

THESES

LANDAU-KLEFFNER SYNDROME (Abstract)*. Thesis. Sorocaba, 1995.

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This study is based on the report of six new cases of Landau-Kleffner syndrome (LKS) and on a review of the world literature available on this syndrome until 1994.

The proposed theory suggests that LKS originates from a continuous electrical hypersynchrony abnormality, during periods of child's speech acquirement, and secondarily a receptive aphasia, that cause disturbances on language mechanisms and behavioral patterns. These studies suggest that the electrical disorder arises in a focus on temporal lobe, both idiopathic or symptomatic, and secondarily spread to the adjacent speech areas and lead to the long standing acoustic-gnostic aphasia.

After the data analyses the author suggest a strict follow up protocol in these patients. It includes: periodic EEG monitoring, both in the sleep and awake phase; successive neuropsychological evaluation; early treatment with corticosteroids and anticonvulsivants that will point principally to the normalization of the EEG more than seizure's control; and an evaluation of aphasia specifically the visual-perceptive aspect of it.

KEY WORDS: acquired aphasia, verbal auditory agnosia, epileptic aphasia, Landau-Kleffner syndrome.

*Síndrome de Landau-Kleffner: estudo crítico da literatura, apresentação de seis novos casos, proposta de protocolo e hipótese fisiopatológica. Tese de Mestrado. Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (Área: Neurologia). Orientador: Francisco Carlos de Andrade Neto.

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