

# SCENERY OF IDIOPATHIC GENERALIZED EPILEPSY IN THE ADULT AGE: DATA FROM A THIRD LEVEL EPILEPSY CENTRE

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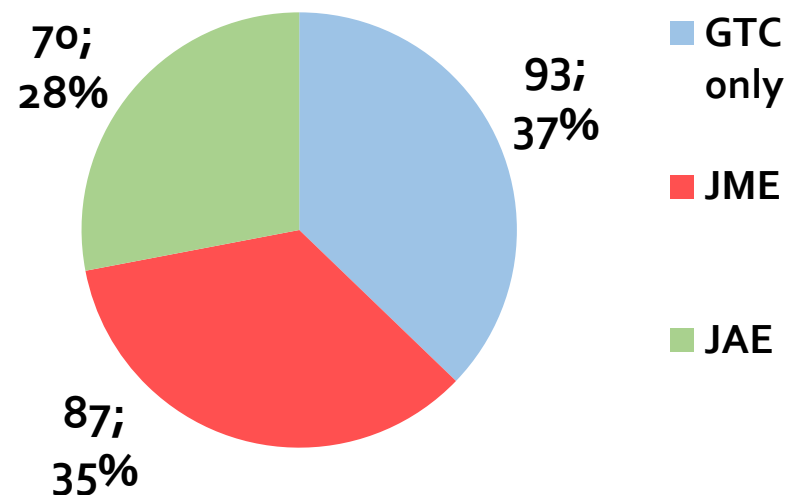
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## Objectives

- to describe **clinical characteristics** of Idiopathic Generalized Epilepsy (IGE) in adult patients followed by one single epileptologist,
- to analyze **long-term outcome**
- the possible **role of precipitant factors**
- the presence of **atypical clinical and EEG features**
- the **specific needs** of the adult patient.

## Materials and Methods

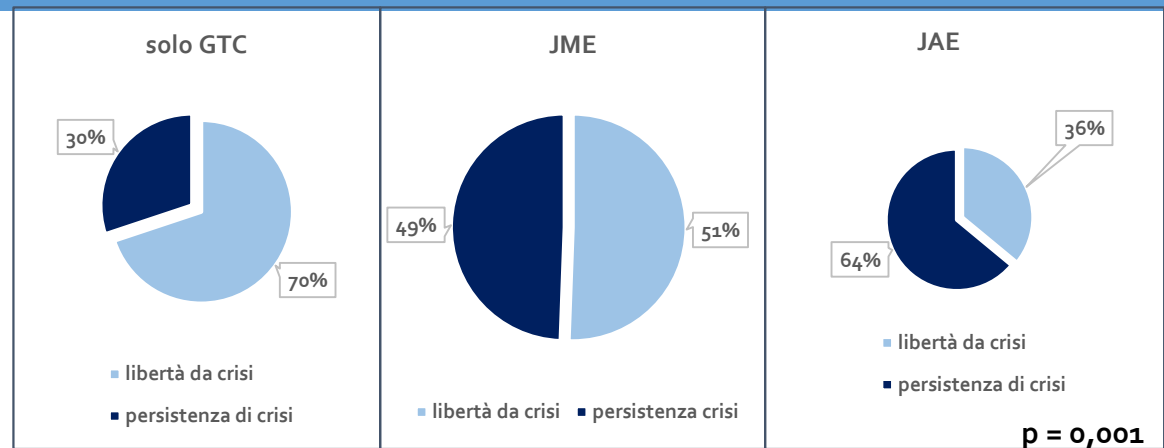
**Retrospective** analysis of clinical data, EEG, therapy and social aspects of **253 consecutive outpatients** referred to the **Epilepsy Centre of Pavia**, signed in the electronic database of the Institute from **01/01/2005 to 31/12/2017**, with a diagnosis and **follow-up of at least 3 years** made by one single epileptologist. We defined **3 patterns of outcome** considering the time to achieve a seizure free condition (**1 year, early; 5 years, late; or never remission**).



# Results

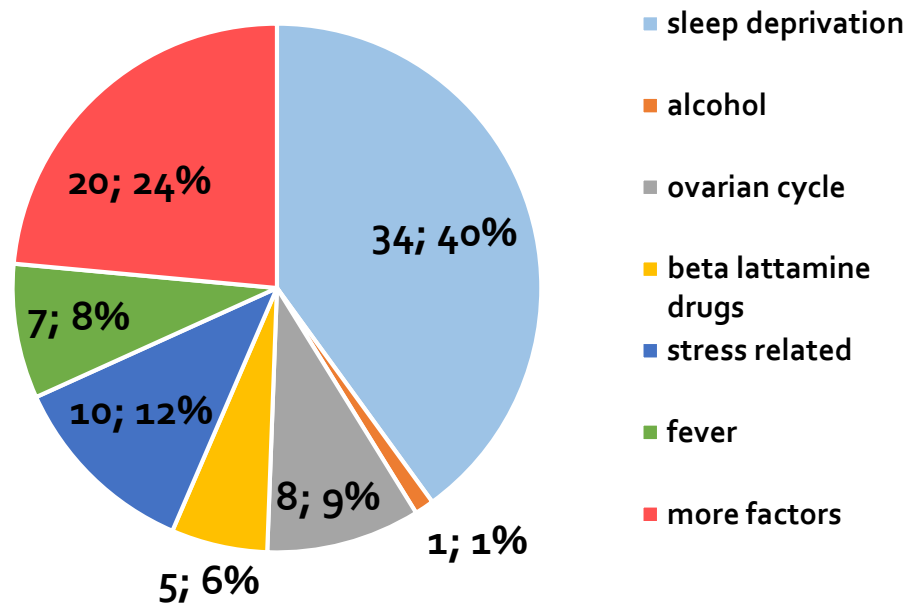
	Solo GTC (n = 93)	JAЕ (n = 70)	JME (n = 87)	p
<b>Age of onset</b> (years old ) mean ± DS	19,9 ± 11,6	15,8 ± 8,4	16,6 ± 6,9	<b>0.009</b>
<b>Age at last seizure</b> (years ) mean ± SD	25,8 ± 13,1	32,4 ± 13,1	26,1 ± 10,42	<b>0.014</b>
Follow-up <i>range</i>	9,2 ± 6,3 3- 39	15,5 ± 10,7 3-38	11,9 ± 6,7 4-28	-
<b>Gender n (%)</b> <i>female</i> <i>male</i>	43 (46,2) 50 (53,8)	36 (72) 14 (28)	60 (69) 27 (31 )	<b>0.013</b>
Family history, n (%)	27 (29)	11 (22)	38 (43,7)	ns
FC, n (%)	18 (19,3)	6 (12)	7 (8)	ns
<b>Precipitant factors, n (%)</b>	<b>39 (42)</b>	14 (28)	<b>30 (34,5)</b>	<b>0.036</b>
Seizures during sleep, n (%)	14 (15)	8 (16)	11 (12,6)	ns
Reflex seizures (%)	7 (7,5)	10 (20)	11 (12,6)	ns
<b>PPR</b>	27 (29 %)	<b>20 (40 %)</b>	<b>46 (52,9 %)</b>	<b>0.011</b>

# Results



- **OUTCOME** : 38% of the whole sample achieved early seizure-freedom, 19% late, and 43% never reached such condition; a pattern of outcome of never remission was more likely in the JAE subgroup ( $p < 0.0001$ ).

- **PRECIPITATING FACTORS** determining recurrence of seizures were present in 33,6% of cases.
- In 13,8% of patients, **sleep-related seizures** were reported.
- 27,7% of patients attempted a **withdrawal of antiepileptic treatment**, with recurrence of seizures in 70% of them, particularly in those with PPR.
- **PPR** was significantly associated with a less favourable outcome ( $p = 0.04$ ).

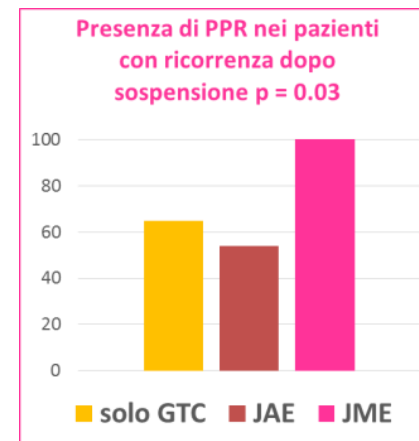
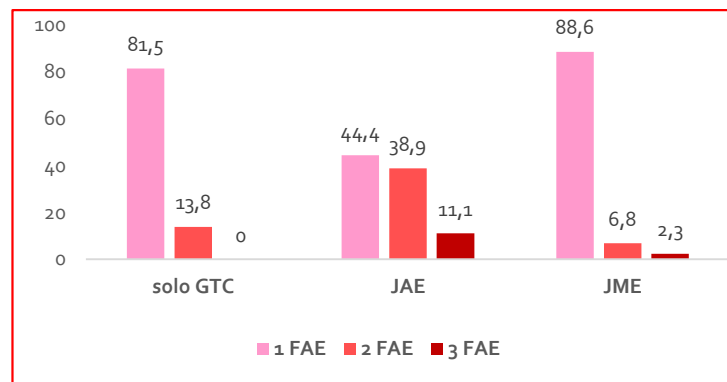


# Discussion

A remarkable proportion of adult patients with IGE have **active epilepsy**. According to literature, we confirm a **worse prognosis of JAE compared to JME and GTC only**. **PPR** appeared to be a **significant negative prognostic factor** in our sample.

## Conclusions

In the adult setting, it is important to consider precipitant factors and the presence of some EEG characteristics (PPR) for the clinical and therapeutic management of IGE adult patients.



### Bibliografia:

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