Effect of the meteorological factors on the fits of an epileptic dog. Case report

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Abstract

The authors, based on literature data and own investigations, present that meteorological changes could determine the occurrence of the provoked epileptic fits of an epileptic dog, since aetiology and classification show many analogies between human and canine epilepsy. The symptom-associated meteorological changes included many factors (front activity, temperature, pressure, wind conditions) which resulted in clinically appearing fits. In order to detect the correlations, the authors analyzed the last year changes (from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 2013) as regards with observed epileptic fits, measured meteorological values recorded by a weather station, and calculated weather-front activity. The results indicate high correlation between release date of provoked seizures and the weather changes before epileptic attacks.