA, Nechay A, Stephenson JBP, Zuberi SM. Anoxic-epileptic seizures: observational study of epileptic seizures induced by syncopes. *Arch Dis Child* 2005;90:1283–1287. doi:10.1136/adc2005.075408 Epub 2005 Sep 13.

see page 359

Neurology[®]

July 25 Highlight and Commentary
Neurology 2006;67;193
DOI 10.1212/01.wnl.0000231540.26017.5f

This information is current as of July 24, 2006

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/67/2/193.full
References	This article cites 2 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at: http://n.neurology.org/content/67/2/193.full#ref-list-1
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright . All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

