

Review of: "Approaching to the Medicolegal Issues of Temporal Lobe Epilepsy: A Narrative Review"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Dear editor,

This interesting paper on the medico-legal issue of TLE needs to be improved.

Please find below my comments and concerns before considering it for additional review.

Best regards,

Minor concerns:

Use the appropriate scientific expressions. These can be found in the ILAE classification of Epilepsies 2017 *Scheffer et al., Epilepsia, 58(4):512–521, 2017*.

- Partial epilepsy: use “*focal epilepsy*.”
- Partial seizure: use “*focal seizure*.”
- Antiepileptic drugs: use “*antiseizure medications*.”
- International classification for epilepsies: use “*the classification of the International League Against Epilepsy (precise the year)*.”
- LGI1 gen: use LGI1 “*gene*.”
- Effectively critiques Lombroso’s theories: use “*criticizes*.”
- Head trauma: use “*traumatic brain injury*.”

Questions

- What is the “experiential” clinical manifestation of TLE?
- Is there any difference between SUDC and sudden unexpected death in infants? If no, please use only one expression not to confuse readers.
- What are the five expert criteria for determining that a crime was committed as a consequence of a TLE seizure? How do they not appear clearly in the main text?

Major concerns:

1. In the methodology, the authors did not clearly explain how they chose any articles or scientific publications for their

review (criteria of selection).

2. There is a lack of references all over the main text.

Examples:

- Recent research suggests a potential connection between SUDC and SUDEP, supported by findings of febrile seizure histories and genetic factors, such as variants in epilepsy-associated genes like SCN1A (reference ???).
- Shorvon and Thompson (2011) asserted that the frequency of tonic-clonic seizures correlates with the risk of SUDEP, estimating a twenty-fold increase in the overall risk of sudden death among epileptics compared to the non-epileptic population (reference ???).

1. In the conclusion:

The following sentence “the classical pattern of convulsive manifestations may not be present, or they could appear after the seizure” does not mean anything. Convulsive manifestations are seizures or part of a seizure. If the authors refer to secondary bilateral tonic-clonic seizures after a focal motor or non-motor seizure, this needs to be highlighted.

Please refer to this paper by *Fisher et al., Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep (2017) 17:48* for the classification of seizures.