

## Focal

### Consciousness<sup>1,2</sup>

- » Preserved
- » Impaired

Focal to bilateral  
tonic-clonic  
seizure

## Unknown

whether focal  
or generalized

### Consciousness<sup>1,3</sup>

- » Preserved
- » Impaired

Bilateral  
tonic-clonic  
seizure

## Generalized

- » Typical absence
- » Atypical absence
- » Myoclonic absence
- » Eyelid myoclonia  
with / without  
absence
- » Myoclonic<sup>5</sup>
- » Negative  
myoclonic<sup>5</sup>
- » Clonic<sup>5</sup>
- » Epileptic spasms<sup>5</sup>
- » Tonic<sup>5</sup>
- » Myoclonic-atonic
- » Atonic<sup>5</sup>

Generalized  
tonic-clonic seizure  
- Myoclonic-tonic-clonic seizure  
- Absence-to-tonic-clonic seizure

## Expanded descriptors:

Semiology descriptors in chronological  
sequence<sup>4</sup>, including focal epileptic spasms,  
myoclonus, tonic & clonic<sup>4</sup>

## Unclassified

1. Operationally defined by awareness and responsiveness.
2. If the state of consciousness is unknown, classify as focal (without specifying the sub-classification)
3. If the state of consciousness is unknown, classify as unknown whether focal or generalized (without specifying the sub-classification)
4. Described using the terms in the ILAE semiology glossary (see table 2)
5. These phenomena may occur also in focal seizures (usually unilaterally or asymmetrically) as part of the semiology of a focal seizure.

*Main classes are in **red**, seizure types are in **black**, while descriptors are in **blue** color. The horizontal **yellow** background in the figures highlights that bilateral tonic-clonic seizures—associated with the highest morbidity and mortality—can occur in all three main seizure classes.*