ABSTRACT

Introduction: Serum prolactin is raised in many conditions. we hypothesize that serum prolactin levels are raised after seizure episode and not after pseudoseizure.

Objectives: The objective of this study is study clinical and biochemical correlation between various types of seizures and pseudoseizure and to differentiate seizure from Pseudoseizure using serum prolactin.

Methods: Patients admitted with history of seizures are classified into seizure group and Pseudoseizure group based on clinical and EEG findings. Investigations such as serum prolactin, random blood sugar, and serum electrolytes are compared between various types of seizures and pseudoseizures

Results: Serum prolactin is raised in seizure group and not in Pseudoseizure group and is statistically significant. Raised blood sugar is most common cause of metabolic seizure. GTCS is most common seizure in adults

Conclusion: serum prolactin can be used as a tool to differentiate seizure and pseudoseizure