

L'épilepsie

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La documentation rassemblée dans cette bibliographie présente plusieurs ouvrages traitant de la thématique abordée. Ces derniers sont accessibles à la Bibliothèque de l'Hôpital Notre-Dame. Il ne s'agit pas d'une bibliographie exhaustive sur le sujet.

Bonne lecture !

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Aspect clinique

Appendino, J. P. et al. (2019). Position Statement on the Use of Medical Cannabis for the Treatment of Epilepsy in Canada : By the Canadian League Against Epilepsy Medical Therapeutics Committee, Invited Experts and Collaborators. *Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences / Journal Canadien Des Sciences Neurologiques*, 46(6), 645- 652. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cjn.2019.282>

In Canada, recreational use of cannabis was legalized in October 2018. This policy change along with recent publications evaluating the efficacy of cannabis for the medical treatment of epilepsy and media awareness about its use have increased the public interest about this agent. The Canadian League Against Epilepsy Medical Therapeutics Committee, along with a multidisciplinary group of experts and Canadian Epilepsy Alliance representatives, has developed a position statement about the use of medical cannabis for epilepsy. This article addresses the current Canadian legal framework, recent publications about its efficacy and safety profile, and our understanding of the clinical issues that should be considered when contemplating cannabis use for medical purposes.

Chu, S.-F., Ni, C.-H., Liao, K.-H., et Wen, Y.-T. (2025). Dementia and epilepsy without traumatic brain injury among subjects middle-aged females : A population-based case-control study. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, 103(4), 1171- 1179. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13872877241312985>

Background: Although the association between dementia such as Alzheimer's disease and traumatic brain injury (TBI) is well established, there are significant knowledge gaps with respect to the perspective of dementia and epilepsy without TBI.

Cotterill, C. L., Booth, A., Dickson, J. M., et Hind, D. (2024). Patients' perspectives of epilepsy care by specialists and generalists : Qualitative evidence synthesis. *BJGP Open*, 8(4), 1- 12. <https://doi.org/10.3399/BJGPO.2024.0072>

Background: In the UK, epilepsy care involves both specialists (for example, neurologists) and generalists (for example, GPs). Policymakers typically consider that epilepsy care should be integrated and involve both specialists and generalists. However, few understand exactly how patients view and compare specialist and generalist care.

Fine, A., et Nickels, K. (2025). Age-related semiology changes over time. *Epilepsy & Behavior: E&B*, 163, 110185. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yebeh.2024.110185>

Understanding how seizure semiology changes with age is essential to determine the seizure onset zone. Epilepsy can be considered the prototypical neurologic disorder for demonstrating age-related changes over time. The maturational changes that occur in the brain over the lifespan demonstrate themselves most clearly through semiologic changes. Due to the immaturity of the neonatal brain, seizure recognition is challenging. Electroclinical seizures are classified as motor, non-motor, sequential, or unclassified and are typically focal in onset. During infancy, the most common seizure types are epileptic spasms, myoclonic, tonic, atonic, clonic, and hypomotor/behavioral arrest seizures. Correlation between seizure semiology and localization of seizure onset zone can be variable. [...]

Haughey, A. M., Gasner, N., et Krings, T. (2025). MRI interpretation errors in adult patients with Medically Refractory Epilepsy. *American Journal of Neuroradiology*, ajnr.A8681. <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A8681>

Background/Purpose: Determine the most common MRI interpretation errors in patients with MRE according to our experience in a tertiary academic center with a large volume epilepsy program, in order to raise awareness of the 'blind spots' in imaging patients with MRE and to highlight the importance of combining clinical and electroencephalographic information to obtain the most accurate diagnosis.

Hodelin Maynard, E. H., Diana Țînt, González, J. G., et Morales Chacón, L. M. (2025). Therapeutic Advances in Drug-Resistant Epilepsy. *American Journal of Therapeutics*, 32(2), e143- e150. <https://doi.org/10.1097/MJT.0000000000001836>

Background: Drug-resistant epilepsy (DRE) is a condition that affects up to 40% of the total population of patients with epilepsy. Advancements in the pharmaceutical field over recent decades have facilitated a significant expansion in the range of available drug options. Nevertheless, the prevalence of DRE has remained unaltered in recent years.

Hommet, C., Jambaqué, I., Gillet, P., et Billard, C. (2008). *Neuropsychologie de l'enfant et troubles du développement : Évaluation en pratique clinique*. Solal.

https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=82070&query_desc=Neuropsychologie%20de%20l%27enfant%20et%20troubles%20du%20d%C3%A9veloppement%3A%20%C3%A9valuation%20en%20pratique%20clinique

La neuropsychologie de l'enfant s'est considérablement développée ces dix dernières années comme en témoignent les domaines abordés dans cet ouvrage. Les textes sont issus des exposés qui ont été présentés lors du forum annuel consacré à la Neuropsychologie de l'Enfant et Troubles du Développement, sous l'égide de la Société de Neuropsychologie de Langue Française. [...]

Jenkins, Mary E., Burneo, J. G., et Demaerschalk, B. M. (2012). Epilepsy. In *Neurology: An evidence-based approach* (p. 87-114). Springer.

https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=111456&query_desc=Neurology%20approach

Evidence-based Clinical Practice (EBCP) is the conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best external evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients. In neurology, practice has shifted from a rich, descriptive discipline to one of increasingly diagnostic and therapeutic interventions. Providing a comprehensive review of the current best evidence, *Neurology: An Evidence-Based Approach* presents this type of evidence in a concise, user-friendly and easily accessible manner. [...]

Kälviäinen, R. et al (2025). Epilepsy care pathway : The Finnish model. *Epilepsia Open*, 10(1), 177- 185. <https://doi.org/10.1002/epi4.13093>

Objective: Integrated care pathways are essential for consistent, effective epilepsy care, offering equal access and quality regardless of socioeconomic status. They must align with the WHO Global Action Plan on Epilepsy, ensuring best practices and cost-effective management. We describe the Finnish national epilepsy care pathway, which includes multiple levels of care, from initial diagnosis to long-term care for all types of epilepsy, with a specific focus on rare and complex cases integrated with the European Reference Network (ERN) for Rare and Complex Epilepsies EpiCARE.

Kumar, A., Ighodaro, E. T., et Sharma, S. (2025). Focal Impaired Awareness Seizure. In *StatPearls*. StatPearls Publishing. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK519030/>

Focal impaired awareness seizures (formerly known as complex partial seizures) are a common neurological disorder characterized by abnormal electrical activity within a focal area of the brain, resulting in impaired consciousness. These focal seizures typically affect one side of the body. The clinical presentation of focal seizures can manifest in various ways, with symptoms ranging from sensory disturbances to severe motor movements and altered consciousness. Further, the impact on quality of life can be tremendous, depending on the frequency and severity of the seizures. Early detection and accurate diagnosis of focal impaired awareness seizures is imperative in reducing morbidity and mortality. The workup includes a detailed clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, laboratory studies, and electroencephalography. Treatment strategies involve a combination of antiseizure medications, lifestyle modifications, and surgical interventions. [...]

Luciano, D. J., et Nadkarni, S. (2019). Posttraumatic Epilepsy. In *Textbook of traumatic brain injury* (Third Edition, p. 563-[582]). American Psychiatric Association Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9781615372645>.
https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=129431&query_desc=Textbook%20of%20traumatic%20brain%20injury

Despite the increased public awareness of traumatic brain injury (TBI), the complexities of the neuropsychiatric, neuropsychological, neurological, and other physical consequences of TBI of all severities across the lifespan remain incompletely understood by patients, their families, healthcare providers, and the media.

Marks, W. J., Junior, et Ostrem, J. L. (2020). *Deep brain stimulation management*. Cambridge University Press.
https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=158784&query_desc=Deep%20brain%20stimulation%20management.

In teaching clinicians around the world about the various facets of DBS for many years, we have found there to be a need for a concise but comprehensive practical guide for clinicians interested in becoming involved with, or who are already involved in, using DBS for their patients. Thus, this book was created to serve as a practical reference - a "go to" guide to be kept in the clinic and consulted in the course of managing patients being considered for or treated with DBS. We designed this book to address in a clear, comprehensive, and yet concise manner all of the key topics pertaining to use of DBS for clinicians. [...]

Matson, J. L., et Matson, M. L. (2015). Epilepsy. In *Comorbid conditions in individuals with intellectual disabilities* (p. 195-236). Springer.
https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=93829&query_desc=Comorbid%20conditions%20in%20individuals%20with%20intellectual%20disabilities

This comprehensive edited volume synthesizes the current state of research and practice in psychological, medical, and motor disorders as they affect individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID). It examines how these disorders exist across this population, sometimes confound diagnosis,

and often affect individuals' quality of life. In addition, this book explores which treatments are effective for patients and points to future challenges.

Pellinen, J., Foster, E. C., Wilmschurst, J. M., Zuberi, S. M., et French, J. (2024). Improving epilepsy diagnosis across the lifespan : Approaches and innovations. *The Lancet. Neurology*, 23(5), 511- 521. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422\(24\)00079-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(24)00079-6)

Epilepsy diagnosis is often delayed or inaccurate, exposing people to ongoing seizures and their substantial consequences until effective treatment is initiated. Important factors contributing to this problem include delayed recognition of seizure symptoms by patients and eyewitnesses; cultural, geographical, and financial barriers to seeking health care; and missed or delayed diagnosis by health-care providers. Epilepsy diagnosis involves several steps. The first step is recognition of epileptic seizures; next is classification of epilepsy type and whether an epilepsy syndrome is present; finally, the underlying epilepsy-associated comorbidities and potential causes must be identified, which differ across the lifespan. Clinical history, elicited from patients and eyewitnesses, is a fundamental component of the diagnostic pathway. [...]

Verhaert, K. et al. (2025). Screening of cognitive and behavioral comorbidity in children with recently diagnosed epilepsy : A pilot study exploring the feasibility and validity of a newly composed online screening tool. *Epilepsy & Behavior*, 165, 110322. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yebeh.2025.110322>

Objectives : Cognitive and behavioral comorbidity is frequent in childhood epilepsy and impacts on prognosis and QOL. Comorbidity often precedes seizure onset. Early screening is recommended but no consensus exists on the screening method. The current pilot study investigated the feasibility and validity of a newly developed screening method in children with recently diagnosed epilepsy.

Meilleure compréhension

Barber, C. (2025). Long-term health conditions : Epilepsy. *British Journal of Healthcare Assistants*, 19(1), 10- 13. <https://doi.org/10.12968/bjha.2025.19.1.010>

This new series of articles will explore a number of long-term health conditions and disabilities in terms of the characteristics of the conditions, how it presents itself, management strategies and the role of the healthcare assistant and nursing associate. This article, the second in the series, will discuss epilepsy and key issues associated with it.

Case, R., et Blake, S. (2024). *Guide pratique pour soutenir les personnes atteintes d'épilepsie*. Springer. <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/ciuss/detail.action?docID=31713267>

Ce guide pratique propose une réflexion sur le soutien à apporter aux personnes atteintes d'épilepsie. Il englobe les directives britanniques sur l'épilepsie du NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) (2012, révisées en 2019), la loi sur l'égalité (2010), la loi sur les enfants et les familles (2014), les pratiques actuelles fondées sur des données probantes et les normes des organismes de réglementation. Il s'adresse principalement aux infirmières et aux étudiantes-infirmières, en particulier à celles qui étudient les troubles de l'apprentissage, mais aussi aux services à domicile, d'accueil temporaire et d'aide à la vie quotidienne, aux écoles et aux aidants familiaux, afin de leur permettre d'offrir un soutien approprié et fondé sur des données probantes aux patients de tous âges. On estime à environ 1 200 le nombre de décès liés à l'épilepsie chaque année au Royaume-Uni. [...]

Coggins, M. D. (2024). Epilepsy in Older Adults. *Today's Geriatric Medicine*, 17(3), 10- 13. <https://www.todaysgeriatricmedicine.com/archive/MJ24p10.shtml>

Epilepsy is the third most common neurological disorder affecting adults older than 65, after stroke and dementia.¹ Epilepsy can reduce a person's independence and is associated with increased physical concerns (eg, falls and fractures) and psychological issues (eg, anxiety and depression), and an increased risk of premature death. [...]

Dulac, O., Tavernier, N., Korsak, T., et Amann, J. P. (2023). *Épilepsies et développement cérébral : Enfants oubliés, parents perdus*. Odile Jacob. <https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=174086>

Ce livre s'adresse avant tout aux parents de ces petits, mais aussi aux médecins qui sont amenés à les voir, aux enseignants de la médecine, aux acteurs de l'industrie pharmaceutique, aux responsables des programmes « santé » dans les médias, de l'OMS et de toutes les ONG concernées, et tous ceux que le développement du cerveau intéresse.

Falcicchio, G., Negri, F., Trojano, M., et La Neve, A. (2022). On epilepsy perception : Unravelling gaps and issues. *Epilepsy & Behavior: E&B*, 137(Pt A), 108952. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yebeh.2022.108952>

Epilepsy is one of the most common neurological diseases, but it can sometimes be under-reported or have a time delay in diagnosis. This data is not surprising if we consider that a person often seeks medical attention only after presenting a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. Epilepsy diagnostic delay is caused by several factors: under-reporting by patients, under-diagnosed epileptic manifestations by

inexperienced clinicians, and lack of time in the emergency setting. The consequences of this delay are increased accidents, a high rate of premature mortality, and economic expenses for the healthcare system. Moreover, people with epilepsy have a higher probability of comorbidities than the general population, such as mood disorders or cognitive problems. [...]

Grant, M., et Collier, E. (2024). Epilepsy : Understanding its emotional and psychological effects and its relationship with mental illness. *Mental Health Practice*, 27(3), 37- 42. <https://doi.org/10.7748/mhp.2024.e1678>

Epilepsy is a neurological disorder that can have significant emotional and psychological effects on people and may adversely affect their well-being and quality of life. People with epilepsy are at high risk of developing mental health issues such as depression and anxiety due to a range of factors, including the unpredictability of seizures, the risk of sudden unexpected death, limitations to their autonomy and independence, and the side effects of anti-seizure medicines. However, historical links between epilepsy and psychiatry, alongside persisting stigma, may prevent people with epilepsy from seeking support from mental health services. Furthermore, professionals in both fields may lack the relevant skills and knowledge to support people with epilepsy who have mental health issues. [...]

Hu, C., Zhao, Y., & Xiao, Z. (2024). Effects of stigma on the quality of life in patients with epilepsy. *Acta Epileptologica*, 6(1), 1- 9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42494-024-00154-7>

Background : This study was aimed to evaluate the stigma and quality of life (QoL) in adult patients with epilepsy (PWEs) and explore the relationship between stigma and QoL.

Hyland, M., Gallagher, L., Connolly, A., & Comiskey, C. (2025). Exploring the psychosocial and educational needs of young people with epilepsy and their parents : A systematic review. *European Journal of Paediatric Neurology*, 54, 25- 31. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpn.2024.11.009>

Adolescence is developmentally a critical period in establishing self-identity and peer relationships, while going through the biological processes of puberty, substantial neurodevelopment, and brain maturation. Chronic illnesses like epilepsy can further complicate and delay the achievement of normal developmental markers like independence and peer relationships, due to treatment adherence, lifestyle modifications and stigma. For young people with epilepsy simultaneously managing the challenges of adolescence alongside a chronic condition with potentially unpredictable symptoms, may influence their adaptation. Several studies have indicated the likelihood of increased risk of negative psychosocial outcomes, lower health-related quality of life, emotional and behavioural problems, lower social competence and poorer academic achievement compared to healthy peers. [...]

Irwin, M. K., Patel, A. D., Palme', H., Cohen, D. M., Jones, C., et Skinner, D. (2025). Parental Perceptions of School Experiences for Children With Epilepsy. *Journal of Child Neurology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08830738241309133>

Background: Given the centrality of school to the lives of the more than 450 000 US children living with epilepsy, their interface with schools related to medical and educational needs is critical. This qualitative study explores parental experiences with school systems for the care and education of their children with epilepsy.

Jallon, P. (2007). *Épilepsies*. Doin. <https://santecom-intranet.inilibro.net/cgi-bin/koha/catalogue/detail.pl?biblionumber=69097>

Trop longtemps considérée comme une maladie à part (alors qu'elle concerne en France plus de 400.000 personnes), enracinée dans le mythe de la possession, de l'hérédité coupable et de l'incurabilité, l'épilepsie est actuellement de mieux en mieux connue et soignée.

Johannessen Landmark, C. et al. (2025). What do pharmacists know about epilepsy and antiseizure medications? – A survey among pharmacists in Norway. *Epilepsy & Behavior*, 165, 110340. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yebeh.2025.110340>

Background : Approximately 45.000 persons in Norway have a diagnosis of epilepsy, a condition that may have a major impact on quality of life. Antiseizure medications (ASMs) are drugs with many pharmacological challenges. Pharmacists play an important role in the counselling of patients with chronic diseases. A recent initiative by the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) focuses on the active role of pharmacists in epilepsy care. This study aimed at evaluating the knowledge of Norwegian pharmacists on this subject and to identify possible knowledge gaps and need for further initiatives, education and training.

Thomas, P., & Biraden, A. (2015). *Épilepsie et psychiatrie*. Dunod. https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=131254&query_desc=%C3%89pilepsie%20et%20psychiatrie

L'épilepsie est l'affection neurologique la plus fréquente (0,5 % à 0,7 %) après la migraine et concerne, en France près de 1 % de la population. Des troubles psychiatriques précèdent, accompagnent ou compliquent les différentes formes d'épilepsie, à tous les âges de la vie. Ils ont un impact considérable, non seulement en termes de souffrance psychique et de qualité de vie, mais également sur le contrôle des crises épileptiques et sur l'efficacité et la tolérance des traitements antiépileptiques. Or l'organisation actuelle des soins ne permet pas de le prendre en compte de manière appropriée. L'élargissement des connaissances et des compétences est nécessaire pour espérer offrir une prise en charge globale multidisciplinaire optimale. C'est l'objectif que s'est fixé cet ouvrage qui réunit des professionnels de différentes disciplines (psychiatres, neurologues, psychologues). [...]

Vulgarisation

AQE | Association Québécoise de l'Épilepsie. (s. d.). Association Québécoise de l'Épilepsie. Consulté 21 mars 2025, à l'adresse <https://www.aqepilepsie.org/>

Brodie, M. J., Brodie, M. J., Schachter, S. C., et Kwan, P. K. L. (2009). *Fast facts : Epilepsy*. Health Press.
<https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=90619>

Epilepsy is a succinct and practical aid to the diagnosis and treatment of seizure disorders. This edition, this ever-popular handbook is a neatly packaged, up-to-date resource for the busy clinician and team, to help investigate, diagnose and successfully treat children and adults with a wide range of seizure disorders.

Canadian Epilepsy Alliance. (s. d.). Canadian Epilepsy Alliance. Consulté 7 mars 2025, à l'adresse <https://www.canadianepilepsyalliance.org/?lang=fr/>

Dupont, S. (2014). *L'épilepsie : 100 questions-réponses*. Ellipses.
<https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=120678>

L'épilepsie est une maladie fréquente qui affecte environ 500 000 patients en France. Cette pathologie neurologique bénigne dans la grande majorité des cas peut néanmoins avoir des répercussions psychosociales, professionnelles et familiales majeures. Elle demeure souvent méconnue, voire taboue, et peut constituer pour certains patients une source d'ostracisme permanent. Face à cette maladie, les patients épileptiques se sentent parfois mal renseignés et isolés. La connaissance étant la base de la compréhension et de l'acceptation, cet ouvrage est avant tout destiné aux patients épileptiques dont les questions restent en suspens et à leur entourage désireux de les aider et de les soutenir. [...]

Épilepsie Section de Québec. (s. d.). [Épilepsie Section de Québec]. Consulté 11 mars 2025, à l'adresse <https://www.epilepsiequebec.com/>

Épilepsie section de Québec. (s. d.). *Le proche-aidant*. Épilepsie section de Québec.
<https://www.epilepsiequebec.com/WebSites/Epilepsie/Medias/Le%20proche%20aidant.pdf>

Epilepsy Foundation. (s. d.). Consulté 13 mars 2025, à l'adresse <https://www.epilepsy.com/>

Guenther, A. et The Center for Epilepsy. (2013). *La journée étonnante de Violette*. The Centre for epilepsy.
<https://catalogue.santecom.qc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=91215>

Avec ce livre, le Centre for Epilepsy veut répondre à divers besoins : celui de promouvoir l'inclusion des enfants atteints d'épilepsie dans leur milieu, celui d'enseigner les premiers soins à donner en cas de crise et celui d'atténuer la peur qu'engendre celles-ci.

International League Against Epilepsy. (s. d.). International League Against Epilepsy. Consulté 21 mars 2025, à l'adresse <https://www.ilae.org/>

Livres d'information sur l'épilepsie de l'EEA. (s. d.). [Edmonton Epilepsy Association]. Consulté 18 mars 2025, à l'adresse <https://edmontonepilepsy.org/frenchtitles/>

Lortie, A., et Vanasse, M. (2007). *L'épilepsie chez l'enfant et l'adolescent*. Éditions du CHU Sainte-Justine.
https://catalogue.santecom.gc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=53388&query_desc=L%27%C3%A9pilepsie%20chez%20l%27enfant%20et%20l%27adolescent

L'épilepsie est un trouble neurologique fort répandu. Environ 40 millions de personnes en serait atteintes dans le monde.

Cet ouvrage veut permettre aux familles et aux professionnels qui oeuvrent auprès d'enfants et d'adolescents épileptiques de mieux comprendre cette affection.

Medikidz Limited, DeLoache, S., et Chilman-Blair, K. (2014). *Medikidz expliquent l'épilepsie : Une aventure de superhéros dans le corps humain!* Medikidz.
<https://catalogue.santecom.gc.ca/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=91213>

Après un match de basketball, Jacques a une crise d'épilepsie. Jacques ne sait pas comment expliquer ses crises d'épilepsie à ses amis et à son coach. Heureusement, les Medikidz débarquent et emmènent Jacques vivre une aventure sur Médiland! Ils lui expliquent l'épilepsie en cours de route, et comment il peut aider les autres à comprendre son état.