Autosomal dominant partial epilepsy with auditory features

Autosomal dominant partial epilepsy with auditory features (ADPEAF) is an uncommon form of epilepsy that runs in families. This disorder causes seizures usually characterized by sound-related (auditory) symptoms such as buzzing, humming, or ringing. Some people experience more complex sounds during a seizure, such as specific voices or music, or changes in the volume of sounds. Some people with ADPEAF suddenly become unable to understand language before losing consciousness during a seizure. This inability to understand speech is known as receptive aphasia. Less commonly, seizures may cause visual hallucinations, a disturbance in the sense of smell, a feeling of dizziness or spinning (vertigo), or other symptoms affecting the senses.

Seizures associated with ADPEAF usually begin in adolescence or young adulthood. They may be triggered by specific sounds, such as a ringing telephone or speech, but in most cases the seizures do not have any recognized triggers. In most affected people, seizures are infrequent and effectively controlled with medication.

Most people with ADPEAF have seizures described as simple partial seizures, which do not cause a loss of consciousness. These seizures are thought to begin in a part of the brain called the lateral temporal lobe. In some people, seizure activity may spread from the lateral temporal lobe to affect other regions of the brain. If seizure activity spreads to affect the entire brain, it causes a loss of consciousness, muscle stiffening, and rhythmic jerking. Episodes that begin as partial seizures and spread throughout the brain are known as secondarily generalized seizures.

Frequency
This condition appears to be uncommon, although its prevalence is unknown.

Causes
Mutations in the LGI1 gene cause ADPEAF. This gene provides instructions for making a protein called Lgi1 or epitempin, which is found primarily in nerve cells (neurons) in the brain. Although researchers have proposed several functions for this protein, its precise role in the brain remains uncertain.

Mutations in the LGI1 gene likely disrupt the function of epitempin. It is unclear how the altered protein leads to seizure activity in the brain.

LGI1 mutations have been identified in about half of all families diagnosed with ADPEAF. In the remaining families, the cause of the condition is unknown. Researchers are searching for other genetic changes that may underlie the condition.
Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered LGI1 gene in each cell is sufficient to raise the risk of developing epilepsy. About two-thirds of people who inherit a mutation in this gene will develop seizures. In most cases, an affected person has one affected parent and other relatives with the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- ADLTE
- ADPEAF
- Autosomal dominant lateral temporal lobe epilepsy
- Epilepsy, partial, with auditory features
- ETL1

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22autosomal+dominant+partial+epilepsy+with+auditory+features%22+OR+%22Epilepsies%2C+Partial%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Partial (Focal) Seizure  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000697.htm

- Encyclopedia: Seizures  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003200.htm

- Health Topic: Epilepsy  
  https://medlineplus.gov/epilepsy.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Autosomal dominant partial epilepsy with auditory features  

Additional NIH Resources

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Epilepsy Information Page  
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Epilepsy-Information-Page

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Hope Through Research: Seizures and Epilepsy  

Educational Resources

- MalaCards: autosomal dominant partial epilepsy with auditory features  
  https://www.malacards.org/card/autosomal_dominant_partial_epilepsy_with_auditory_features

- Orphanet: Familial focal epilepsy with variable foci  
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=98820

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- American Epilepsy Society  
  https://www.aesnet.org/

- Citizens United for Research in Epilepsy (CURE)  
  https://www.cureepilepsy.org/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Autosomal Dominant Epilepsy with Auditory Features  
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1537
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28autosomal+dominant+AND+partial+epilepsy+AND+auditory+features%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28adlte%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28adpeaf%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28autosomal+dominant+lateral+temporal+lobe+epilepsy%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- EPILEPSY, FAMILIAL TEMPORAL LOBE, 1
  http://omim.org/entry/600512

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Epilepsy, lateral temporal lobe, autosomal dominant

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11906506

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14510822

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15079011
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1361770/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301709
Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11879388
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2707111/

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10851389
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2659636/

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: July 2008
Published: May 28, 2019

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health & Human Services