**Synapse**
A site where two nerve cells meet; the gap in the middle is where neurotransmitters pass from one cell to the other

**Axon**
Long, snake-like part of a neuron that sends signals to other cells

**Soma**
The cell body of a neuron

**Dendrite**
Tree-like branches extending out from the neuron, where signals from other cells are received

**Neurotransmitter**
Chemical messengers released from the axon of one neuron to the dendrite of another neuron

**Anti-Epileptic Drug (AED)**
A drug designed to control or prevent seizures associated with epilepsy

**Electroencephalogram (EEG)**
A test that detects electrical activity in the brain

**Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE)**
A type of epilepsy that starts or is involved in one or both temporal lobes of the brain
**Neuron**
A nerve cell transmitting impulses; a specialized brain cell

**Temporal lobe**
a large lobe of each cerebral hemisphere lying beneath the temples – important for emotional and language processing

**Brain**
An organ that contains the part of the nervous system within the skull

**Hippocampus**
A region of the brain that is mainly associated with memory

**Epilepsy**
a disorder resulting in abnormal brain activity, seizures or periods of unusual behavior, sensations

**Seizure**
a sudden surge of electrical activity in the brain

**Status epilepticus**
a seizure with 5 minutes or more of continuous activity or recurrent seizures without recovery in between

**Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)**
a form of acquired brain injury, occurs when a sudden trauma causes damage to the brain