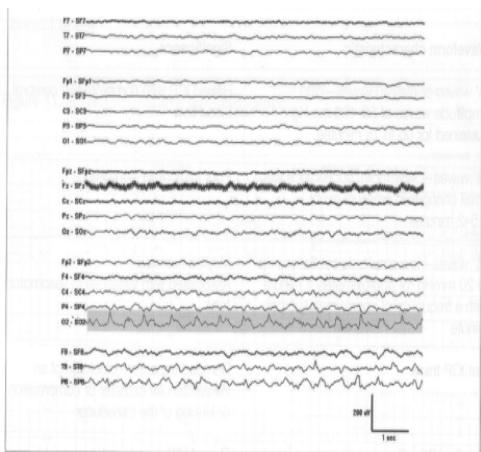
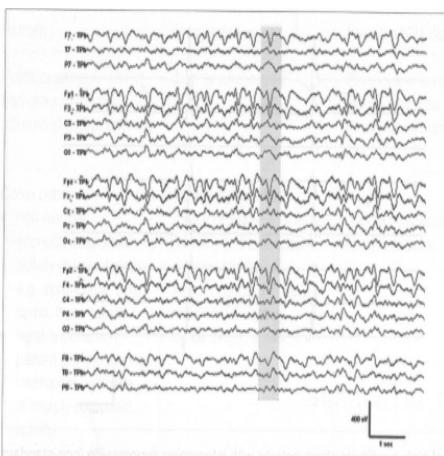


burst suppression



periodic lateralised epileptiform discharges

EEG
important EEG patterns



triphasic wave pattern

Pattern	Interpretation	Possible ICU diagnoses
Posterior alpha (8–13 Hz) background activity, attenuated by eye opening	Normal awake adult	Psychogenic seizures (pseudoseizures) Psychogenic coma (pseudocoma)
Coma patterns:	Poor prognosis for meaningful neurological recovery (in the absence of reversible factors) Assess clinical and EEG reactivity to auditory, tactile, photic stimuli	Drugs Hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy
• non-reactive (monotonous) diffuse activity (several types: e.g. alpha coma, beta coma, theta coma) • burst-suppression pattern: flat-line tracing interrupted by bursts of sharply contoured activity		
Electrocerebral inactivity/silence (ECI/ECS): flat-line tracing	Absence of synchronised neuronal activity	Drugs Hypothermia Brain death
Generalised slowing: theta (4–7 Hz) and/or delta (<4 Hz) frequency	Diffuse cerebral dysfunction	Diffuse encephalopathy
Focal slowing: theta or delta frequency	Focal cerebral dysfunction	Tumour Stroke
Asymmetry: lateralised difference in amplitude of background activity	Increase: skull defect Decrease: focal injury or extra-axial collection	Post-craniotomy Subdural haematoma
Triphasic waves, occurring periodically	Diffuse encephalopathy, usually metabolic	Hepatic encephalopathy Uraemic encephalopathy
Periodic lateralised epileptiform discharges (PLEDs): sharp-wave complexes occurring periodically	Acute focal cerebral injury Stroke Herpes simplex encephalitis	