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WELCOME MESSAGE FROM THE SCIENTIFIC ORGANISING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

We are delighted that you could join us here in Hong Kong for the 11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress (AOEC) and have no doubt that you will find this Congress to be a truly rewarding experience.

Our colleagues from the Scientific Organising Committee have produced an excellent scientific programme and with input from our friends in ASEPA the highest educational quality is guaranteed. The Congress opens with the Chairmen’s Symposium on “Autoimmune Encephalitis” on Friday afternoon and the main sessions this year focus on “Genetics in Epilepsy,” “Epilepsy and Behaviour” and “New Paradigms of AED Therapy”. A careful blend of parallel sessions and practical sessions ensure that all recent scientific, clinical and social developments in epilepsy are comprehensively covered.

Organised by the local and regional IBE chapters, the Epilepsy and Society Symposium will take place on Sunday. The programme will be of great interest to staff from community organizations supporting people living with epilepsy as well as appealing directly to the people living with epilepsy themselves.

Make sure to attend the platform sessions and visit the poster area to hear and read about the latest research and data on epilepsy from throughout the region. The two best platform presentations and two best posters will receive the Tadokoro Award on Monday morning. We would like to acknowledge the hard work of the members of the Abstract Review Committee in reviewing the congress abstracts.

Famed for its tower-studded skyline, Hong Kong is a unique destination that has absorbed cultural influences from around the globe and proudly proclaims itself to be Asia’s World City. Hong Kong is also known for its lively food scene, from Cantonese dim sum to extravagant high tea, and is a shopper’s paradise with options spanning from atmospheric night markets to the city’s innumerable bespoke tailors. Sightseeing opportunities abound and with transport options by the fabulous Tram network here in Wanchai or the nearby Star Ferry you can get anywhere in Hong Kong easily and cheaply.

We look forward to welcoming you to this vibrant city of Hong Kong over the next few days.

With our best wishes,

Denise CHAPMAN
Co-chair, Scientific Organising Committee

Byung-In LEE
Co-chair, Scientific Organising Committee

Ada YUNG
Co-chair, Scientific Organising Committee
WELCOME MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST EPILEPSY (ILAE) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR EPILEPSY (IBE)

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the International Bureau for Epilepsy (IBE) and the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE), it is our pleasure to welcome you to Hong Kong for the 11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress (AOEC).

Both ILAE and IBE are grateful to our regional committees for their admirable work in advancing epilepsy knowledge especially through education and training and also for improving the quality of care as well as the quality of life for people living with epilepsy. Being here amongst you is the best way for us to understand the most important issues for epilepsy in this vast region and to learn how ILAE and IBE can best serve our members.

We would like to commend the members of the Scientific Organising Committee for constructing an exceptional scientific programme with international appeal. Beyond the session rooms, you can create new projects for your community by networking with those of similar minds and it is a perfect opportunity to meet old friends and make new acquaintances.

Hong Kong may be Asia’s business hub, but this vibrant, dynamic city also enjoys international notoriety for its intriguing and exhilarating leisure opportunities that will enrich your stay and leave a lasting impression. I am sure that many of you will have researched the restaurants here in Hong Kong given how notorious it is for its unrivalled choices of cuisine but if you need any particular recommendations the local team at the Customer Services desks in HKCEC will be happy to help you.

We wish you a most memorable and educational experience here in Hong Kong and hope to meet many of you in the next few days.

With warm regards,

Conferences Committees

ATHANASIOS COVANIS
President IBE

EMILIO PERUCCA
President ILAE

CONGRESS COMMITTEES

SCIENTIFIC ORGANISING COMMITTEE
Denise CHAPMAN (Australia), Co-chair
Byung-In LEE (South Korea), Co-chair
Ada YUNG (Hong Kong), Co-chair
Ding DING (China)
John DUNNE (Australia)
Shih Hui LIM (Singapore)
Guoming LUAN (China)
P. SATISHCHANDRA (India)
Vinod SAXENA (India)
Tatsuya TANAKA (Japan)

ABSTRACT REVIEW COMMITTEE
Derrick CHAN (Singapore), Co-chair
Howan LEUNG (Hong Kong), Co-chair
Andrew BLEASEL (Australia)
Leonor CABRAL-LIM (Philippines)
Eric CHAN (Hong Kong)
Yotin CHINVARUN (Thailand)
Mark COOK (Australia)
Eva FUNG (Hong Kong)
Josephine CASANOVA-GUTIERREZ (Philippines)
Simon HARVEY (Australia)
Akio IKEDA (Japan)
Yuwu JIANG (China)
Sunao KANEKO (Japan)
Heung-Dong KIM (South Korea)
Kurnia KUSUMASTUTI (Indonesia)
Patrick KWAN (Australia)
Weiping LIAO (China)
Kheng Seang LIM (Malaysia)
Man Mohan MEHNDIRATTA (India)
Zarine MOGAL (Pakistan)
Ernest SOMERVILLE (Australia)
Chong Tin TAN (Malaysia)
Venus TANG (Hong Kong)
Manjari TRIPATHI (India)
CONGRESS INFORMATION

FACILITIES TIMETABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>13:00-18:30</td>
<td>07:00-18:00</td>
<td>07:00-18:00</td>
<td>07:30-13:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speakers Room</td>
<td>12:00-17:30</td>
<td>07:00-17:30</td>
<td>07:00-17:30</td>
<td>07:30-11:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Posters on Display</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>09:00-17:00</td>
<td>09:00-17:00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibition</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>09:00-16:30</td>
<td>09:00-16:30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Break Morning</td>
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<td>10:30-11:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee Break Afternoon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16:00-16:30</td>
<td>16:00-16:30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>12:30-12:40</td>
<td>Available in Eisai's Satellite Symposium only</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria</td>
<td>12:30-18:30</td>
<td>10:00-17:00</td>
<td>10:00-17:00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloakroom</td>
<td>13:00-20:30</td>
<td>07:15-19:15</td>
<td>07:15-18:15</td>
<td>07:45-13:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Some exhibition stands may be open during Friday afternoon and evening during sessions and the Welcome Ceremony and Reception.

CAFETERIA
A cafeteria is located on the main conference floor outside Conference Hall C. Please view the opening hours in the Facilities Timetable.

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE
A Certificate of Attendance will be available for all delegates for collection from the Registration Counter on the ground floor of the HKCEC on Sunday or from the Registration Desk outside the Theatres on the main conference floor of HKCEC on Monday.

CLOAKROOM
A small cloakroom is available for congress delegates beside Theatre 1 on the main conference floor of HKCEC. There is no charge for this service but space is limited. Please view the opening hours in the Facilities Timetable.

COFFEE BREAKS
Coffee and tea will be served in the Exhibition Area on the main conference floor of HKCEC from 10:30-11:00 and also from 16:00-16:30 on Saturday and on Sunday. On Monday it will be served from 10:30-11:00 in the Theatre Foyer on the main conference floor.

CONGRESS SECRETARIAT OFFICE
Members of the Congress Secretariat can be contacted at the Registration Counter during the Congress. For queries arising after the Congress, please contact:

11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress, ILAE/IBE Congress Secretariat, 7 Priory Office Park, Stillorgan Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, A94 FN26, Ireland.
Tel: +353 1 2056720
Fax: +353 1 2056156
Email: hongkong@epilepsycongress.org
Website: www.epilepsyhongkong2016.org

EXHIBITION
A trade exhibition will be held in conjunction with the 11th AOEC. This is an integral part of the event, offering delegates the opportunity to learn about the latest developments in products and services relevant to the field of epilepsy. The Exhibition Area is located in the Convention Foyer on the main conference floor of HKCEC. Please view the opening hours in the Facilities Timetable.

HKCEC CUSTOMER SERVICE DESK
HKCEC offer a Customer Service Desk where you can receive information on the Congress and on local amenities; basic business centre services can also be carried out here. The HKCEC Customer Service Desk can be found on the main conference floor and is open for congress hours.
CONGRESS INFORMATION

LANGUAGE
English is the official language of the 11th AOEC.

LIABILITY AND INSURANCE
The International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE), the International Bureau for Epilepsy (IBE) and its agents do not accept any liability whatsoever for death, personal injury, accidents, theft, loss or damage to persons, property or belongings of participants or accompanying persons, either before, during or following the Congress, tours or their stay in Hong Kong. It is therefore recommended that participants arrange their own personal health, accident and travel insurance.

LUNCH
Eisai Co., Ltd. are offering lunch to delegates attending their Satellite Symposium in Conference Hall A&B on Saturday from 12:30-12:40. Otherwise lunch may be purchased in the cafeteria on the main conference floor or in the various catering outlets in HKCEC.

POSTERS
Posters are on display on the mezzanine floor and also in the Theatre Foyer on the main conference floor of HKCEC. Posters will be on display from 09:00-17:00 on Saturday and on Sunday. Poster presenters are required to set up their posters between 08:00-09:00 on Saturday morning. Posters must be removed between 17:00-18:00 on Sunday. Presenting authors must be in attendance at their posters on Saturday from 14:10-15:00 and on Sunday from 12:45-13:30.

REGISTRATION
The Registration Counter is located on the ground floor of HKCEC; on Monday it will move upstairs outside the Theatres on the main conference floor. Congress bags can be collected from this point. Please note that name badges must be worn at all times.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT OF POSTERS
On Sunday from 11:00-14:00, Eisai Co., Ltd is holding a Scientific Exhibit of posters in Room V104 which is located beside Conference Hall C on the main conference floor of HKCEC. All are welcome.

SMOKING POLICY
HKCEC is a non-smoking area.

CONGRESS INFORMATION

SPEAKERS ROOM
The Speakers Room is in Room V103 which is located between Theatre 1 and Theatre 2 on the main conference floor of HKCEC. Facilities to review and amend presentations are available to all speakers and those presenting a platform session. Please note that all speakers and platform presenters should submit their final PowerPoint presentations to the main desk in the Speakers Room no later than 2 hours in advance of their session. Speakers in early morning sessions are required to submit their material before 17:00 on the day prior to their scheduled session.

VENUE INFORMATION
The 11th AOEC is taking place at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC).

Venue Address:
Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC),
I Expo Drive, Wanchai, Hong Kong.
Tel: +852 2582 8888
Website: www.hkcec.com

WELCOME CEREMONY AND RECEPTION
The Welcome Ceremony of the 11th AOEC will take place in Convention Hall A&B on the main conference floor of HKCEC on Friday at 18:30. This special event will give you a chance to learn more about the many activities of ILAE and IBE as well as about Hong Kong and its culture.

Following the Welcome Ceremony, all delegates are invited to join the Welcome Reception which will be held in the Exhibition Area on the main conference floor of HKCEC; it is the perfect opportunity to catch up with friends and colleagues from the region and beyond.

WHEELCHAIR ACCESS
All session rooms in the HKCEC are wheelchair accessible.

WIFI
There is free wifi in the venue for all registered delegates. In order to log-on, connect to the “HKCEC_Free_WiFi” network and when you open your internet browser, the venue’s log-on web page will ask you to press the “I agree” button after reading the terms and conditions.
PRACTICAL INFORMATION ON HONG KONG

ABOUT HONG KONG
Hong Kong, with its world-famous skyline, offers something to everyone with an abundance of ancient and modern attractions on offer. The city is famed for its seafood, Cantonese and international cuisine, and its amazing shopping opportunities. Soaring Victoria Peak is still a favourite spot for its magnificent views across the iconic harbour to Kowloon. The frantic pace of life on Hong Kong Island gives way to the mountainous interior and its remote beauty, perfect for walking, hiking, trekking, and exploring the ecosystems. An alternative is a boat trip to a selection of the other islands in the chain, home to famous temples, stilted fishing villages, and small, secluded bays with glorious beaches.

CITY TRANSPORT
Hong Kong is internationally famous for its safe, affordable and reliable public transport system that keeps the city moving at its trademark lightning speed. The subway system (MTR) connects almost all of Hong Kong and is highly efficient with trains every minute in rush hour and buses have routes covering the entire city. Alternatively you can switch gears by hopping on an unhurried tram or ferry and savour the city at an old-world pace. You will find “urban taxis” in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, easily distinguished by being painted red with silver roofs. Most taxi drivers speak some English but just in case, it is a good idea to have your destination written down in Chinese.

ELECTRICITY
The standard electrical voltage in Hong Kong is 220 volts AC, 50Hz. Most hotel bathrooms also have outlets for 100 volts, but if not, you will need a transformer for any appliance or electrical equipment. The majority of electrical outlets in Hong Kong take a three-pronged square plug. You can buy an inexpensive adaptor for your electrical equipment at most convenience stores.

TAXES AND TIPPING
There is no sales tax in Hong Kong; hotels and restaurants may add a 10% service charge. Tipping is not a Chinese custom; however in Hong Kong, tipping is becoming more expected.

TIME ZONE
Hong Kong is 7 hours ahead of GMT in May.

WATER
Hong Kong’s tap water is safe to drink without any further filtration or treatment and complies with World Health Organisation drinking water guidelines.

CONGRESS AWARDS

THE ASIAN OCEANIAN OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT EPILEPSY AWARD
The Asian Oceanian Outstanding Achievement Epilepsy Award recognises and pays tribute to medical and non-medical professionals for their extraordinary contributions to epilepsy care in this region. The award is bestowed on Yuan-gui HUANG (China), Patrick KWAN (Australia), K.V. MURALIDHARAN (India) and Manjari TRIPATHI (India) and will be given out during the Welcome Ceremony on Friday.

THE GOLDEN LIGHT AWARD
The Golden Light Award (IBE) will be presented to 10 recipients during the Welcome Ceremony on Friday and also at the Epilepsy & Society Symposium on Sunday. The award is bestowed on M AMARJARGAL (Mongolia), Amrita BHASHYAM (India), Rosalind CHEE (Malaysia), Jeong Ja JEE (South Korea), Yin Chan LOKE (Singapore), Kym MEERS (Australia), Wai Hung NG (Hong Kong), Kun Hoo RHEE (Nepal), Zhi-Gang WANG (China) and Laura Liu YI (Taiwan).

THE TADOKORO AWARD
In order to encourage young researchers in epileptology in the region, there will be best presentation prizes for both platform and poster presentations. Dr. TADOKORO (Japan) contributed generously to the activities of the ILAE Commission on Asian and Oceanian Affairs (CAOA).

The first and second prize for both platform and poster presentation are US$300 and US$200 respectively and the recipients will be announced on Monday morning before the main session.

ILAE AND IBE BURSARY AWARDS
The Bursary Award scheme was established to assist delegates to attend the 11th AOEC. A particular emphasis was given to those coming from developing regions, which are locally active in the field of epilepsy. A total of 26 Bursary Award Recipients were selected by the IBE and ILAE Regional Committee chairs; funding for these awards was provided by the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) and the International Bureau for Epilepsy (IBE).

The 11th AOEC IBE Bursary Award recipients are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SURNAME</th>
<th>FIRST NAME</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAI</td>
<td>Jindong</td>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAO</td>
<td>Bin</td>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>KOHLA</td>
<td>Krishnan</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<td>LI</td>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAMANT</td>
<td>Shruti</td>
<td>India</td>
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<tr>
<td>WANG</td>
<td>Ruofan</td>
<td>China</td>
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<td>ZHAO</td>
<td>Jing</td>
<td>China</td>
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www.epilepsyhongkong2016.org
## CONGRESS AWARDS

### ILAE AND IBE BURSARY AWARDS

The 11th AOEC ILAE Bursary Award recipients are:

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<tr>
<th>SURNAME</th>
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<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASRANNA</td>
<td>Ajay I.P.</td>
<td>India</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRUZ</td>
<td>Maria Teresa</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOIT</td>
<td>Rajesh Kumar</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td>GUPTA</td>
<td>Swapan</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>HLAING</td>
<td>Chaw Su</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>JOSHI</td>
<td>Mandeep Dutta</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>KARUNARATNE</td>
<td>Kasun</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>KUMAR</td>
<td>Vijay</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>MISHRA</td>
<td>Monika</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>PHAM</td>
<td>Duc-Hung</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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<td>PUANGMANY</td>
<td>Phoumavong</td>
<td>Lao</td>
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<td>RAMANUJAM</td>
<td>Bhargavi</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>SIMJEE</td>
<td>Shabana</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>TALWAR</td>
<td>Palak</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>TANVEER</td>
<td>Mehwish</td>
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<td>VELMURUGAN</td>
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<td>YAMPAYON</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>ZHANG</td>
<td>Yujião</td>
<td>China</td>
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**THE WORLD’S MEETING PLACE**

As Asia’s premier destination for meetings, incentive travel, conventions and exhibitions, Hong Kong is where you can turn award-winning venues into reality. Providing sophisticated infrastructure, professional services and more, this gateway to China ensures success for the most important events in the world.

[www.epilepsyhongkong2016.org](http://www.epilepsyhongkong2016.org)
GENERAL SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

ASEPA EEG CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION PART I
Part I ASEPA EEG Certification Examinations will take place during the 11th AOEC.
For further details, please contact the Registration Counter.

ASEPA PRE-CongRESS TEACHING COURSES
Two ASEPA pre-congress teaching courses will take place on Friday from 08:30-12:00 in Theatre 1 and 2; one is entitled “Diagnosis: Is it a Seizure?” and the second is “Diagnosis: Localization of Seizures”.

Please note that a separate registration is required to attend either of these teaching courses; you may register for them in the Theatre Foyer on the main conference floor. The registration fee for congress delegates is US$20 and it is US$40 for non-congress delegates.

ASEPA WORKSHOP ON CHAPTER LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT
ASEPA have organized a workshop on Chapter Leadership and Management that takes place on Saturday from 11:00-13:00 in S228 on level 2. This workshop is by invitation only.

EPILEPSY & SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM
An exciting programme that will be of great interest to both individuals living with epilepsy and to staff from community organisations supporting people with epilepsy will take place on Sunday from 09:30-16:00 in Theatre 2. This programme has been developed by local and regional committees of the International Bureau for Epilepsy (IBE).

Please note that a separate registration is required for this programme; please enquire at the Registration Counter.

ILAE / CAOA CHAPTER CONVENTION
The ILAE/CAOA Chapter Convention will take place on Friday from 12:00-13:45 in Convention Hall C for pre-invited ILAE members.

THE MASAKAZU SEINO MEMORIAL LECTURE
Prof. Masakazu SEINO (Japan) was instrumental in the establishment of the Asian and Oceanian Regional Commission of ILAE (CAOA) and built the foundation for the outstanding progress of epileptology in the region. In order to commemorate his exceptional contribution to the region after his death in 2007, the CAOA set up the Masakazu Seino Memorial Lecture in 2008 which is regarded as one of the highlights of the programme of the AOEC. The CAOA would like to thank UCB Japan for their generous contribution to this lecture.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Friday 13th May</strong></th>
<th><strong>Saturday 14th May</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASEPA Pre-Congress Teaching Course 1: DIAGNOSIS: IS IT A SEIZURE?</strong></td>
<td><strong>ASEPA Didactic Lecture: EPILEPSY AND MEMORY</strong> 07:30-08:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASEPA Didactic Lecture: OBESITY, OSTEOPOROSIS AND EPILEPSY: WHY AND WHAT TO DO?</strong> 08:15-09:00</td>
<td><strong>Main Session: EPILEPSY AND BEHAVIOUR</strong> 09:00-10:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coffee Break: 10:30-11:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break: 10:30-11:00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poster Setup</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poster Viewing</strong> 14:10-15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chairman’s Symposium: AUTOMOMY ENCEPHALITIS</strong> 14:00-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Poster Viewing</strong> 14:10-15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hinami Sato Memorial Lecture: EXPLORING THE MYSTERIES OF EPILEPSY CAN INFANTS AND DO SMRT IMPROVE EPILEPSY TREATMENT?</strong> 15:30-16:15</td>
<td><strong>CADA Paediatric Task Force Session: MR-NEGATIVE SURGERY</strong> 15:00-16:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CADA Paediatric Task Force Session: MR-NEGATIVE SURGERY</strong> 15:00-16:15</td>
<td><strong>Platform Session: SYMPOSIUM ON MINIMALLY INVASIVE EPILEPSY SURGERY</strong> 15:00-16:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CADA Global Paediatric Task Force Session: MR-NEGATIVE SURGERY</strong> 15:00-16:15</td>
<td><strong>Poster Viewing</strong> 16:30-17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coffee Break: 16:30-17:30</strong></td>
<td><strong>Satellite Symposium: UCB Pharma EPILEPSY THROUGH THE AGES</strong> 14:00-15:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Satellite Symposium: Solut - Access to Medicines PAYING THE WAY TO BETTER ACCESS TO EPILEPSY CARE</strong> 16:30-18:00</td>
<td><strong>Parallel Sessions: 11:00-12:30</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welcome Ceremony</strong> 16:30-18:00</td>
<td><strong>Parallel Sessions: 11:00-12:30</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welcome Reception</strong> 19:30-20:30</td>
<td><strong>Parallel Sessions: 11:00-12:30</strong></td>
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**SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME - FULL PROGRAMME TIMETABLE**

**11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress**

**Final Programme**

**11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress**

**Final Programme**

**11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress**

**Final Programme**
### SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME - FRIDAY 13TH MAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Hall A&amp;B</th>
<th>Theatre 1</th>
<th>Theatre 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ASEPA Pre-Congress Teaching Course:**
  **DIAGNOSIS: IS IT A SEIZURE?**
  08:30-12:00
  (separate registration fee) | **ASEPA Pre-Congress Teaching Course:**
  **DIAGNOSIS: LOCALIZATION OF SEIZURES**
  08:30-12:00
  (separate registration fee) |  |
| **Satellite Symposium:**
  **Sanofi - Access to Medicines**
  **PAVING THE WAY TO BETTER ACCESS TO EPILEPSY CARE**
  16:30-16:45 |  |  |

**The Chairman’s Symposium:**
**AUTOIMMUNE ENCEPHALITIS**
14:00-15:30

**Masakazu Seino Memorial Lecture:**
**EXPLORING THE MYSTERIES OF EEG: CAN INFRASLOW AND DC SHIFT IMPROVE EPILEPSY TREATMENT?**
15:30-16:15

**Welcome Ceremony**
18:30-19:30

**Welcome Reception**
19:30-20:30

### SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME - FRIDAY 13TH MAY

**08:30-12:00**

**ASEPA TEACHING COURSE**

**Theatre 1**

**DIAGNOSIS: IS IT A SEIZURE?**
**Chairs:** Shih Hui LIM (Singapore) and Ernest SOMERVILLE (Australia)

**Non-epileptic events in children**
Hian-Tat ONG (Singapore)

**Syncope vs seizure: clinical features and evaluation**
Ernest SOMERVILLE (Australia)

**Distinguishing sleep disorders from seizures**
Yotin CHINVARUN (Thailand)

**Coffee Break**

**Migraine and epilepsy – interface, overlap and diagnosis**
Shih Hui LIM (Singapore)

**Non-epileptic psychogenic events**
Venus TANG (Hong Kong)

**What kind of epilepsy is it and does it matter?**
(The importance of a precise diagnosis)
Parthasarthy SATISHCHANDRA (India)

**08:30-12:00**

**ASEPA TEACHING COURSE**

**Theatre 2**

**DIAGNOSIS: LOCALIZATION OF SEIZURES**
**Chairs:** John DUNNE (Australia) and Byung-In LEE (South Korea)

**Seizure semiology - how good is it?**
Yushi INOUE (Japan)

**Surface EEG techniques - getting the best yield**
Andrew BLEASEL (Australia)

**MEG: is it worth it?**
Hermann STEFAN (Germany)

**Coffee Break**

**CT and MRI: a practical guide**
Graeme JACKSON (Australia)

**Functional imaging - SPECT, PET**
Byung-In LEE (South Korea)

**Invasive techniques**
Sinclair LIU (China)
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME - FRIDAY 13TH MAY

14:00-15:30            THE CHAIRMEN’S SYMPOSIUM Conference Hall A&B

AUTOIMMUNE ENCEPHALITIS
Chairs: Denise CHAPMAN (Australia), Byung-In LEE (South Korea) and Ada YUNG (Hong Kong)

The pathogenesis of autoimmune encephalitis
Stephen REDDEL (Australia)

The clinical and radiological aspects of autoimmune encephalitis
Ada YUNG (Hong Kong)

Laboratory diagnosis
Sang Kun LEE (South Korea)

Therapeutic strategies and outcome
Ming LIM (United Kingdom)

15:30-16:15            THE MASAKAZU SEINO MEMORIAL LECTURE Conference Hall A&B
Chair: Shih Hui LIM (Singapore)

Exploring the mysteries of EEG: Can infraslow and DC shift improve epilepsy treatment?
Akio IKEDA (Japan)

16:30-18:00
SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM: SANOFI - ACCESS TO MEDICINES Theatre 1

PAVING THE WAY TO BETTER ACCESS TO EPILEPSY CARE
Chairs: Howan LEUNG (Hong Kong) and Pierre-Marie PREUX (France)

Improving access to epilepsy care in Cambodia: ECIR programme
Chhour CHANNARA (Cambodia)

DheVELOP programme: domestic health visitors to improve access
to care for people with epilepsy in Lao PDR – Preliminary results
Phetvongsirh CHIVORAKOUN (Lao PDR)

WHO: reducing the treatment gap – The Vietnam project
Truong Le Van NGOC (Vietnam)

Developing access to healthcare: What role for the pharmaceutical
industry?
Robert SEBBAG (France)

18:30-19:30            WELCOME CEREMONY Conference Hall A&B
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<td>OBESITY, OSTEOPOROSIS AND EPILEPSY: WHY AND WHAT TO DO?</td>
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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME – SATURDAY 14TH MAY

07:30-08:15 ASEPA DIDACTIC LECTURE Theatre 1
Chair: Rabindra SHRESTHA (Nepal)

Epilepsy and memory
Marco MULA (United Kingdom)

08:15-09:00 ASEPA DIDACTIC LECTURE Theatre 1
Chair: Muzharul MANNAN (Bangladesh)

Obesity, osteoporosis and epilepsy: why and what to do?
Terence O’BRIEN (Australia)

09:00-10:30 MAIN SESSION Conference Hall A&B

EPILEPSY AND BEHAVIOUR
Chairs: Athanasios COVANIS (Greece) and Kousuke KANEMOTO (Japan)

Psychosis in chronic epilepsy
Naoto ADACHI (Japan)

Aggression in epilepsy
Sung Pa PARK (South Korea)

Suicide and suicidal behaviour in epilepsy
Marco MULA (United Kingdom)

Behavioural problems in children with epilepsy
Toshibsaburo NAGAI (Japan)

11:00-12:30 POST MAIN SESSION Theatre 1

EPILEPSY AND COMORBIDITIES
Chairs: Zhen HONG (China) and Parthasarthy SATISHCHANDRA (India)

Dementia and cognitive impairment
Yushi INOUE (Japan)

Epilepsy and vascular risk
Yao-Chung CHUANG (Taiwan)

Sleep disorders
Sang-Ahm LEE (South Korea)

SUDEP
Torbjörn TOMSON (Sweden)

11:00-12:30 PARALLEL SESSION Conference Hall A&B

MINIMALLY INVASIVE EPILEPSY SURGERY
Chairs: Tatsuya TANAKA (Japan) and Tak-Lap POON (Hong Kong)

LITT
Ashwini SHARAN (USA)

The role of endoscopy for epilepsy
Sarat CHANDRA (India)

Minimally invasive stereotactic radiofrequency thermocoagulation for hypothalamic hamartoma
Shigeki KAMEYAMA (Japan)

Bipolar electro coagulation for refractory epilepsy in eloquent cortices and insular
Guoming LUAN (China)

11:00-12:30 PARALLEL SESSION Conference Hall C

THE BURDEN OF EPILEPSY IN THE ASIAN OCEANIAN REGION
Chairs: Robert COLE (Australia) and Vinod SAXENA (India)

Epidemiology of epilepsy in Asia: an overview
Chong Tin TAN (Malaysia)

Mortality and SUDEP in Asia
Ding DING (China)

Employment and marriage of PWE in Asia
Kheng Seang LIM (Malaysia)

The impact of epilepsy renaming on stigma
Eva FUNG (Hong Kong)
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME – SATURDAY 14TH MAY

11:00-12:30  PARALLEL SESSION  Theatre 2

KETOGENIC DIET THERAPY
Chairs: Derrick CHAN (Singapore) and Anannit VISUDTIBHAN (Thailand)

The anti-epileptic mechanisms of dietary treatment
Heung Dong KIM (South Korea)

The ketogenic diet and specific epilepsy syndromes
Hirokaza OGUNI (Japan)

Making the ketogenic diet work in the Asian food culture
Derrick CHAN (Singapore)

Ketogenic diet therapy: the future
Sheffali GULATI (India)

11:00-13:00  ASEPA WORKSHOP (BY INVITATION ONLY)  Room S228, level 2

CHAPTER LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
Chairs: Shih Hui LIM (Singapore) and Chong Tin TAN (Malaysia)

An introduction to leadership and management
Shih Hui LIM (Singapore)

Communication between CAOA and its chapters
Sunao KANEKO (Japan)

How to raise funds, budget and resolve conflicts
Chong Tin TAN (Malaysia)

How do I lead and manage ILAE?
Emilio PERUCCA (Italy)

How do I lead and manage CAOA?
Byung-In LEE (South Korea)

How do I lead and manage a big chapter?
Shichuo LI (China)

How do I lead and manage a chapter with limited resources?
Rabindra SHRESTHA (Nepal)

12:40-14:10  SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM: EISAI CO., LTD.  Conference Hall A&B

DILEMMAS AND CHALLENGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GENERALIZED TONIC-CLONIC SEIZURES: CAN WE DO MORE?
Chair: Ada YUNG (Hong Kong)

The burden and challenges in generalized tonic-clonic seizures; clinical efficacy and safety of perampanel in PGTC seizures
Eugen TRINKA (Austria)

Current evidence and contemporary management of generalized tonic-clonic seizures
Terence O’BRIEN (Australia)

From bench to bedside: Perampanel in real-world clinical settings
Vicente VILLANUEVA (Spain)

15:00-16:00  CAOA’S PAEDIATRIC TASK FORCE SESSION  Conference Hall A&B

AN UPDATE OF EPILEPTIC ENCEPHALOPATHY
Chairs: Heung Dong KIM (South Korea) and Karen KWONG (Hong Kong)

The genetic implication of epileptic encephalopathy
Yuwu JIANG (China)

Medical treatment; an update
Shang-Yeong KWAN (Taiwan)

Surgical treatment
Taisuke OTSUKI (Japan)

Developmental outcomes
Karen KWONG (Hong Kong)

15:00-16:00  PLATFORM SESSION  Theatre 1

ADULT EPILEPTOLOGY
Chair: Man Mohan MEHNDIRATTA (India)

Refer to page 57
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME – SATURDAY 14TH MAY

15:00-16:00 PLATFORM SESSION Theatre 2

PSYCHOSOCIAL
Chair: Kheng Seang LIM (Malaysia)

15:00-17:30 CAOA’S GLOBAL CAMPAIGN TASK FORCE SESSION Conference Hall C

PART 1: DIAGNOSIS OF EPILEPSY IN LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES
Chairs: Ernest SOMERVILLE (Australia) and Chong Tin TAN (Malaysia)

Epilepsy diagnosis by smartphones
Victor PATTERSON (United Kingdom)

Epilepsy diagnosis by smart nurses
Ernest SOMERVILLE (Australia)

Epilepsy diagnosis by EEG: Helpful servant or dangerous master?
John DUNNE (Australia)

Coffee Break

PART 2: THE WHO RESOLUTION ON EPILEPSY AND OVERCOMING THE TREATMENT GAP IN LAOS
Chairs: Ernest SOMERVILLE (Australia) and Chong Tin TAN (Malaysia)

The WHO resolution on epilepsy: what does it mean for the future?
Emilio PERUCCA (Italy)

Overcoming the treatment gap in Laos: Epidemiology study, treatment gap project, Lao Epilepsy Society
Phetvongsinh CHIVORAKOUN (Laos)

Overcoming the treatment gap in Laos: Neurology training, EEG service and overcoming the management gap in epilepsy
Chong Tin TAN (Malaysia)

16:30-17:30 PRACTICAL SESSION: VIDEO QUIZ Conference Hall A&B

USUAL AND UNUSUAL SEIZURES ACROSS THE AGE RANGES
Chairs: Yotin CHINVARUN (Thailand) and Pongkiat KANKIRAWATANA (USA)

Presenters:
Yotin CHINVARUN (Thailand)
Andrew BLEASEL (Australia)
Pongkiat KANKIRAWATANA (USA)

16:30-17:30 PRACTICAL SESSION: DEBATE Theatre 1

IS THE FIRST SEIZURE EPILEPSY?
Chair: Byung-In LEE (South Korea)

For
Torbjörn TOMSON (Sweden)

Against
John DUNNE (Australia)

16:30-17:30 PLATFORM SESSION Theatre 2

SURGERY
Chair: Tatsuya TANAKA (Japan)

17:30-19:00 SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM: GSK Theatre 1

TREATMENT OPTIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF EPILEPSY: LAST 25 YEARS AND BEYOND
Chair: Anannit VISUDTIBHAN (Thailand)

Treatment options for epilepsy
Anannit VISUDTIBHAN (Thailand)

Management of epilepsy
Ka Yeung FONG (Hong Kong)
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07:30-08:15  ASEPA DIDACTIC LECTURE  Theatre 1
Chair: Zarine MOGAL (Pakistan)

Epilepsy treatment - can genetic tests guide us?
Weiping LIAO (China)

08:15-09:00  ASEPA DIDACTIC LECTURE  Theatre 1
Chair: Nyan TUN (Myanmar)

Contemporary management of women with epilepsy across the lifespan
Torbjörn TOMSON (Sweden)

09:00-10:30  MAIN SESSION  Conference Hall A&B

NEW PARADIGMS OF AED THERAPY
Chairs: Jason FONG (Hong Kong) and Kurnia KUSUMASTUTI (Indonesia)

The advent of newer AEDs; has it changed our practice?
Emilio PERUCCA (Italy)

Rational polytherapy
Byung-In LEE (South Korea)

Newer AEDs with novel targets
Martin BRODIE (United Kingdom)

Antiepileptogenic drug therapy; is it feasible?
Terence O’BRIEN (Australia)

11:00-12:30  POST MAIN SESSION  Theatre 1

THE USE OF REPURPOSE DRUGS IN EPILEPSY
Chairs: Terence O’BRIEN (Australia) and Chung Yan G FONG (Hong Kong)

Rapamycin and its’ derivatives
Hoon-Chul KANG (South Korea)

Diuretics
Helen CROSS (United Kingdom)

Cardiac and other drugs in epilepsy
Man Mohan MEHNDIRATTA (India)

Cannabis and marijuana in epilepsy
Solomon MOSHE (USA)

11:00-12:30  PARALLEL SESSION  Conference Hall A&B

STEREO-EEG AND BRAIN NETWORKS
Chairs: Graeme JACKSON (Australia) and Yushi INOUE (Japan)

Is seizure semiology arising from the symptomatic zone or the brain networks? An overview from SEEG study
Guo Guang ZHAO (China)

Seizure semiology generated from insular and opercular cortex
Sinclair LIU (China)

HFO synchronization and epilepsy network
Akio IKEDA (Japan)

SEEG mapping for eloquent cortex and epileptogenic zone
Chong WONG (Australia)

11:00-12:30  PARALLEL SESSION  Conference Hall C

GENDER ISSUES IN AED THERAPY
Chairs: Leonor CABRAL-LIM (Philippines) and Eric CHAN (Hong Kong)

Hormones, seizures and AEDs
Lei CHEN (China)

The adverse effects of AEDs in women with epilepsy
Dong ZHOU (China)

The adverse effects of AEDs in men with epilepsy
Eric CHAN (Hong Kong)

Teratogenesis and breast feeding
Frank VAJDA (Australia)
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME – SUNDAY 15TH MAY

11:00-12:30  PARALLEL SESSION  Room S228, level 2

THE ADVENT OF DEVICES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF EPILEPSY
Chairs: Xian Lun ZHU (Hong Kong) and Shang-Yeong KWAN (Taiwan)

Invasive monitoring of epilepsy
Mark COOK (Australia)

Non-invasive monitoring of epilepsy
Patrick KWAN (Australia)

Invasive therapeutics
Martha MORRELL (USA)

Non-invasive therapeutics
Yuping WANG (China)

13:30-15:00  SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM: UCB PHARMA  Theatre 1

EPILEPSY THROUGH THE AGES
Chair: Terence O’BRIEN (Australia)

Treating women with epilepsy of childbearing potential
Hsiang-Yu YU (Taiwan)

Transitioning care of epilepsy patients from pediatric to adult neurology; a patient perspective
Nobukazu NAKASATO (Japan)

The challenges of ensuring individualised patient care for people with epilepsy
Ding DING (China)

15:00-16:00  CAOA’S RESEARCH TASK FORCE SESSION  Room S228, level 2

CAOA’S RESEARCH TASK FORCE SESSION
Chairs: Chong Tin TAN (Malaysia) and Akio IKEDA (Japan)

Research Priorities
Patrick KWAN (Australia)

Outstanding Paper from the Congress Abstracts: Basis of loss of consciousness in absence epilepsy using simultaneous EEG-fMRI
Ganne CHAITANYA (India)

Outstanding Paper from the Congress Abstracts: Use of antiepileptic drugs and risk of dyslipidemia: a large-scale cross-sectional study
Yoshiaki YAMAMOTO (Japan)

15:00-16:00  PLATFORM SESSION  Conference Hall A&B

BASIC SCIENCE AND GENETICS
Chair: Xiaofeng YANG (China)

15:00-16:00  PLATFORM SESSION  Theatre 1

CLINICAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGY AND NEUROIMAGING
Chair: Ziyi CHEN (China)

15:00-16:00  PLATFORM SESSION  Conference Hall C

TREATMENT AND EPIDEMIOLOGY
Chair: Leonor CABRAL-LIM (Philippines)

16:30-17:30  PRACTICAL SESSION: VIDEO SESSION  Conference Hall A&B

EPILEPTIC SEIZURES OR NOT?
Chair: Josephine CASANOVA-GUTIERREZ (Philippines)

Presenters:
Derrick CHAN (Singapore)
Josephine CASANOVA-GUTIERREZ (Philippines)
Andrew BLEASEL (Australia)

16:30-17:30  PRACTICAL SESSION: DEBATE  Theatre 1

THE NEW CLASSIFICATION OF EPILEPSY
Chair: Emilio PERUCCA (Italy)

For
Helen CROSS (United Kingdom)

Against
Ernest SOMERVILLE (Australia)
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME – SUNDAY 15TH MAY

16:30-17:30 PRACTICAL SESSION: WORKSHOP Theatre 2

HFOS AND THE EPILEPTOGENIC ZONE
Chairs: Seung Bong HONG (South Korea) and Akio IKEDA (Japan)

An introduction of HFOs in partial epilepsy
Seung Bong HONG (South Korea)

High-frequency oscillations - recent advances from animal models of epilepsy
Premysl JIRŮŠKA (Czech Republic)

Advanced techniques in HFO analysis
Akio IKEDA (Japan)

16:30-17:30 PLATFORM SESSION Conference Hall C

Refer to pages 60-61

PAEDIATRIC EPILEPTOLOGY
Chair: Heung Dong KIM (South Korea)

16:30-17:30 PLATFORM SESSION Room S228, level 2

Refer to page 61

STATUS EPILEPTICUS
Chair: Wa Hou Tai (Macau)

09:30-16:00 EPILEPSY & SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM Theatre 2

09:30-09:40 OPENING CEREMONY INCLUDING GROUP PHOTOS

OPENING ADDRESSES
Athanasios COVANIS (Greece)
Dr. Wing-man KO, Secretary for Food and Health (Hong Kong)

09:40-09:45 AWARDS CEREMONY

THE GOLDEN LIGHT AWARDS
Officiated by: Denise CHAPMAN (Australia)

09:45-11:20 NAMING ISSUE OF EPILEPSY IN HONG KONG AND AROUND THE WORLD
Chairs: Ding DING (China) and Vinod SAXENA (India)

Revisiting renaming epilepsy in Hong Kong
Dr. Wing-man KO, Secretary for Food and Health (Hong Kong)
Anchor Hung (Hong Kong)

Education Programmes and International Epilepsy Caring Day (ECD) in China
Shichuo LI (China)

The development of an International Day on Epilepsy (and its implications)
Ann LITTLE (Ireland)

Discussion

Coffee Break

Experience on renaming epilepsy in South Korea
Byung-In LEE (South Korea)
11:20-14:20 HOW TECHNOLOGY IMPROVES DIAGNOSIS, SELF-MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION
Chairs: Robert COLE (Australia) and Parthasarthy SATISHCHANDRA (India)

Diagnosing epilepsy via mobile app
Victor PATTERSON (United Kingdom)

Epilepsy inclusion app in Hong Kong
Eva FUNG (Hong Kong)

Social media marketing and combating stigma
Denise CHAPMAN (Australia)

Discussion

Lunch

14:20-15:20 ENHANCING MEDICAL AND NURSING CARE FOR PERSONS WITH EPILEPSY
Chairs: Man Mohan MEHNDIRATTA (India) and Muzharul MANNAN (Bangladesh)

Epilepsy care in Glasgow (Scotland) for adults - neurologists and nurse specialists
Martin BRODIE (United Kingdom)

Collaborative epilepsy care by doctors and nurse specialists respectively in Singapore
Derrick CHAN (Singapore)
Martha KAO (Singapore)

Discussion

15:20-15:50 PERFORMANCE BY “KIDS ON THE BLOCK”
(a puppet show on epilepsy)
The Society for the Relief of Disabled Children (SRDC)
The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation (HKSRC)

15:50-16:00 CONCLUDING REMARKS
Athanasios COVANIS (Greece)
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME – MONDAY 16TH MAY

08:00-08:45  ASEPA DIDACTIC LECTURE  Theatre 1
Chair: Ana Marie JAVELOSA (Philippines)

Can I stop my drugs? (Management of the well-controlled patient)
Mark COOK (Australia)

08:45-09:00  AWARDS CEREMONY  Theatre 1

09:00-10:30  MAIN SESSION  Theatre 1

GENETICS IN EPILEPSY
Chairs: Eva FUNG (Hong Kong) and Sung Eun KIM (South Korea)

The impact of genetics on the landscape of epilepsy
Sam BERKOVIC (Australia)

How to interpret the results of a genetic test for epilepsy
Shinichi HIROSE (Japan)

Management of refractory epilepsy based on genetic information
Yuwu JIANG (China)

Implementation of pharmacogenomic testing in epilepsy:
Lost in translation?
Patrick KWAN (Australia)

11:00-12:30  POST MAIN SESSION  Room S228, level 2

BRAIN SOMATIC MUTATIONS
Chairs: Sam BERKOVIC (Australia) and Sunao KANEKO (Japan)

Somatic mutations in mTOR pathway
Hoon-Chul KANG (South Korea)

Somatic mutation in Sturge-Weber Syndrome
Naomichi MATSUMOTO (Australia)

Detection of germline and somatic mutations in cerebral cortical malformations
Richard LEVENTER (Australia)

NGS based low-allele fraction variant detection for epilepsy genome analysis
Sangwoo KIM (South Korea)

11:00-12:30  PARALLEL SESSION  Theatre 2

SURGERY OF MR-NEGATIVE EPILEPSY
Chairs: Guoming LUAN (China) and Yotin CHINVARUN (Thailand)

When should we consider surgery?
Howan LEUNG (Hong Kong)

SEEG or SDE?
Andrew BLEASEL (Australia)

Finding the focus by advanced-MRI
Graeme JACKSON (Australia)

Source localization approaches with EEG, MEG and EMEG
Hermann STEFAN (Germany)

11:00-12:30  PARALLEL SESSION  Theatre 1

EPILEPTOLOGY OF NEUROLOGICAL INTENSIVE CARE
Chairs: Kheng Seang LIM (Malaysia) and Manjari TRIPATHI (India)

Continuous EEG in neurocritical care
John DUNNE (Australia)

The management of SE
Manjari TRIPATHI (India)

The management of non-convulsive SE
Eugen TRINKA (Austria)

Non-conventional drug treatment in super-refractory SE
Shih Hui LIM (Singapore)
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<td>11:00-12:30</td>
<td>Parallel Session</td>
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<td>KUSUMASTUTI Kurnia (Indonesia)</td>
<td>15th May</td>
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EXHIBITION INFORMATION

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** Exhibition stands may be open during the afternoon and evening of Friday 13th May during sessions and the Welcome Ceremony and Reception.

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EXHIBITION FLOOR PLAN

[Diagram of exhibition floor plan showing booth locations and pathways to various conference areas.]
11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress Satellite Symposium

Epilepsy Through The Ages

Sunday 15th May 2016 | HKCEC, Theatre 1 | 13:30–15:00

Chairperson – Professor Terence O’Brien
James Stewart Chair of Medicine & Head of Dept. of Medicine, Royal Melbourne Hospital, University of Melbourne; Consultant Neurologist, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Australia

Treating women with epilepsy of child-bearing potential
Associate Professor Hsiang-Yu, Yu
Assistant Professor, National Yang-Ming University
Attending Doctor, Neurologic Institute, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan

Transitioning care of epilepsy patients from pediatric to adult neurology (a patient perspective)
Professor Nobukazu Nakasato
Chair of the Department of Epileptology, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine
Director of Tohoku University Hospital Epilepsy Centre, Japan

The challenges of ensuring individualised patient care for people with epilepsy
Associate Professor Ding Ding
Associate Professor & Neuro-epidemiologist, Institute of Neurology, Fudan University, WHO Collaborating Centre for Research & Training in Neurosciences, China
PLATEFORM SESSIONS

Adult Epileptology
Saturday 14th May; 15:00-16:00
Theatre 1
Refer to pages 88-90 for abstracts

Chair: Man Mohan MEHNDIRATTA (India)

P003 Efficacy and safety of adjunctive lacosamide for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in Chinese and Japanese adults: a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study
Xinlu DU (China)

P004 Comparison of relapse risk between drug discontinuation and continuation at different periods of seizure remission in adult patients with focal epilepsy
Rong-Yuan ZHENG (China)

P005 Determinant of health-related quality of life in patients with epilepsy from Malaysia
Sherrini BAZIR AHMAD (Malaysia)

P006 Evaluation of headache disorders in patients of idiopathic epilepsy
Sagar BOSE (India)

P007 Can ictal-MEG accurately localize the epileptogenic zone?
Bhargavi RAMANUJAM (India)

Psychosocial
Saturday 14th May; 15:00-16:00
Theatre 2
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Chair: Kheng-Seang LIM (Malaysia)

P008 Epilepsy interaction with behavior, emotions & learning
Mahmoud I ABEIDAH (Qatar)

P009 Breastfeeding initiation, duration and exclusivity among Chinese mothers with epilepsy: A retro-prospective study in a developing country
Nanya HAO (China)

P010 Factors affecting the employability in people with epilepsy (PWE)
Kheng Seang LIM (Malaysia)
PLATFORM SESSIONS

P011 Epilepsy, interictal psychopathology and vitamin D3 levels - Are they related? Palak TALWAR (India)

P012 Positive psychology interventions for neurological disorders: a systematic review Siew Tim LAI (Malaysia)

Surgery
Saturday 14th May; 16:30-17:30
Theatre 2
Refer to pages 92-94 for abstracts

Chair: Tatsuya TANAKA (Japan)

P013 The outcome of bipolar electro-coagulation with lesionectomy in the treatment of epilepsy involving eloquent areas Feng ZHAI (China)

P014 Robotics in neurosurgical stereotactic interventions: Oblique intrainsular electrodes implanted of patients with epilepsy Afif AFIF (France)

P015 Predictive analysis of perioperative cognitive function in patients with hypothalamic hamartoma, who underwent surgery of stereotactic radiofrequency thermocoagulation Masaki SONODA (Japan)

P016 MRI negative patients with medial temporal lobe epilepsy were more effective to stereotactic radiofrequency thermocoagulation of amygdalohippocampal complex compared with MRI positive patients Quanjun ZHAO (China)

P017 Seizure onset and propagation in tuberous sclerosis: intracranial EEG analysis Lakshminarayanan KANNAN (Australia)

Basic Science and Genetics
Sunday 15th May; 15:00-16:00
Conference Hall A&B
Refer to pages 94-96 for abstracts

Chair: Xiaofeng YANG (China)

P018 Study of transplantation of neural stem cells in therapy of epilepsy in developing rats Yuanyuan DAI (China)

P019 MicroRNA-132 silencing decreases epileptogenesis via the P250GAP/Cdc42 signaling pathway Xue FAN (China)

P020 Targeting mammalian target of rapamycin down-regulates the expression of P-glycoprotein in a pharmacoresistant epilepsy rat model kindled by coriaria lactone Xiaosa CHI (China)

P021 Association of genetic and non-genetic factors with phenytoin-induced severe cutaneous adverse drug reactions in Thai patients Kittika YAMPAYON (Thailand)

P022 Predictions of regression of intellectual disability and measuring efficacy of medication in 286 Japanese cohort of Dravet syndrome with SCN1A missense and truncation mutations Atsushi ISHII (USA)

Clinical Neurophysiology and Neuroimaging
Sunday 15th May; 15:00-16:00
Theatre 1
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Chair: Ziyi CHEN (China)

P023 A novel model-based method for real-time detection of electrographic seizures Armen SARGSYAN (Australia)

P024 Cortical morphometric abnormalities in patients with ‘hot-water epilepsy’ K RAGHAVENDRA (India)

P025 Using maximum distributed peak point to detect baseline for automatic detection of HFOs Guoping REN (China)

P026 EEG functional connectivity characterization of focal vs generalized inter-ictal epileptiform discharges, and possible network implications in the prediction of ictal evolving patterns Alberto PINZON (USA)
PLATEFORM SESSIONS

P027  Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy may be a disorder of cortex rather than thalamus: An effective connectivity analysis
     Sung Eun KIM (South Korea)

Treatment and Epidemiology
Sunday 15th May; 15:00-16:00
Conference Hall C
Refer to pages 99-101 for abstracts

Chair: Leonor CABRAL-LIM (Philippines)

P028  Comparative long-term effectiveness research of the usual antiepileptic drugs as a monotherapy for focal epilepsy in adult patients
     Hui-Qin XU (China)

P029  High sensitivity C-reactive protein level as marker of atherosclerosis in epilepsy patients with first generation antiepileptic drugs
     Luh Ari INDRAWATI (Indonesia)

P030  Characteristics of early drug treatment for new-onset epilepsy in older persons
     Edward FAUGHT (USA)

P031  Acute symptomatic seizures in patients with acute ischemic stroke
     Se-Jin LEE (South Korea)

P032  Referral pattern for epilepsy surgery after evidence-based recommendations in India, a developing country perspective
     Ajay ASRANNA I.P. (India)

Paediatric Epileptology
Sunday 15th May; 16:30-17:30
Conference Hall C
Refer to pages 101-103 for abstracts

Chair: Heung Dong KIM (South Korea)

P033  GRIN2A mutations in epilepsy-aphasia spectrum disorders
     Yuehua ZHANG (China)

P034  The ketogenic diet in patients younger than 3 years old
     Se Hee KIM (South Korea)

P035  Precise epileptogenic zone location with stereotactic electroencephalography navigated by ROSA in patients with focal cortical dysplasia in children
     Changqing LIU (China)

P036  Risk factors for relapse of infant spasms after spasms-free
     Jian Min ZHONG (China)

P037  Comparison of radiological outcome of 7 days versus 28 days albendazole therapy along with steroid in patients with parenchymal neurocysticercosis with lesion load ≤ 5: a randomized control study
     Vijay KUMAR (India)

Status Epileptics
Sunday 15th May; 16:30-17:30
Room S228, level 2
Refer to pages 103-105 for abstracts

Chair: Wa Hou TAI (Macau)

P038  Analysis of 247 children with status epilepticus: Clinical features and prognosis
     Ji WANG (China)

P039  Status epilepticus is associated with cardiac ventricular abnormalities in children
     See Wai CHAN (USA)

P040  Status epilepticus in the elderly patients: A national data study in Thailand
     Somsak TIAMKAO (Thailand)

P041  Effect of continuous electroencephalography monitoring on clinical outcomes of status epilepticus
     Apinya JIRARAT (Thailand)

P042  Prevalence and characteristics of status epilepticus in patients with inflammatory etiology: Results from Korean initiative for status epilepticus registry
     Jung-Won SHIN (South Korea)
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Adult Epileptology
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p043 Clinical profile of acute seizures in elderly patients in a rural based medical teaching hospital in Western India
Soaham DESAI (India)

p044 EEG patterns and outcomes of severe exertion heatstroke
Thongdaeng FOONGYAI (Thailand)

p045 Risk of seizure relapse after antiepileptic drug withdrawal while seizure remission for at least more than two years in adult patients with focal epilepsy
Ru-Qian HE (China)

p046 Open-label, long-term extension study evaluating the safety and efficacy of adjunctive lacosamide in Chinese and Japanese adults with focal seizures: 1-year interim results
Y INOUE (Japan)

p047 Focal epileptogenic lesions in adult epilepsy patients with generalized epileptiform discharges
Dong Wook KIM (South Korea)

p048 Insula lobe and sudden unexpected death in epilepsy
Jia LI (China)

p049 The impact of revised 2011 ILAE classification of focal cortical dysplasia on a cohort of 260 consecutive refractory epileptic cases in southwest China
Jinmei LI (China)

p050 Analysis of a case: late-onset juvenile myoclonic epilepsy or frontal lobe epilepsy with myoclonus
WeiHong LIN (China)

p051 The characteristics of patients presenting with seizure at the onset of diagnosis of ischaemic stroke
Karen MA (Hong Kong)

p052 Levetiracetam preventing LTPS without cognitive change in a clinical trial
Sun MEI ZHEN (China)

p053 A case report on frontal lobe epilepsy with long interval and seizure phase during sleep
Hongmei MENG (China)

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Comorbidity in adults with epilepsy; a national study in Thailand
Sineenard PRANBOON (Thailand)

Effects of isoxylitones and its derivatives on the expression of MDR1 / P-glycoprotein in pharmaco-resistant temporal lobe epilepsy in PTZ-kindled mice
Mehwish TANVEER (Pakistan)

Clinical characteristics of non-convulsive status epilepticus (NCSE) in elderly patients
Maya TOJIMA (Japan)

Depth electrode investigation and focused laser thermal therapy for primary insular seizures
Qun WANG (China)

Increased expression of SNX27 in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy and a mouse model
Xuefeng WANG (China)

A case of a man diagnosed as Leucine-rich Glioma Inactivated protein 1 antibody associated limbic encephalitis with faciobrachial dystonic seizures during sleep: whose initial chief complaint is sleep disorder
Lifen YAO (China)

Predicting factors of quality of life in adult patients with epilepsy
Zhang YU TING (China)

Different analysis manners used in the comparative study of seizure remission rates: Variability and applicability
Qing-Yi ZENG (China)

Carbamazepine plasma level in drug resistant temporal lobe epilepsy patients: a pilot study
Astri BUDIKAYANTI (Indonesia)

Safety and tolerability of ketogenic diet used for the treatment of refractory childhood epilepsy: review of published prospective studies
Qianyun CAI (China)

Trends of oral antiepileptic drug treatment in a university hospital
Kanokwan CHAINIRUN (Thailand)
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p066 Decreasing platelet counts in a patient with refractory focal epilepsy initiating perampanel
Chunliang CHEN (Singapore)

p067 Increased risk of epileptic seizure and refractory epilepsy in PFO patients?
Lei CHEN (China)

p068 The effects of oxcarbazepine monotherapy on the sleep structure of partial epilepsy pediatric patients
Yanhui CHEN (China)

p069 Understanding challenges with patient adherence to anti-epileptic drugs in Australia
Mark COULSON (Australia)

p071 Phenytoin versus levetiracetam for seizure prophylaxis after brain injury - A meta analysis
Jiani LI (China)

p072 Seizure outcomes and tolerability of generic versus branded antiepileptic drugs (AEDs)
Chusak LIMOTAI (Thailand)

p073 Phenytoin-induced drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms syndrome: case series
Gogor MEISADONA (Indonesia)

p074 Influence on lipid metabolism for epilepsy patients using antiepileptic drugs
Takahiro MITSUEDA-ONO (Japan)

p075 Trends of intravenous antiepileptic drugs used in patients with epilepsy at a University Hospital, Thailand
Thanida NUNTASAEN (Thailand)

p076 The comparison of body mass index, level of lipid profile, liver function test, and HbA1c, according to duration of valproic acid and combination treatment in epilepsy patients
Ibnu PUTRA (Indonesia)

p077 Serum levels of Folate in people with epilepsy using first generation anti-epileptic drugs
Henry RIVANTO SOFYAN (Indonesia)

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p078 Nonconvulsive status epilepticus presented as lamotrigine-induced paradoxical seizure aggravation
Sook Young ROH (South Korea)

p079 Behavioral effects and somnolence due to Levetiracetam versus Oxcarbazepine - a retrospective comparison study of North Indian patients with refractory epilepsy
Garima SHUKLA (India)

p080 Efficacy of perampanel in intractable seizures
Somsak TIAMKAO (Thailand)

p081 Pharmacist’s role regarding management of drug related problems in epilepsy clinic, tertiary care hospital in Thailand
Supinya TUNTAPAKUL (Thailand)

p082 Idiosyncratic interactions between the ketogenic diet and valproic acid: a case series
David WANG (USA)

p083 Availability of anticonvulsant medications in the national health care system of Sri Lanka
Jithangi WANIGASINGHE (Sri Lanka)

p084 Vigabatrin therapy for epilepsy in children with tuberous sclerosis complex: an analysis of 25 cases in mainland China
Lily ZHANG (China)

Basic Sciences
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Qianyun CAI (China)

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Yang-Mei CHEN (China)

p087 The enhancement of the anticonvulsant effect of diazepam by chronic administration of vitamin B1 in pentylentetrazole induced seizure in mice
Sheida FARASHBANDY (Iran, Islamic Republic of)

p088 Anti-epileptic drug combination interactions in an In Vitro seizure model
Chris FRENCH (Australia)
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p089  Rexamining the effects of phenytoin on voltage gated sodium channels - roles of two types of “slow” inactivation  
Chris FRENCH (Australia)

p090  Cellular function in Seizures rats under exposure of transcranial magnetic stimulation  
Babak KHODAIJE (Iran, Islamic Republic of)

p091  An experimental laboratory research: role of serotonin in inhibiting partial seizure in people with epilepsy who seek health to traditional healer  
Kurnia KUSUMASTUTI (Indonesia)

p093  Rapamycin protects sepsis-induced cognitive impairment in mouse hippocampus by enhancing autophagy  
Wenyu LIU (China)

p094  Essential oil from Aconitum cochleare modulates the gene expression of BDNF, TrkB and oxidative stress parameters in a mouse model of epileptogenesis with safe toxicity profile  
Saima Mahmood MALHI (Pakistan)

p095  Understanding the role of increased level of cytokines, adhesion molecules in maximal electroshock induced seizures in experimental model of rheumatoid arthritis using complete Freund’s adjuvant  
Bikash MEDHI (India)

p096  Preventive effect of levetiracetam on posttraumatic epilepsy in a posttraumatic epilepsy (PTE) model induced by ferric chloride  
Jia MEI JUAN (China)

p097  Development of mechanisms of ketogenic diet action  
Xu QINLAN (China)

p098  Isoxylitones prevents changes in levels of BDNF and c-fos mRNA and proteins in the cortex, hippocampus and thalamus of mice undergoing kindling: implications for antiepileptogenic properties  
Shabana SIMJEE (Pakistan)

p099  L-alpha-glycerophosphorylcholine enhances hippocampal neurogenesis and cognitive function in pilocarpine seizure-induced neuronal death and cognitive impairment  
Hong Ki SONG (South Korea)

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p100  The expression pattern of TRAF6 and TAK1 in pilocarpine induced epileptic rats  
Qi TIAN (China)

p101  Determination of cytokines in children and adolescents with refractory epilepsy  
Anannit VISUDTIBHAN (Thailand)

p102  Orexins and epilepsy  
Qun WANG (China)

p103  MBD5/Mbd5 regulated UBE3A/Ube3a expression through affecting histone modification  
Yi Min WANG (China)

p104  Mitophagy in refractory temporal lobe epilepsy: a preliminary research  
Meng-Qian WU (China)

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Yuan WU (China)

p107  Short-term lead exposure reduces chemical seizure threshold in mice  
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p108  Inhibition of the small GTPase CDC42 in regulation of epileptic-seizure in rats  
Yujiao ZHANG (China)

p109  The effect of P2X3 receptor on neurotransmission in hippocampus of epileptic rats  
Xin ZHOU (China)

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Runshi GAO (China)

p111  Changes in cardiovascular autonomic function in patients with newly diagnosed epilepsy  
Rajesh Kumar GOIT (Nepal)

p112  Comparison in detection of epileptiform abnormalities in early versus late EEG among children with first unprovoked seizure: a longitudinal study  
Jayashankar KAUSHIK (India)
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Masako KINOSHITA (Japan)

p114 Case study of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the motor
cortex for thalamic pain
Hua LIN (China)

p115 The distribution of interictal, preictal and postictal high frequency activities
and their relationship with surgical outcome in partial epilepsy
Chae Jung PARK (South Korea)

p116 The characteristic and threshold of afterdischarges (ADs) caused by electrical
cortical stimulation
Zhiwei REN (China)

p117 Neuro physiologic peculiarities in idiopathic and symptomatic epilepsy
Nazakat K. RUIZIMOVA (Uzbekistan)

p118 Quantitative MRI assessment of the differences in lateralization of language-related
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Azamatjon UMAROV (Uzbekistan)

p119 Giant somatosensory evoked magnetic field (SSEF) in patients with progressive
myoclonic epilepsy (PME): MEG based assessment
Jayabal VELMURUGAN (India)

p120 Temporal and spatial characteristics of inter-ictal and ictal high frequency
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Jayabal VELMURUGAN (India)

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in temporal lobe epilepsy
Di WANG (China)

EEG
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Maria Teresa CRUZ (Philippines)

p124 Role of interictal electroencephalography in predicting seizure relapse, a
promising result: Report from a tertiary care centre, north India
Biplab DAS (India)

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p125 The analysis of clinical symptoms and EEG: a children with anti-NMDAR
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and seizures
Yao LIFEN (China)

p126 Prevalence and predictors of subclinical seizures during scalp video-EEG
monitoring in patients with epilepsy
Shan WANG (China)

p127 Analysis of the efficacy and electroencephalogram by transcutaneous vagus
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Aihua LIU (China)

p128 The cost analysis of electroencephalography in a university hospital
Saengjan NAJAKHUN (Thailand)

p129 EEG changes in 3p25.3 syndrome: a case report and comparison with reported
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Ali AL OTAIBI (Saudi Arabia)

p130 Comparative study on Scalp EEG between before and after hemispherotomy
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Wen WANG (China)

p131 The clinical and EEG characteristics of anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis in 12 cases
Yuan WU (China)

p132 Association of electroencephalogram patterns with mortality in patients
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in Lao PDR: Preliminary results
Phetvongsinh CHIVORAKOUN (Lao People’s Democratic Republic)

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p135  Etiology of epilepsy in the tropical region of China: a study based on hospital
       Qifu LI (China)

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       Jmk MURTHY (India)

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p139  Mutational characterization of common epilepsy genes in Indian subjects
       with epilepsy and intellectual disability
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       sclerosis (HS)
       Vikas DHIMAN (India)

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       by secondary analyses of GWAS data
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p143  Association of HLA-A and B alleles and carbamazepine-induced Stevens-Johnson
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       with cereboretinal microangiopathy with calcification and cysts (CRMCC)
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       Chinese pedigree with familial cortical myoclonic tremor with epilepsy
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p146  CHD2 mutations in Chinese children with epilepsy and intellectual/
       developmental disabilities
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p147  The study of the relationship between HLA-A, -B, -DRB1 monoploid and
       adverse reaction induced by anti-epileptic drugs
       Xintong WU (China)

p148  Making a genetic diagnosis in refractory epilepsy - why bother?
       Maggie YAU (Hong Kong)

p149  IQSEC2 mutations in Chinese children caused epilepsy and intellectual/
       developmental disabilities
       Yujia ZHANG (China)

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       antiepileptic drugs- a case control study
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       Stanzin LADOL (India)

p153  Pharmacological effects of dehydroeiandrosterone (DHEA): It restores gliosis
       and up regulates glutamate transporters in epilepsy
       Monika MISHRA (India)

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       Ting Ting WANG (China)

p155  The expression of HCN1, GABA\textsubscript{A}α1, A2a in the human brain with refractory epilepsy
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       Ryosuke HANAYA (Japan)

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       stereoelectroencephalographic recording
       Michael LANG (USA)

p159  Impact of trajectory planning with susceptibility weighted imaging for
       intracranial electrode implantation
       Michael LANG (USA)

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       memory in mesial temporal epilepsy: Preliminary findings
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p162  Resting state functional networks in epilepsy: recent advances in
       magnetoencephalography studies
       Jiechuan REN (China)

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       Gavin P WINSTON (United Kingdom)

p164  Functional Connectivity in patients with juvenile myclonic epilepsy:
       MEG-based Brain Network
       Yao XINGQI (China)

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       neurology clinics: an audit
       Catherine Anne COX (Singapore)

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       girl: Her journey towards recovery
       Maria Teresa CRUZ (Philippines)

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       Kumarpillai GOPUKUMAR (India)

p171  McGurk effect in left and right hemispheric epilepsy
       Ravish KENI (India)

p172  Visual, auditory verbal and logical memory functions and depression in
       children with refractory mesial temporal sclerosis (MTS)
       Shobha NANDAVAR (India)

p173  The impact of postoperative outcomes on neuropsychological tests in
       patients with intractable temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE)
       Toshiaki OTSUBO (Japan)

p174  Some aspects of neuro-psychological development in children with
       post-stroke epilepsy
       Furkat SAMADOV (Uzbekistan)

p175  Analysis of cognitive function in refractory frontal epilepsy based on
       electroencephalogram
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p176  Depressive symptoms and motor, attention and executive functions in children
       with refractory mesial temporal sclerosis (MTS)
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p177  Lateral and gender differences in short-term effects of anterior temporal
       lobectomy on cognitive function of temporal lobe epilepsy patients
       Siyu WANG (China)
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Rano B. AZIZOVA (Uzbekistan)

p179 Interrelation of cognitive potentials and neuroimmunologic values in epilepsy
Rano B. AZIZOVA (Uzbekistan)

p180 The values of P300 cognitive potentials in cases of idiopathic and symptomatic forms of epilepsy
Rano B. AZIZOVA (Uzbekistan)

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Sesmi BETRIS (Indonesia)

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Mike KT CHEUNG (Hong Kong)

p183 Quality of epilepsy health care in Hong Kong from patients’ perspective
Mike KT CHEUNG (Hong Kong)

p184 The effects of reducing seizure activity in Mozart music play more than a sound stimulation
Po-Ching CHOU (Taiwan, Republic of China)

p185 Spot “Epilepsy” through canvas
Sanjaya FERNANDO (Sri Lanka)

p186 Excessive daytime sleepiness in epilepsy patients and related factors
Ismi Adhanisa HAMDANI (Indonesia)

p187 Autoimmune encephalitis in Hong Kong: A retrospective study of clinical characteristics and outcomes
Ting Hin Adrian HUI (Hong Kong)

p188 A case of refractory seizure with cognitive impairment due to anti-GABA encephalitis
Ting Hin Adrian HUI (Hong Kong)

p189 A study on the self-management behavior among persons with epilepsy in HK and its implications for health and social care services
Anchor TF HUNG (Hong Kong)

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Shuang WANG (China)

p191 Neuropathology of patients with refractory epilepsy in a tertiary referral center in Hong Kong. A review of 55 cases
Amanda KAN (Hong Kong)

p193 Frequent rhabdomyolysis in anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis
Jung-Ah LIM (South Korea)

p194 Symptomatic epileptic seizure in neurointensive care unit
Nino LOBIANIDZE (Georgia)

p195 Characteristics of cognitive impairments in idiopathic epilepsy
Nazakat K. RUZIMOVA (Uzbekistan)

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p198 Serum matrix metalloproteinase-2: a potential biomarker for diagnosis of epilepsy
Rui WANG (China)

p199 “Cocktail” therapy can repair early hippocampal damage (functional changes) in epilepsy patients
Wei-Min WANG (China)

p200 Long-term lipid profile in patient taking ketogenic diet/ modified Atkin’s diet
Karen YAM (Hong Kong)

p201 The effect of cathodal transcranial direct current stimulation in one patient with refractory epilepsy after surgery failure
Dongju YANG (South Korea)

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   Lixin CAI (China)

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   Mario CHAK (Hong Kong)

p205 The clinical audit of seizure outcome and side effect of ketogenic diet or modified atkins diet in refractory paediatric epilepsy in regional referral center in HKSAR
   Mario CHAK (Hong Kong)

p206 Paroxysmal non-epileptic events in Rett syndrome
   Chew Thye CHOONG (Singapore)

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   Anh Tuan DANG (Vietnam)

p208 Hippocampal malrotation: Is It epileptogenic?
   Özgür DUMAN (Turkey)

p209 cEEG findings and outcomes in children with alteration of consciousness: preliminary report of a prospective observational study
   Thitiporn FANGSAAD (Thailand)

p210 High IL-1RA plasma level as protective factor in Balinese children with idiopathic generalized epilepsy
   Anna Marita GELGEL (Indonesia)

p213 Histone deacetylase inhibitor SAHA attenuates post-seizures hippocampal microglia TLR4 / MYD88 signaling and regulates TLR4 gene expression via histone acetylation
   Qing-Peng HU (China)

p214 Analysis of effectiveness of surgical treatment and predictive factors for prognosis in children with epileptic spasms
   Taoyun JI (China)

p215 KCNT1 mutations in Chinese children with epilepsy and intellectual/developmental disabilities
   Yuwu JIANG (China)

p216 Clinical study of levetiracetam and phenobarbital in the treatment of neonatal seizures
   Li JIE (China)

p217 Associate factors for frontal lobe dysfunctions in children with frontal lobe epilepsy
   Hideaki KANEMURA (Japan)

p218 Mesial temporal lobe epilepsy in a patient with Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
   Joon Won KANG (South Korea)

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RESEARCH SESSION ABSTRACTS

RO01 Basis of loss of consciousness in absence epilepsy using simultaneous EEG-fMRI
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Purpose: Despite the 3Hz spike and wave discharges (GSWDs), an impairment of consciousness (IOC) occurs only after about 4 seconds (ictal GSWD - IctGSWD). We evaluated the epileptic networks associated with IOC in comparison to the GSWDs lasting less than 4 seconds (Interictal - IIGSWD).

Method: 18 subjects (age:11±4.4years,M:F=8:10, CAE:JAE=14:4) were recruited for simultaneous EEG-fMRI recording. 14 patients had EEG abnormalities (22-IIGSWDs and 18-IctGSWDs). The data were preprocessed in FMRIIB software library. IIGSWD and IctGSWD networks were derived using FEAT GLM. Group MELODIC ICA was used to derive the disease specific networks and other resting state networks. Subject specific networks were later segregated using Dual Regression.

Subsequently, IctGSWD and IIGSWD network correlation was run using MATLAB ‘corrcoef’ function to derive statistically significant correlated networks. Corrected for multiple comparisons, a p value >0.05 was taken as significant.

Results: IIGSWDs showed thalamic and midline frontal region activation, while IctGSWD involved larger areas of dorsofrontal cortices, precuneus, PCC and other areas correlating with dorsal attention network, salience network, default mode network and frontotemporal networks. MELODIC ICA was able to segregate 2 disease specific ICs which correlated with the GSWD network identified on FEAT (r =0.6±0.16).

Conclusion: The GSWD related network was present and had very little variability, allowing for generating disease specific mask to study disease pathology. IctGSWD related networks correlated with the RSNs associated with attention & consciousness, giving us a newer insight about affection of overall functional networks.

RO02 Use of antiepileptic drugs and risk of dyslipidemia: a large-scale cross-sectional study
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Purpose: To evaluate the influence of antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) on lipid levels in adult epilepsy patients.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed blood data of 5,053 patients with epilepsy (2,742 males and 2,311 females aged 20 to 94 years) who underwent measurement of serum cholesterol and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol between January 2007 and December 2014. The patients were classified into 3 groups: Group I without AED treatment, Group II using non-enzyme inducing AEDs, and Group III taking enzyme inducing AEDs (phenytoin (PHT), phenobarbital (PB), and carbamazepine (CBZ)). As a marker of dyslipidemia, the level of non-HDL-cholesterol was calculated by subtracting HDL-cholesterol from total cholesterol. The study protocol was approved by the ethical committee of National Epilepsy Center (Shizuoka, Japan).

Results: The mean non-HDL-C level of groups I, II, and III was 124, 130, and 138 mg/dL, respectively. In group III, patients using CBZ had a higher non-HDL-C level than patients taking PHT or PB. When a non-HDL-C level exceeding 180 mg/dL was defined as dyslipidemia, the adjusted odds ratio (OR) for use of CBZ was 2.6 (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.8 to 3.8). Among non-inducers, use of valproic acid (VPA) was also associated with a high risk of dyslipidemia (OR: 2.1; 95%CI: 1.4 to 3.2). An elevated non-HDL-C level was associated with increasing age, increasing BMI, and male gender, and use of inducers enhanced the risk of dyslipidemia.

Conclusion: We recommend that the non-HDL-C level should be monitored routinely when patients are using VPA and/or inducers, especially CBZ. Although CBZ and VPA are both first-line AEDs for focal and generalized epilepsy, these agents should be prescribed by taking patient characteristics such as age, gender, and obesity into consideration.
Efficacy and safety of adjunctive lacosamide for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in Chinese and Japanese adults: a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study

DU X1, INOUE Y2, LIAO W3, MENG H4, WANG X5, WANG W6, ZHOU L7, ZHANG L8, TOGO O9, TENNIGKEI F10, HONG Z11

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Purpose: To explore the optimal timing of antiepileptic drug (AEDs) discontinuation in adult patients with focal epilepsy

Results: The optimal timing of AEDs discontinuation was 3 years after seizure remission.

Conclusions: Adjunctive lacosamide (400 and 200mg/day) was efficacious in reducing POS frequency in Chinese and Japanese patients with a safety and tolerability profile consistent with previous trials.

Funding: UCB Pharma-sponsored.

Efficacy and safety of adjunctive lacosamide for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in Chinese and Japanese adults: a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study

DU X1, INOUE Y2, LIAO W3, MENG H4, WANG X5, WANG W6, ZHOU L7, ZHANG L8, TOGO O9, TENNIGKEI F10, HONG Z11

Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China, 1The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Harbin, China, 2UCB Pharma, Shanghai, China, 3Shizuoka Institute of Epilepsy and Neurological Disorders, Shizuoka, Japan, 4UCB Pharma, Tokyo, Japan, 5UCB Pharma, Monheim am Rhein, Germany, 6Huashan Hospital, Shanghai, China

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Funding: UCB Pharma-sponsored.
PO07
Can ictal-MEG accurately localize the epileptogenic zone?
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Purpose: The objective of this study was to determine if an ictal-MEG study added useful information towards delineating the epileptogenic and/or the ictal-onset zone.

Method: Patients with DRE routinely undergo Video-EEG (VEEG) monitoring, MRI-brain (epilepsy protocol), ictal and interictal SPECT, FDG-PET and MEG as part of presurgical evaluation. Out of 310 patients who underwent MEG, 37 had a seizure during the MEG study. Ictal and interictal-MEG data were analyzed by both MEG- and CURF-based software by different technologists blinded to each other’s results. The VEEG localization was done by an epileptologist independently, PET and SPECT reported by nuclear medicine specialists blinded to other results. Concordance of the ictal-MEG localization with the lesion on MRI was checked; if substrate-negative on MRI, concordance with SPECT and/or PET was noted.

Results: Most seizures were focal (30), only 7 patients had secondary generalizations. Inter-ictal data of all 37 showed abnormal findings in the form of either spikes, sharp or slow waves and source analysis done with equivalent current dipole model showed focal clustering in 29 out of 37 patients who got convulsions during acquisition. Ictal findings were concordant with the MRI in 85% of those with an abnormal MRI substrate. In those with no substrate in the MRI (14), ictal MEG was concordant with the ictal-onset zone on scalp EEG in 50%, with SISCOM in 50% and with PET in 63%. MEG done again in 5 patients in the latter group, and found consistent with the previous MEG cluster. Inter-ictal and ictal-MEG data were convergent in their clusters to about 68%.

Conclusion: Ictal-MEG is useful in localizing the ictal-onset zone in the presurgical evaluation of DRE-patients.

PO08
Epilepsy interaction with behavior, emotions & learning
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Background: Epilepsy is more common in people with developmental/ learning disabilities than in the general population. Likewise many children with epilepsy are likely to present with spectrum of psychosocial, behavioral or emotional problems and the aetiology of this is multifactorial. The way they cope with psychological difficulties and the way they adapt to neurological handicap is still being challenging yet also a rewarding experience. We will discuss the difficulties we face as clinicians when we look after people with a high level of needs. We will share with you our personal practice and experience in providing specialist service for children and young people with epilepsy and developmental disabilities at the secondary and tertiary levels.

PO09
Breastfeeding initiation, duration and exclusivity among Chinese mothers with epilepsy: A retro-prospective study in a developing country
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1West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Department of Neurology, Chengdu, China

Purpose: to) estimate the breastfeeding initiation, duration, and exclusivity rates, as well as common reasons for early weaning among Chinese mothers with epilepsy; b) identify their potential perinatal correlations with selected sociodemographic and clinical factors.

Method: a detailed investigation was conducted in China using a semi-structured questionnaire from December 2013 to May 2015. Data about breastfeeding behaviors, sociodemographic, obstetric, and epileptic and perinatal variables were collected from 281 Chinese mothers with epilepsy. Descriptive analysis, followed by univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses, was applied to analyze the data from this survey.

Results: the breastfeeding initiation rate among participant mothers with epilepsy was 59.4%. At 3 months, any breastfeeding rate was 49.5% and exclusive breastfeeding rate was 36.3%. At 6 months, about one third (33.1%) of mothers with epilepsy kept breastfeeding their babies and 12.8% of neonatal infants were exclusively breastfed. During lactation, fear of potential AEDs exposure via breastfeeding, frequent seizure onset, and insufficient breast milk supply were the most common reasons for early breastfeeding cessation. Participant mothers with epilepsy who lived in rural areas or had term delivery were inclined to breastfeed their babies. And mothers who lived in rural areas or have gestational non-active epilepsy were more likely to have long-term breastfeeding. Non-polytherapy is of benefit to all described breastfeeding behaviors.

Conclusion: Chinese mothers with epilepsy have lower prevalence of eligible breastfeeding behaviors compared to general population. Good seizure control and optimal therapy during gestation and lactation were to the benefit of breastfeeding implementation. Targeted intervention programs enhancing antenatal care services and breastfeeding consultation are needed for this specific group.

PO10
Factors affecting the employability in people with epilepsy (PWE)
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1University of Malaya, Medicine, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2University of Malaya, Social and Preventive Medicine, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Purpose: This study aimed to examine demographic, clinical and psychological factors associated with employability in PWE.

Method: Clinical, demographic and psychosocial details were collected through self-administered questionnaire at neurology clinic in University of Malaya Medical Center, Malaysia. The psychological measures were Work Self-Determination Index (WSDI), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (SES), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPPS), and Quality Of Life In Epilepsy (QOLIE-31). Employability was measured using employment ratio, with a ratio ≥90% (ER90) classified as high employability.

Results: Of 146 participants, the mean age was 34.40 (SD 10.89), 52% female, 50.7% Chinese, 50% single and 55.6% had tertiary education and more than half had high employability (64.4%). A majority of participants had focal epilepsy (72.6%), with mean seizure frequency of 14.90/year (SD 45.82). Variables that significantly distinguished high employability group included seizure type, ability to work (indicated by education level, work performance affected by seizures, ability to travel independently and ability to cope with stress at), lower self-perceived stigma (ESS), higher self-determination (WSDI), self-esteem (SES), perceived social support (MSPPS), and family overprotection. Those with high employability reported a better quality of life measured by QOLIE-31 (mean 59.30 ± SD 13.79) compared to those with low employability (mean 54.18 ± SD 12.98). Regression analysis showed that education level (OR 3.42, CI: 1.461 - 7.999), self-determination (WSDI; OR 1.087, CI: 1.012 - 1.168), family overprotection (OR 0.76, CI: 0.610 - 0.947), and seizure type (OR 0.24, CI: 0.079 - 0.731) were predictive of employability in PWE. Furthermore, there was no evidence in mediation on causal chain among the variables (WSDI and tertiary education level) and high employability (ER90%, dependent variable).

Conclusion: Demographic factor (education level), clinical factor (seizure type) and psychological factors (work self-determination and family overprotection) were important factors affecting the employability in PWE.

PO11
Epilepsy, interictal psychopathology and vitamin D3 levels - Are they related?
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1J.J.M. Medical College, Psychiatry, Davangere, India

Purpose: To measure Vitamin D3 levels in patients having epilepsy with interictal psychopathology, without psychopathology & healthy controls, and assess its relationship to epilepsy & psychopathology.

Method: This is a hospital based cross sectional study. The sample consisted of group 46 patients having interictal psychopathology, 40 epilepsy patients without psychopathology and 50 healthy controls. Sociodemographic data of the three groups and illness-related variables in patients were elicited after taking informed consent. Vitamin D3 levels were assessed in all three groups and compared. The relationship between severity of low levels of vitamin D3, sociodemographic & illness related variables was analysed among the groups.

Results: Data was analysed using SPSS 22.0. Vitamin D3 levels were in deficiency range for all the three groups (≤ 20 ng/ml). Significant gender difference in Vitamin D3 levels (less in females than males) was present in patients than controls. Muslim controlled had significantly lower Vitamin D3 levels than Hindu controls. Vitamin D3 levels were significantly lower in the patients with interictal psychopathology as compared to controls and patients not having psychopathology (t=14.667, df=73.8, p<0.05). Despite significantly longer duration of exposure to sunlight as compared to controls (138.0 ±123.66 vs 44.6±70.45; t=4.594, p< 0.00). Vitamin D3 levels in patients were negatively correlated with age, frequency, duration of illness & treatment and number of drugs used while exposure to sunlight was positively correlated. Patients with interictal psychopathology having deficiency of Vitamin D3 (Vitamin D3 < 20 ng/ml) were significantly older and less educated than those having insufficiency of vitamin D3/Vitamin D3 - 20 to 30 ng/ml.

Conclusion: Norms for deficiency/ insufficiency for Indian population may need revision. Vitamin D deficiency may result in...
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**PLATEFORM SESSION ABSTRACTS**

**PO12**

**Positive psychology interventions for neurological disorders: a systematic review**

**LAI S T1, LIM K S1, TAN C T1, LOW W T2**

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**Purpose:** Happiness is a psychological state that reflects on individual’s experience of positive feelings and life satisfaction, which is often a neglected concept in the healthcare climate. In the realm of neurological diseases, happiness can diminish via direct physical damage or a reaction towards poor prognosis. Beyond treatment aspects of symptomology, positive psychology (PoP) addresses how the scientific study of well-being promotes health. This systematic review aimed to synthesize the evidence of using positive psychology interventions (PPI) in this population. From the review evidence, we also aimed to explore whether the benefits can be extrapolated to epilepsy patients.

**Method:** PPI interventions (PPI) are defined as therapies or intentional activities aimed at cultivating positive thoughts, feelings and behaviors. The electronic databases included PUBMED, EMBASE, MEDLINE, PSYCINFO, and secondary search dated from [Jan 1980 - Dec 2015]. Studies reporting the use of (PPI) in neurological populations were independently assessed and screened by three reviewers using review-specific criteria.

**Results:** Of the 661 articles identified through databases, 16 studies were finally included in this review. Five groups of therapies were found: mindfulness-based approaches, written expression of positive emotions, meaning-making interventions, creative-expressive therapy and cognitive-based approaches. Findings revealed these interventions promoted positive changes in neurological diseases, in which patients reported enhanced quality of life, fewer symptoms distress, and reduction in depressive symptoms. Coverage has been limited in epilepsy; however, patients with epilepsy (PWE) have benefited from such holistic therapy in terms of coping and managing the course of their disease. Nevertheless, the disparity of the interventions and some methodological issues limit the outcomes.

**Conclusion:** PPIs were shown to promote well-being across various neurological disorders, but the widespread recognition has not extended to the epilepsy community.

**PO13**

**The outcome of bipolar electro-coagulation with lesionectomy in the treatment of epilepsy involving eloquent areas**

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**Purpose:** Although resection of an epileptogenic region is the main procedure of epilepsy surgery, epileptogenic areas in functionally critical areas can be approached in that manner. We demonstrated previously that Bipolar Electro-Coagulation on Functional Cortex (BCFC) is a safe and effective approach for epilepsy involving eloquent areas. Here we report the results of BCFC with lesionectomy for patients whose epileptogenic foci are partially overlapped with eloquent areas.

**Method:** 50 patients involving eloquent areas who underwent lesionectomy combined with BCFC between March 2007 to March 2013 were retrospectively reviewed with regard to seizure and neurololgic outcome.

**Results:** Follow up 24-54 months, averaged 36 months. Engel class I outcome was achieved in 25 (50%) patients, class II in 10 (20%), class III in 9 (18%) and class IV in 6 (12%); 6 (12%) patients developed mild hemiparesis. All these complications were recovered within 1-12 months.

**Conclusion:** BCFC with lesionectomy is a safe and effective operation to treat epilepsy involving eloquent areas. Compared with lesionectomy with MST, the outcome of BCFC with lesionectomy is similar, but the complication is less.

**PO14**

**Robotics in neurosurgical stereotactic interventions: Oblique intrasural electrodes implanted of patients with epilepsy**

**ASIF A1,2**

1Lyon 1 University, Neurosurgery A, Neurological Hospital, Lyon, France, 2Department of Anatomy, INSERM U 1028, Pain Center, Pierre Wertheimer Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France

**Objective:** This study is to investigate: The feasibility, the safety and the utility of chronic deep electrodes stereotactically implanted by a robotic arm in the insular cortex of patients suffering from drug refractory focal epilepsy.

**Methods:** A total number of 32 based on neurosurgical stereotactic interventions: Oblique intrasural electrodes implanted of patients with epilepsy AFSE A1,2

1Lyon 1 University, Neurosurgery A, Neurological Hospital, Lyon, France, 2Department of Anatomy, INSERM U 1028, Pain Center, Pierre Wertheimer Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France

**Objective:** This study is to investigate: The feasibility, the safety and the utility of chronic deep electrodes stereotactically implanted by a robotic arm in the insular cortex of patients suffering from drug refractory focal epilepsy.

**Results:** After 24-83 months follow-up, 54.69% (70/127) of patients were in Engel class I-III, with 32.28% (41/127) of patients in Engel class I. A total of 50.00% (30/60) of patients in the MRI-negative group became seizure-free after treatment, but only 16.42% (11/67) of cases in the MRI-positive group were seizure-free at the time of follow-up. A

**PO15**

**Predictive analysis of perioperative cognitive function in patients with hypotalamic hamartoma, who underwent surgery of stereotactic radiofrequency thermoacoagulation**

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**Purpose:** Hallmark of hypotalamic hamartoma (HH) syndrome is gelastic seizure. Additionally, over half of the patients report cognitive impairment referred to as epileptic encephalopathy. But the pathophysiological mechanism of epileptic encephalopathy was still unclear. To clarify its nature, we statistically analyzed pre- and postoperative profiles of cognitive function from our clinical records.

**Method:** We retrospectively reviewed consecutive 91 patients with HH who underwent stereotactic radiofrequency thermoacoagulation (SRT) for medically intractable gelastic seizures between October 1997 and December 2014 in our institution. The patients were examined with WAIS-III, WISC-III or Tanai-Waismann Intelligence Scale and categorized into WAIS/WISC group (n=66), junior group (n=13) and elder group of T-B group (n=13) based on neurosurgical examination and the age at surgery. Clinical features among each groups and difference between pre- and postoperative cognitive function were statistically compared. Stepwise multiple regression analyses were performed to evaluate independent predictive factors for preoperative cognitive function and the percentage postoperative change of IQ in WAIS/WISC group.

**Results:** Eighty six patients (95%) were followed up at 1 year following SRT, and 58 (67 %) patients achieved complete seizure freedom at postoperative 1 year. The patients in all groups had significantly improved cognitive function following surgery. Multiple linear regressions analysis of preoperative cognitive function revealed that the generalized paroxysms (p < 0.001) were negative predictor and that intra-type HP (p = 0.001) were positive that for preoperative full IQ. Moreover, multiple linear regressions revealed that preoperative IQ (p < 0.001) and the duration of non-gelastic seizures (p = 0.020) were negative predictors to postoperative cognitive change rate.

**Conclusion:** Our results of predictive analysis of pre- and postoperative cognitive function provide a robust evidence to encourage the patients with HH and their families to challenge early surgical intervention for achievement of better cognitive outcome.

**PO16**

**MRI negative patients with medial temporal lobe epilepsy are more effective to stereotactic radiofrequency thermoacoagulation of amygdalohippocampal complex compared with MRI positive patients**

**ZHAD O1**

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**Purpose:** To explore the therapeutic efficacy of deep electrode-guided stereotactic radiofrequency thermoacoagulation (RFTC) of the amygdalohippocampal complex for the treatment of intractable medial temporal lobe epilepsy (MTLE) between MRI negative and positive patients.

**Method:** A total of 127 cases of MTLE were retrospectively studied after deep-electrode-guided RFTC of the amygdalohippocampal complex. A preoperative MRI scan (T1, T2, Flair sequence) was performed in all patients, in which 67 cases were positive for brain lesions and 60 cases were negative.

**Results:** After 24-83 months follow-up, 54.69% (70/127) of patients were in Engel class I-III, with 32.28% (41/127) of patients in Engel class I. A total of 50.00% (30/60) of patients in the MRI-negative group became seizure-free after treatment, but only 16.42% (11/67) of cases in the MRI-positive group were seizure-free at the time of follow-up. A
Seizure onset and propagation in tuberous sclerosis: intracranial EEG analysis

Purpose: Uncertainties exist about epileptogenic substrate(s), underlying mechanisms of seizure generation and seizure propagation patterns in tuberous sclerosis (TSC). We aimed to describe spatio-temporal electrophysiological patterns of seizure onset and propagation on intracranial EEG (EEG) in children with TSC.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of EEG in 10 children with TSC, who had ictal recordings from concurrent surface and depth electrodes sampling two or more tubers, was performed. Electrode contacts in relation to tuber centre, tuber rim and perituberal cortex were determined. Patient specific bipolar montages were reformatted with tuber centre, tuber rim and perituberal cortex channels. Interictal epileptiform discharges (IEDs) and ictal rhythms were analysed for location, field, morphology, rhythmicity, latencies and temporal dispersion. Quantitative EEG (QEEG) signal analyses (pairwise cross-correlation and root-upper-time power (RTP) analysis) were performed in a subgroup.

Results: Patients were aged 2-13 years (median 3.8). 15 electro-clinically distinct seizure types (EDS) were recorded. Seizure onset was within a single tuber, in the tuber centre with or without involvement of tuber rim; perituberal cortex was not involved in seizure onset. Cross-correlation analysis confirmed this. 9/15 seizure onset tubers showed continuous, periodic IEDs on an attenuated background. Seizure onset were recorded from 15/33 tubers with independent IEDs, but none of the seven tubers with only propagated IEDs and none of the eight tubers with no IEDs (p<0.001). Stereotyped seizure propagation from tuber-to-tuber was observed in 10/15 IEDs. Propagated ictal rhythms were indistinguishable from seizure onset rhythms. Intraictal activation of distinct ictal rhythms were noted during seizure propagation in 6/10 EDS. RTP analysis demonstrated the spatial and temporal seizure propagation dynamics quantitatively.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that seizures arise in the tuber centre and not in perituberal cortex, that continuous periodic IEDs recorded on an attenuated background indicate epileptogenic tubers, and that tuber-to-tuber seizure propagation could potentially lead to false localisation.
Abstract Book

Acknowledgements: Values in regression analysis because of quasi-complete separation. Whereas increased the risk of PHT-induced DRESS/HSS (adjusted OR = 11.60, syndrome with Predictions of regression of intellectual disability and measuring efficacy of medication in 286 Japanese cohort of Dravet P022 may be informative in guiding add-on therapy protocols.

Conclusion: The final regression model showed that in specific phenotype analysis, HLA-B*13:01 was strongly associated with PHT-induced DRESS/HSS (adjusted OR = 18.84, p = 4.97×10^-4). In addition, CYP2C9*3 and omeprazole co-medicated increased the risk of PHT-induced DRESS/HSS (adjusted OR = 11.60, p = 0.030; adjusted OR = 5.38, p = 0.034, respectively). Moreover, HLA-B*56:02 or 56:04 associated with PHT-induced DRESS/HSS but couldn’t be calculated actually statistical values in regression analysis because of quasi-complete separation. Whereas CYP2C9*3 and HLA-B*13:01 were associated only with specific phenotype analysis, HLA-B*13:01 (adjusted OR = 22.71, p = 0.007; adjusted OR = 5.79, p = 0.043, respectively) and HLA-B*12:01 was slightly associated with PHT-induced SJS/TEN (adjusted OR = 7.50, p = 0.047). Conclusion: This study is the first to report that CYP2C9*3 and non-genetic factor, enzyme inhibitor, were associated with PHT-induced SJS/TEN in Thai patients. These findings suggest that the genetic variations in the immune system and drug metabolism, and non-genetic factors may work in concert in pathogenesis of PHT-induced SCARs. Acknowledgements: We would like to thank The 90th anniversary of Chulalongkorn University Fund and Pharmaceutical Science Research Fund for financial support.

PO22 Predictions of regression of intellectual disability and measuring efficacy of medication in 286 Japanese cohort of Dravet syndrome with SCN1A missense and truncation mutations

Purpose: Dravet syndrome (DS) is an epileptic encephalopathy of infantile onset that is caused by SCN1A mutations or microdeletions. Despite having identified mutations in SCN1A for over 70% cases, there are few studies that correlate genotype and phenotype. Here we investigate the effects of truncation and missense mutations on clinical features of DS patients.

Method: A total of 286 Japanese DS patients were divided into two groups according to whether they had a truncation or a missense mutation, and then each group was analyzed for incidence, onset age, progression of intellectual disability, and efficacy of medication. 

Results: The incidence of DS patients with SCN1A mutation is estimated to be at least 1:33,400 Japanese births based on the number of live births in 2009, with no gender difference. The onset age has no association with mutation type. The logistic regression of intellectual disability showed truncated mutations lead to more rapid progression to severe phenotype (p=0.009). This progression is influenced by onset age only in cases of missense mutations (p=0.014). As an add-on medication, clonazepam and bromide show significant efficacy for cases with missense mutations (both p=0.016), whereas there are no associations between efficacy and mutation type with stiripentol and levetiracetam.

Conclusion: The analysis based on mutation type provides evidence that the progression of intellectual disability of DS with missense mutation is slower and depends on onset age. Our findings about medication efficacy suggest that mutation type may be informative in guiding add-on therapy protocols.

Conclusion: The novel model-based method for real-time detection of electrographic seizures may be useful in research directed to seizure prediction and in seizure detection device application. 

PO24 Cortical morphometric abnormalities in patients with ‘hot-water epilepsy’ 

Purpose: To determine the cortical thickness (CTh), cortical surface area (CSA), cortical volume (CV), curvature and sulcal depth (SD) in patients with hot-water epilepsy (HWE). 

Method: Freesurfer © software was used to identify differences in CTh, CSA, curvature, and SD between 100 patients with HWE (Mf=73.97; age=27.67411yrs) and 57 matched controls (Mf=41.16;age=25.26482yrs). Generalized linear model was used for comparing the morphometric differences (FDR corrected p < 0.05) between patients and controls and correlated with clinical variables. 

Results: Asymmetric abnormalities of CTh, CSA, CV, curvature and SD were seen across widespread temporo-fronto-parietal and insular cortices bilaterally. A decrease in cortical thickness associated with decreased CSA was noted in posterior frontal, lateral temporal cortices and anterior-ithmus circulate. CV was additionally decreased in precunes, fusiform, postcentral, inferior-parietal, insula. Correlation with clinical variables, showed decreased CTh in the left medial orbito-frontal inferior temporal and pars triangularis and reduced CSA of posterior circulate on right side among those with early age at onset. Probands with family history of epilepsy had significantly thinner right parietal, left lingual and opercular cortices. Drug naive patients had CTh abnormalities in the left superior parietal, precuneus and right parietal, precentral cortices. Patients with additional spontaneous seizures had thickened entorhinal cortex. 

Conclusion: HWE, a geographically specific disorder, due to gene-environment interaction and phenotypically associated with TLE, have multiple and extensive morphometric abnormalities predominantly in insular, precentral, postcentral, precuneus, lingual and bilateral temporo-frontal regions. These observations may unravel the understanding of the neurobiology of HWE.

PO25 Using maximum distributed peak point to detect baseline for automatic detection of HFOs

Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the association of genetic variants together with non-genetic factors with phenotype specific PHT-induced SCARs in Thai patients. 

Method:Thirty-six PHT-induced SCARs patients confirmed diagnosis by dermatologist (15 SJS/TEN and 21 DRESS/HSS) and 100 PHT-tolerant control patients were studied. Variants in HLA-B, CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 genes were genotyped and selected as candidate covariates together with non-genetic factors. Conditional logistic regression analysis was performed to determine the association of multiple factors with PHT-induced SCARs. The study protocol was approved by each institutional ethics committee. 

Results: The final regression model showed that in specific phenotype analysis, HLA-B*13:01 was strongly associated with PHT-induced DRESS/HSS (adjusted OR = 18.84, p = 4.97×10^-4). In addition, CYP2C9*3 and omeprazole co-medicated increased the risk of PHT-induced DRESS/HSS (adjusted OR = 11.60, p = 0.030; adjusted OR = 5.38, p = 0.034, respectively). Moreover, HLA-B*56:02 or 56:04 associated with PHT-induced DRESS/HSS but couldn’t be calculated actually statistical values in regression analysis because of quasi-complete separation. Whereas CYP2C9*3 and HLA-B*13:01 were associated only with specific phenotype analysis, HLA-B*13:01 (adjusted OR = 22.71, p = 0.007; adjusted OR = 5.79, p = 0.043, respectively) and HLA-B*12:01 was slightly associated with PHT-induced SJS/TEN (adjusted OR = 7.50, p = 0.047).
**P026**

**Abstract**

**Purpose:** EEG functional connectivity characterization of focal vs generalized inter-ictal epileptiform discharges, and possible network implications in the prediction of ictal evolving patterns

**Method:** 3D spike source localization of the same inter-ictal discharges was obtained by propagating the spikes. 3D software programming based on the CURRY platform (multimodal neuro-imaging software) was adapted for analyzing scalp EEG data and reconstructing superimposed images in 2 adults with either primary generalized or focal epilepsy. Results of EEG source localization with their respective connectivity maps FED and GEP are presented.

**Results:** There are significantly more connections (symmetry and density) in the GED group as expected from a primarily abnormal epileptic network. FED are more limited in density and distribution.

**Conclusion:** The propagation characteristics are likely related to connectivity network characteristics in both generalized and focal ictal events.

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**P027**

**Abstract**

**Purpose:** Although juvenile myoclonic epilepsy has been considered as a disorder of thalamo-cortical circuit, it is not determined the causality relationship between thalamus and cortex. The aim of this study was to evaluate whether juvenile myoclonic epilepsy is a disorder of thalamus or cortex.

**Method:** Twenty-nine patients with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy and 20 normal controls were enrolled in this study. In addition, we included 10 patients with childhood absence epilepsy as a disease control group. Using whole-brain T1-weighted MRIs, we analyzed the volumes of the structures, including hippocampus, thalamus, and total cortex, with FreeSurfer 5.1. We also identified the effective connectivity among these structures using SPSS Amos 21.

**Results:** The structural volumes in juvenile myoclonic epilepsy were not different from those in normal controls. There was a statistically significant connectivity effect from the total cortex to the thalamus (p=0.002 and p=0.013 respectively). In addition, a significant effective connectivity from the hippocampus to the ipsilateral thalamus was revealed (from the right and left thalamus, p<0.002 and p=0.032, respectively). Unlike the patients with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, neither the patients with childhood absence epilepsy nor normal controls had a significant effective connectivity from the total cortex to the thalamus or from the thalamus to the cortex.

**Conclusion:** The connectivity of brain in patients with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy could be different from that in patients with childhood absence epilepsy, and the cortex rather than the thalamus might play a critical role in the pathogenesis of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy.
**PLATEFORM SESSION ABSTRACTS**

PO30

Characteristics of early drug treatment for new-onset epilepsy in older persons

FAUGHT E1, DAI C2, RICHMAN J3, MARTIN R4, SZAFLAJSKI J1, FUNKHOUSER E7, BROWN A7, JUAREZ L1, PIPER L7, PSU M4

Purpose: To identify the incidence of epilepsy in older persons and determine whether this was correlated with seizure type.

Method: A retrospective review of the medical records of patients aged 65 years of age or older with new-onset epilepsy was conducted. The incidence of epilepsy and the proportion of patients who received early drug treatment were determined.

Results: The incidence of epilepsy in older persons was found to be higher than in younger populations. The proportion of patients who received early drug treatment was also found to be higher in older populations.

Conclusion: Early drug treatment for new-onset epilepsy in older persons may be beneficial.

PO31

Acute symptomatic seizures in patients with acute ischemic stroke

LEE S F1

Purpose: To investigate the incidence and characteristics of acute symptomatic seizures (ASS) in patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS).

Method: A retrospective review of the medical records of patients with AIS was conducted. The incidence of ASS and the characteristics of the seizures were determined.

Results: The incidence of ASS was found to be 0.9%. The most common type of seizure was generalized tonic-clonic seizure.

Conclusion: Early drug treatment for ASS in patients with AIS may be beneficial.

PO32

Referral pattern for epilepsy surgery after evidence-based recommendations in India, a developing country perspective

ASRANNA I P A1, RADHAKRISHNAN A2

Purpose: To investigate the referral pattern for epilepsy surgery in India, a developing country.

Method: A retrospective review of the medical records of patients referred for epilepsy surgery was conducted. The referral pattern and the reasons for referral were determined.

Results: The referral pattern for epilepsy surgery in India was found to be influenced by factors such as the availability of specialized services and the education level of the referring practitioners.

Conclusion: Early drug treatment for epilepsy may be beneficial.

**PLATEFORM SESSION ABSTRACTS**

**PO33**

GRIN2A mutations in epilepsy-aphasia spectrum disorders

YANG X1, QIAN P2, XIU X2, LIU A1, LIU X1, WU X1, YANG Z2, TANG Y2

Purpose: To investigate the incidence and characteristics of GRIN2A mutations in patients with epilepsy-aphasia spectrum disorders (EAS).

Method: A retrospective review of the medical records of patients with EAS was conducted. The incidence of GRIN2A mutations and the characteristics of the seizures were determined.

Results: GRIN2A mutations were found in 11 patients with EAS. The most common type of seizure was generalized tonic-clonic seizure.

Conclusion: Early drug treatment for GRIN2A mutations in patients with EAS may be beneficial.

**PO34**

The ketogenic diet in patients younger than 3 years old

KIM S H1, BLACKFORD R2, lowman W2, NORDU D2

Purpose: To investigate the efficacy and safety of the ketogenic diet (KD) in patients younger than 3 years old.

Method: A retrospective review of the medical records of patients younger than 3 years old who were treated with the KD was conducted. The efficacy and safety of the KD were determined.

Results: The KD was found to be effective and safe in patients younger than 3 years old. The median number of previously attempted medications by the time of the KD initiation was 4 (IQR 1 - 6) months old. The median number of previously attempted medications by the time of the KD initiation was 4 (IQR 1 - 6) months old.

Conclusion: Early drug treatment for the KD may be beneficial.

**PO35**

The ketogenic diet in patients younger than 3 years old

KIM S H1, BLACKFORD R2, lowman W2, NORDU D2

Purpose: To investigate the efficacy and safety of the ketogenic diet (KD) in patients younger than 3 years old.

Method: A retrospective review of the medical records of patients younger than 3 years old who were treated with the KD was conducted. The efficacy and safety of the KD were determined.

Results: The KD was found to be effective and safe in patients younger than 3 years old. The median number of previously attempted medications by the time of the KD initiation was 4 (IQR 1 - 6) months old. The median number of previously attempted medications by the time of the KD initiation was 4 (IQR 1 - 6) months old.

Conclusion: Early drug treatment for the KD may be beneficial.
Abstract Book

11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress

P034

Precise epileptogenic zone location with stereotactic electroencephalography navigated by ROSA in patients with focal cortical dysplasia in children. 1Beijing Sanyo Brain Hospital of Capital Medical University, Beijing, China

Purpose: To evaluate the application of robotized stereotactic assistant (ROSA) navigated intracranial electrode implantation in precise epileptogenic zone localization.

Method: The data of 15 patients with drug-resistant epilepsy in capital medical university sanyo brain hospital from March 2012 to September 2014 who underwent ROSA navigated intracranial electrode implantation, and after resection operation confirmed by pathology with foca cortical dysplasia. We retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of PISE under 14 receiving resective surgery after epileptogenic foci located by SEEG, including age at surgery, age of onset, course of epilepsy, type of seizures, medication, video electroencephalography (vEEG)and MRI pattern, surgery data, pathology and seizure remission after surgery.

Results: 15 PISE with ages of onset of 20 days to 11 yrs, and epilepsy course of 2yrs to 22yrs, all medically intractable. Two patients showed a normal MRI finding, 4 with obvious MRI findings, 9 with obscure finding, and all with a discordant vEEG pattern. SEEG located EF on frontal lobe in 5 PISE, temporal in 2, central in 1, insular in 1, multiple foci in 5, and multiple lobes in 1. All foci located by SEEG were resected with surgery, and all patients were acquire effective followed-up, from 8 to 36 months. In the 15 patient’s follow-up, 10 achieved Engel class I, 3 class II, 1 class III, and 1 class IV. All patients with postoperative pathology were all Focal Cortical Dysplasia, 2 patient FCD IA, 3 patient FCD IB, 6 patient FCD IIA, 4 patient FCD IIB.

Conclusion: For intractable epilepsy in children, Focal cortical dysplasia is the most common pathology, when non-invasive assessment couldn’t find the epileptogenic foci, SEEG is an effective pre surgical assessment method for PISE with discordant findings of other preoperative examination, especially the ROSA navigated stereotactic electrode implantation. Which was a microinvasive, short time, less-complication, safe-guaranteed and precise technique.

P035

Risk factors for relapse of infant spasms after spasms-free. YI Z1, ZHA J1, WU H2, YU X3, ZHONG J4

1Jiangxi Children’s Hospital, Nanchang, China

Purpose: To analyze the potential risk factors for relapse of infantile spasms (IS) through following up the responders with IS after the different treatment protocols.

Methods: Sixty-nine cases were collected in the Department of Pediatric Neurology of Jiangxi Children’s Hospital from May, 2011 to Sep, 2013, who had complete cessation of spasms after the various treatment protocols. The follow-up was performed on these patients until spasms seizure relapse or at least one year for those without recurrence. According to the literature review, we selected 8 possible risk factors of ISs relapse (gender, age at onset, course of disease, etiology, the forms of hypsarrhythmia, developmental quotient, the response time, treatment protocols), and then used Logistic regression to analyze the relationship of various potential risk factors and the relapse of spasms.

Results: 1. The recurrence rate at 6 months and 12 months were 40.6% (28/69) and 43.5% (30/69) respectively. 2. Among the various potential factors, the age at onset and the responsive time were close relation to the ISs recurrence. Namely, the non-classic type(early-onset and late-onset) of IS were more likely to relapse than the classic type (x²=6.605, P=0.010); the responders with the responsive time of beyond 1 week were more likely to relapse than those with the responsive time within 1 week (x²=3.341, P=0.021). There was significant difference between the two groups (P=0.05). 3. Logistic regression analysis demonstrated that age at onset (Wald=3.603) was most closely related to the relapse of spasms.

Conclusion: 1. The relapse rate of IS in children was high and the majority (93.3%) of them relapsed within 6 months. So we should explore a long-term, rational and effective clinical management solution. 2. The age at onset and the response time were very important risk factors of the ISs recurrence, and the former was more significant.

P036

Comparison of radiological outcome of 7 days versus 28 days albendazole therapy versus convulsions status epilepticus. KUMAR V1, BUBOLZ B1, CHUN A1, NGUYEN L2, ANDERSON A1, LAI Y-C1

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Purpose: Status epilepticus (SE) represents a prevalent neurological emergency in children that is commonly associated with tachycardia and hypertension. Here we seek to investigate whether SE can also affect cardiac electrical properties and to identify contributing factors in children.

Method: We retrospectively reviewed pediatric emergency center (EC) visits with primary diagnosis of SE from 1/1/2011 to 12/31/2013. 15-lead EKG were included if: 1) obtained within 24 h of EC visit, 2) no cardiac medications, 3) no history of heart disease or channelopathy, Children with SE were categorized into those with epilepsy (E; n=14), and without epilepsy (NE; n=16). Age, gender and ethnicity matched control children (C; n=30) were recruited. Both groups had no history of serious cardiac disease, and both groups had no significant comorbidities. A pediatric cardistologist blinded to the diagnosis interpreted EKGS, verifying standard interval measurements and morphology. The correlation between QT and RR intervals was analyzed based on 10 QT and RR intervals per EKG using linear regression. Values are expressed as mean±SEM.

Results: 435 children presented with SE. 30 met inclusion criteria. PR, QRS and QTc intervals were normal in control and SE groups. Compared with the controls, the SE groups exhibited higher heart rates (109±8 vs 128±8 bpm, control vs SE, p<0.05), an increased relative risk for abnormal EKG seen as axis deviation, ST-T wave abnormalities (RR=4.95

P037

Analysis of 247 children with status epilepticus: Clinical features and prognosis. LIU Y1, WANG Z1, LU G2, WANG Y1

1Children’s Hospital of Fujan University, Shanghai, China

Purpose: To summarize the clinical features and outcomes among Chinese children.

Method: Children aged from 29 days to 18 years with SE were included in Children’s Hospital of Fujan University. The demographics, etiology, seizure types, treatment and outcome were analyzed. The statistics were conducted by SPSS19.

Results: There were 247 SE patients (F: M = 1.25:1). The mean age was 2.4 years. Most of them had acute symptomatic SE (53.06%) including viral encephalitis (48.46%). Most of them had convulsive status epilepticus (83.4%). Others had non-convulsive status epilepticus (16.6%). Most of them had combination therapy (74.8%). Lengths of follow-up ranged from 1 month to 3 years after onset of SE. Most of cases were bad outcome (73.80%). Etiology and neuroimaging were significant risk predictors by multiple logistic regression analysis. Mortality rate was 16.95%. Recurrence rate was 20.76%. Most of cases died within 1 month after onset of SE (65.0%). Most of cases also recurred within 1 month (81.63%). Duration of SE and mechanical ventilation were related to death by multiple logistic regression analysis. The number of antiepileptic drugs and anesthetic treatment were related to recurrence of SE by Cox survival analysis.

Conclusion: The proportion of SE was highest in children younger less than 1 year. The most common etiology of SE in children was acute symptomatic, especially viral encephalitis. The clinical features between CSE and NSCE were different. Risk factors between recurrence and death were different. The death rate was higher in cases with duration of SE ≥ 3 hours and mechanical ventilation. Maintenance treatment ≥ 3 AEDs and anesthetic treatment were related to higher recurrence rate. These results suggested we can improve the prognosis by terminating seizure in time.
Conclusion: SE can adversely influence the electrical properties of ventricular myocardium, particularly in children with epilepsy. Therefore, these children may be at a higher risk for SE-induced ventricular instability. Studies are ongoing to examine the contribution of epilepsy-related factors to the EKG abnormalities.

Method: We retrospectively explored national data in Thailand for reimbursement of all SE in elderly patients admitted in the fiscal year 2004-2012. SE in elderly patients (age ≥ 60 years) were diagnosed and searched based on ICD 10 (G41) from the national database with Universal Health Coverage Insurance.

Results: Of 58 patients, 23 patients (39.6%) underwent c-EEG. Patients in c-EEG group were younger (p=0.037), less likely to have epilepsy (p=0.016), and more likely to have high normal c-EEG (p=0.004) of SE. Patients with c-EEG were more likely to have SE refractory to AEDs (p< 0.001) and anesthesia (p=0.025), and were more likely given immunosuppressant; IVMP (p=0.001) and PLEX (p=0.007). Complications were higher in the c-EEG group (p=0.03). However GCS, mRS, SE severity score (STESS), and ICU morbidity score (SAPS II) on admission were comparable between both groups. Overall inhospital death (30.4% vs 20.9%, p=0.52) and mRS on discharge (mRS=4 vs 5, p=0.91) were not different, whereas subgroup analysis, poor mRS was found in non-c-EEG group with unfavorable SAPS II score (> 40) (p=0.001). No clinical factors were associated with EKG abnormalities.

Conclusion: SE refractory to AEDs and anesthesia, poor mRS was found in non-c-EEG group with unfavorable SAPS II score (> 40) (p=0.001). Significant longer SE duration (p=0.001) and ventilator use (p=0.042) were observed in c-EEG group. Unfavorable SAPS II score (OR 7.23, p=0.033) and SE severity (super-refractory SE) (OR 9.32, p=0.044) independently predicted death.
**POSTER ABSTRACTS**

**Abstract Book**

**p043**

**Clinical profile of acute seizures in elderly patients in a rural based medical teaching hospital in Western India**

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**Purpose:** To present clinical profile of seizures in elderly (age >60) in rural medical teaching hospital in Western India.

**Method:** Retrospective study of patients with seizures or status epilepticus between 1 Jan 2014 to 31 Dec 2015 in Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad. Amongst 338 patients, 87 patients had age > 60. We evaluated them for aetiology, semiology, EEG findings and outcome.

**Results:** Of 93 patients [49 males; mean age 68.9 (60-92); 29 patients had single provoked seizures. Of these, 13 patients had hyponatraemia, 4 hypoglycaemia, 8 drug/substance induced [3 fluoroquinolones, 3 beta 2 agonists and theophylline, 2 alcohol], 2 uraemia, 2 accelerated hypertension and 1 hepatic encephalopathy.

Amongst the 64 patients with unprovoked seizures, 55 had symptomatic epilepsy while 9 had late onset idiopathic epilepsy. Amongst the 55 patients with symptomatic epilepsy, 31 had old strokes, 8 old head injury associated glissos. All patients with provoked seizures had generalised tonic clonic convulsions. Amongst symptomatic epilepsy; 37 had focal seizures with secondary generalisation, 13 had focal dyscognitive seizures, 5 had non-convulsive status epilepticus. 67 had presented in status epilepticus. EEG was contributory only in patients with non-convulsive status epileptics. We did not perform EEG in patients with abnormal imaging and regained sensorium.

11/29 patients with provoked seizures needed anti-epileptics. Amongst symptomatic / idiopathic epilepsies, 53 received monotherapy [26 levetiracetam, 18 phenytoin, 9 oxcarbazepine]. 6 patients required 2 AEDs. 3 patients with limbic encephalitis needed immunomodulation for refractory seizures.

**Conclusion:** The most common aetiological factor of provoked seizures in elderly is hyponatraemia. Symptomatic epilepsy is the commonest cause. Secondly, generalized tonic-clonic seizures the commonest type of presentation in elderly. EEG does not have a major role in seizures in elderly except in patients presenting with nonconvulsive status epileptics. Most patients respond well to monotherapy and have good prognosis.

**p044**

**EEG patterns and outcomes of severe exertion heatstroke**

ZOONGYAYI1, SRILERT B1, UDOMMONGKOL C1, SITHANWSUWAN P1, CHINVARUN Y3

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**Purpose:** To identify EEG pattern, outcome and predictor in patients diagnosed with severe exertional heatstroke (EHS).

**Method:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in Division of Neurology, Phramongkutkhol Army Hospital. Medical records of EHS with severe EHS during 2013-2015 were reviewed. Mild patients not requiring ICU placement were excluded. Demographic data, EEG patterns, treatments, and outcomes were collected. Good outcome included complete recovery, while poor outcome included death and neurological deficits.

**Results:** Total 12 patients diagnosed with severe EHS were included. Mean age was 22.33 years (SD 3.3). All were male, developed EHS during military training. There were 10(83.3%) developing seizures at the presentation while 12 (100%) developed comatose state. EEG background amplitude was more common to be moderate than low amplitude. Infrequent epileptiform discharges were identifying in only 1 patient. Alpha coma was detected in 3 patients (25%). All patients were treated with external cooling. Poor outcome group were 1) Death [2 patients(16.7%)] and 2) neurological deficit at 1 month. 2) neurological deficit at 1 month. Seizures were identified in 8 patients, including 1 patient in status epilepticus. Alpha coma was detected in 3 patients (25%). All patients were treated with external cooling.

**Conclusion:** The most common aetiological factor of provoked seizures in elderly is hyponatraemia. Symptomatic epilepsy is the commonest cause. Secondary generalized tonic-clonic seizures the commonest type of presentation in elderly. EEG does not have a major role in seizures in elderly except in patients presenting with nonconvulsive status epileptics. Most patients respond well to monotherapy and have good prognosis.

**p045**

**Risk of seizure relapse after antiepileptic drug withdrawal while seizure remission for at least more than two years in adult patients with focal epilepsy**

HE FE1,2, XIA N G1, ZENG QY1, ZHU P1, BAO Y X1, WANG X S1, XU H Q2, ZHENG R Y 4

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**Purpose:** To determine the risk factors of seizure relapse after antiepileptic drug (AED) withdrawal in adult patients with focal epilepsy.

**Method:** Adopted by Wenzhou Epilepsy Follow Up Registry Database (WFURD), 200 adult patients with focal epilepsy were recruited, who met the inclusion criteria of this study, were beginning AED withdrawal after seizure-free for at least more than two years, registered between January 2003 and June 2013, and were followed up prospectively for at least 1 year or until a seizure relapse. The risk of recurrence and the time to seizure relapse were analyzed by the Kaplan-Meire method, and the predictive factors were identified by the Cox proportional hazard regression model.

**Results:** A total of 99 patients had an unprovoked relapse during the follow-up time. and the recurrence probability of 12, 24, 48, 60 and 84 months after AED withdrawal was 24.0%, 20.4%, 7.7%, 4.6% and 0.08%, respectively. The two independent risk factors for the recurrence were, before withdrawal, a longer duration of active epilepsy with the hazard ratio (HR) was 1.15 [95%CI: 1.04-1.27] and a shorter seizure-free period with the HR was 2.08[95% CI: 1.40 -2.93] when compared with patients with a seizure-free period of 5 years.

**Conclusion:** The high-risk period of a seizure relapse is within the first 2 years after withdrawal, and until at least 5 years after withdrawal patients are almost no longer relapse (relapse rate < 1%). A seizure-free period for less than 4 years is a risk factor for AED withdrawal in adult patients with focal epilepsy.

**p046**

**Open-label, long-term extension study evaluating the safety and efficacy of adjunctive lacosamide in Chinese and Japanese adults with focal seizures: 1-year interim results**

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**Rationale:** A multicenter, open-label, extension (OLE) of a randomized, double-blind study evaluating the safety and tolerability of long-term adjunctive lacosamide therapy in Chinese and Japanese patients with partial-onset (focal) seizures (EP0009; NCT01832038) is ongoing.

**Method:** Patients completing the double-blind study could enter the OLE at a lacosamide dose of 200 mg/day. Lacosamide dose could be adjusted no faster than 100 mg/day per week to 100-400 mg/day. Changes in concomitant AEDs [1-3 AEDs] were permitted. Primary safety variables included treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) and withdrawals due to AEs. Efficacy variables included the percent change in focal seizure frequency per 28 days from EP0008 Baseline. A 1-year interim analysis is presented.

**Results:** Four hundred seventy three patients have entered the OLE and received ≥1 lacosamide dose, 351 patients (74.2%) were ongoing, and 122 patients (25.8%) discontinued (lack of efficacy: n=45 [9.5%]; AEs: n=35 [7.4%]; 361 patients [76.3%] were taking 2-3 concomitant AEDs. The mean (SD) duration of lacosamide exposure was 396.5 (165.3) days; the mean (SD) overall exposure was 419 (175) days. 200 patients (49.2%) experienced a drug-related TEAE. The most commonly (4%) reported drug-related TEAEs in the double-blind and extension studies were diziness (22.9%, 17.8% respectively), somnolence (8.8%, 5.7%), diplopia (4.4%, 2.3%), headache (4.1%, 3.8%), and vomiting (4.1%, 3.2%). 31 patients (6.6%) in EP0009 continued due to TEAEs, mostly diziness [n=7 (1.9%), Median percent change in focal seizure frequency from the double-blind Baseline to Maintenance (36.8% and 48.8% for 200 mg/day and 400 mg/day lacosamide) continued over time in the OLE Treatment period (55.2%, n=471).

**Conclusions:** In this OLE interim analysis, long-term adjunctive lacosamide therapy had a favorable long-term safety and tolerability profile and maintained seizure reduction over time in Chinese and Japanese patients with partial-onset (focal) seizures.

**Funding:** UCB Pharma-sponsored.

**p047**

**Focal epileptogenic lesions in adult epilepsy patients with generalized epileptiform discharges**

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**Purpose:** Epileptic seizures can be classified into generalized and partial seizures, and the differentiation of them depends on the clinical features and EEG findings. MRI abnormalities with epileptogenic potency are often found in adult epilepsy patients with generalized epileptiform discharges on EEG, but there is limited information on the clinical implication of the MRI abnormalities. We performed this study to investigate the incidence and characteristics of adult patients with generalized epileptiform discharge with potentially epileptogenic lesions.
POSTER ABSTRACTS

p048
Insula lobe and sudden unexpected death in epilepsy
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Purpose: Sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP) is a major cause of death in patients with refractory epilepsy, particularly those with chronic epilepsy. The etiopathogenetic mechanisms underlying SUDEP have not been elucidated. Thus, we try to explore the underlying causation of SUDEP.

Method: We check out the articles in recent years about SUDEP, and review the possible causes of SUDEP.

Results: Autonomic dysregulation of cardiac or respiratory function is thought to underlie SUDEP. Ictal discharge that originates in cortex can, primarily or secondarily, involve insula lobe through epileptogenic signal networks, leading to cardiorespiratory dysfunction, central apnea, arrhythmias, and sudden death in epileptic patients.

Conclusion: Insula lobe appears to be instrumental in the causation of SUDEP.

p049
The impact of revised 2011 ILAE classification of focal cortical dysplasia on a cohort of 260 consecutive refractory epilepsy cases in southwest China
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Purpose: To re-examine pathology of refractory epilepsy using the revised 2011 ILAE classification of focal cortical dysplasia (FCD) and to estimate the misdiagnosis rate of FCD in our institution and associated underlying causes;

Method: Consecutive surgical cases of refractory epilepsy from July 2011 to Jun 2013 were included. Clinical data and surgery outcome also were reviewed. A questionnaire investigation was carried out to explore potential causes for misdiagnosis. A short-term training program on FCD was carried out to improve pathological diagnosis accuracy.

Results: 260 cases (177 male and 83 female) were included, of whom mean age at surgery was 25.1 years and mean disease duration was 7.0 years. Temporal lobe epilepsy occupied 154 cases (59.2%) and extra-temporal lobe epilepsy occupied 106 cases (40.8%). Pathological diagnosis was changed in 59 cases (83.3%) after re-examination. The three most common pathologies were FCD (27.3%), hippocampal sclerosis (HS) (15%) and vascular malformation (12.3%). The most common subtype of FCD was FCD III (63.4%, 45/71), followed by FCD II (35.2%, 25/71) and FCD I (1.4%, 1/71). Age at seizure onset was younger and frontal lobe epilepsy was more frequent in FCD III than in FCD I and FCD II. 47% of all FCD patients achieved Engel class I at two-year follow-up. The prognosis of FCD IIIa was poorer than HS. Questionnaire investigation suggested most participant pathologists lack sufficient knowledge and training courses on the new classification. The diagnostic sensitivity for FCD subtypes were significantly improved by two to six folds after a short-term training (p<0.043, 0.034 and 0.043, FCD I, II and III respectively).

Conclusion: FCD is an important etiological factor of pharmaceutical resistant epilepsy in southwest China. The new classification of FCD may be helpful for pre-estimating surgery outcome. It is essential to provide continuing training to improve pathological diagnosis on FCD in developing country.

p050
Analysis of a case: late-onset juvenile myoclonic epilepsy or frontal lobe epilepsy with myoclonus
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POSTER ABSTRACTS

p051
The characteristics of patients presenting with seizure at the onset of diagnosis of ischaemic stroke
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Purpose: Acute symptomatic seizure occurs in approximately 5-8% of the ischaemic stroke population. Seizure as a presentation of ischaemic stroke is an even rarer phenomenon, accounting for approximately 2.4% of the total number of ischaemic stroke. Yet, the study of the characteristics of these patients may help clinicians understand the pathophysiology and ultimately elucidate the feasibility towards modern day therapeutic approach including thrombolytic therapy.

Method: Consecutive patients presenting with ischaemic stroke were evaluated since 1 Jan 2005 for 51 months. Patients were recruited after their index stroke, defined by the acute onset of neurological symptoms due to vascular causes lasting 24h or longer. Exclusion criteria include intracranial haemorrhage, subdural haematoma, subarachnoid haemorrhage, venous sinus thrombosis. Patients with “limb-shaking” transient ischaemic attacks were excluded. The follow-up period for seizure was 2 years.

Results: Stroke parameters: A total of 67 patients were recruited. 41.8% of patients had National Institute of Health Stroke Score >7 and 56.7% had cardioembolism as their stroke mechanism. Transient complete occlusion and/or partial recanalization occurred in 35.8%. Multiple territory infarct was found in 25.3% and haemorrhagic transformation in 16.4%. Seizure parameters: Status epilepticus occurred in 28.3%. Acute clustering of seizures within the first 7 days was found in 28.3%. Seizure recurrence beyond the 7-day period associated with another acute stroke was found in 10.4%. Unprovoked seizure recurrence occurred in 14.9%. Epileptiform EEG was reported in 32.8%. Conclusion: Within the subgroup of patients with ischaemic stroke and seizure upon presentation, a higher proportion of patients had transient complete occlusion and/or partial recanalization compared with patients with either multiple territory infarct or haemorrhagic transformation. It may well be argued that thrombolytic therapy is still feasible in this group of patients if vessel imaging can be performed in time.

p052
Levetiracetam preventing LTPS without cognitive change in a clinical trial
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Purpose: To evaluate the effect of Levetiracetam (LEV) on late post-traumatic seizure (LTPS) and cognitive change in patients with brain injury.

Method: 114 patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI) were selected from neurosurgery and emergency department of Shanxi Medical University. All patients were randomly divided into three groups: Group A received levetiracetam 500 mg/day., b.i.d. and group B received sodium valproate 500 mg/day,q.d. 38 cases was as control group (group C). Group A and group B patients accepted drugs after trauma within 7 days for 30 days. Cognitive change was tested with mini-mental state examination (MMSE). The incidence of epileptic, electroencephalogram (EEG) and cognitive function were evaluated before treatment and after 12 months after brain injury.

Results: Of 114 cases, medication compliance was 99.12%. One patient lost during follow-up, no patients died. 15 of 113 subjects developed post-traumatic 12-month cumulative incidence of LTPS in three groups was 2.63%, 18.42%, 18.91% separately. There were significant difference between group A and group B (P< 0.05), also between group A and group C (P< 0.05). There was not significant difference between group B and group C (P>0.05) 2) EEG of the group A improved significantly 12 months after brain injury in group A compared with before treatment(p<0.05), and it did not improved...
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significant 12 months after brain injury in group B and C compared with before (P < 0.05).3) There was no significant difference of MMSE score among three groups 12 months after brain injury compared with before treatment (P > 0.05).

Conclusion: Levetiracetam may be preventing post-traumatic epilepsy, and does not improved cognitive function.

p053 A case report on frontal lobe epilepsy with long interval and seizure phase during sleep MENG H1, CUI L1, WANG Z1, LV Y1, LIN W1

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Purpose: This paper reports a rare case of frontal lobe epilepsy for a long interval and seizure during sleeping phase, to improve the knowledge of this disease.

Method: We analyse the patient's case history, the features of seizures and auxiliary examination in detail and comprehensive.

Results: A 32-year-old woman suffered from convulsions for four years. The seizures often last a few seconds, and the manifestations included the right hemiplegia's tic and rigor, pain and frightened feeling. There is no unconsciousness during most of the seizures, unconsciousness and urinary incontinence occasionally. She experienced cluster seizures every four months at a frequency of dozens of times each night, and every seizure last one month. The seizures were not well controlled after administrating various anti-epileptic drugs(lamotrigine, Levetiracetam,etc.). Auxiliary examinations: The head MRI was normal during the seizures. 24-hours dynamic brain electrical monitor showed the normality of background activity, while monitoring seizures in NREM-II. She lifted her right limb rigidly, the lower one in especial, with pain expression and consciousness. The EEG showed low—voltage fast activity and quantities of artefact. The voltage descended apparently after seizure. And slow waves were monitored in left frontal region during sleep.She was diagnosed with frontal lobe epilepsy and was given carbamazepine 0.2 three times one day in the recent seizure for adjustment.

Conclusion: The case is a special pattern of frontal lobe epilepsy while the pathogenesis and pathogenic genes are needed to be further detected and determined.

p055 Comorbidity in adults with epilepsy: a national study in Thailand PRANBONGSA1, TIAMKAO S1, USANAWARONG T1, THEPSUTHHAMMARAT K1, SAWANYAWISUTH K1,2,3, on behalf of Integrated Epilepsy Research Group

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Purpose: To study co-morbidities of adults with epilepsy in Thailand.

Method: A retrospectively study explored the national data in Thailand for reimbursement of co-morbidities of epilepsy patients age of 15 or over who admitted in the fiscal year 2004-2012. People with epilepsy (PWE) were diagnosed and apparently after seizure. And slow waves were monitored in left frontal region during sleep. She was diagnosed with frontal lobe epilepsy and was given carbamazepine 0.2 three times one day in the recent seizure for adjustment.

Conclusion: The case is a special pattern of frontal lobe epilepsy while the pathogenesis and pathogenic genes are needed to be further detected and determined.

p056 Effects of isoxylitones and its derivatives on the expression of MDR1 / P-glycoprotein in pharmacoresistant temporal lobe epilepsy in PTZ-kindled mice TANVEER M1

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Purpose: Refractory epilepsy is the major concern in this era. One of the main cause of refractory epilepsy is the over expression of multi drug transport; p-glycoprotein (P-gp). Therefore, need to identify and evaluate the cause and treatment of refractory epilepsy is paramount. In our study we will incorporate the isoxylitones and its derivatives to evaluate their effects on the expression of p-glycoprotein in pharmacoresistant epileptic mice.

Method: In order to evaluate the expression of p-glycoprotein, we established the pharmacoresistant mouse model by treating the kindled animals with phenobarbital over an extended time period. In addition to behavioral observations and scoring, p-g levels in brain were evaluated by PCR. Our next step is to use the compounds having anticonvulsant and anti-epileptic properties. The compounds with potential effects will be further explored for cellular and molecular mechanisms.

Results: P-glycoprotein expression was increased in our pharmacoresistant kindled animals. The treatment with phenobarbital initially suppress the over expression of p-glycoprotein, however, a chronic treatment till 30 days results in rise of p-glycoprotein levels in brain, indicating the development of pharmacoresistant model.

Conclusion: The over-expression of P-glycoprotein in the brain of mice with pharmacoresistant epilepsy is due to a combination of drug effects and epileptic seizures. Since our model was validated therefore isoxylitones and its derivatives are being used in this pharmacoresistant model.

p057 Clinical characteristics of non-convulsive status epilepticus (NCSE) in elderly patients TOJIMA M1, ISHIMOTO T1, MINAMIYAMA S1, MURAKAMI G1, MITSUEDA T1, MATSUI M1

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Purpose: Non-convulsive status epilepticus (NCSE) is one of the important differential diagnoses of consciousness disturbance in elderly patients. However, few studies describing the prognostic factor of NCSE have been performed. Thus, we investigated the clinical characteristics of elderly NCSE patients.

Method: Subjects were elderly (aged 65 or older) NCSE patients who were hospitalized in our institution between April 2014 and March 2015. We investigated the patients’ clinical information, including age, sex, clinical course, imaging studies, and EEG findings. We also examined which factors influenced prognosis by comparing modified Rankin Scale (mRS) scores between admission and in discharge.

Results: Eleven patients (male: 5, female: 6) were selected during this period. Mean age was 76.8±11.4 years. Seven patients (64%) had no history of epilepsy. Cerebrovascular disease was the most frequent underlying disease (45%). Longer time required for diagnosis, longer seizure duration and prolonged hospitalization period tended to worsen the mRS score, but this tendency was not statistically significant. Seven patients (64%) were administered carbamazepine (CBZ, 329±150 mg/day), with an average concentration level during the seizure-free period of 6.8±2.4 µg/ml. Polotherapy was performed in five patients (45%). Cranial MRI diffusion weighted imaging showed high intensity areas in one patient, corresponding with seizure foci and propagating area. EEG showed various findings, including lateralized periodic discharges, spikes, sharp waves, rhythmic slow waves, and evolution patterns. Evolution patterns were recorded in 4 patients (36%); however, their clinical symptoms and EEG findings improved well after anti-epileptic drug (AED) administration.

Conclusion: The clinical and EEG findings in NCSE patients were varied. AED medication may be more effective for patients recorded ictal EEG, and a low dosage of AED may control their seizures.

p058 Depth electrode investigation and focused laser thermal therapy for primary insular seizures WANG G1,2, HOGAN E1

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Purpose: We utilized intraoperative MRI-guided stereotactic depth electrode recording and laser interstitial thermal therapy (LITT) for treatment of a patient with insular epileptic seizures.

Method: A 54 year old man with a history of refractory complex partial seizures for 17 years underwent video-EEG, which showed seven complex partial seizures with left hemispheric diffuse EEG onset and evolution. A brain MRI revealed encephalomalacia in the left insula. A PET scan revealed hypometabolism in the left insula. An ictal SPECT injection during a typical complex partial seizure revealed hyperperfusion in the left insula in the region of MRI-defined encephalomalacia. He underwent stereotactic placement of left insular depth electrodes and left frontotemporal strip electrodes with intraoperative stereotactic MRI navigation. The intracranial video-EEG showed five complex partial seizures with left insular onset followed by left frontal and temporal propagation.Ablation of the insular lesion using laser ablation interstitial thermal therapy (LITT) was performed to target the seizure-onset zone, and surrounding encephalomalacia, including both the anterior, and posterior insula.

Results: Postoperatively, the patient reported symptoms of anxiety, with associated mild dysarthria, which improved over the first six months of follow-up. He remained seizure free at his last follow-up, six months after surgery.

Conclusion: This case shows multimodality localization of left insular seizures, followed by LITT for surgical treatment of the epileptogenic focus, demonstrating usefulness of these diagnostic and treatment approaches for insular seizures.
POSTER ABSTRACTS

p059
Increased expression of SNX27 in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy and a mouse model
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Purpose: Sorting nexin 27 (SNX27) is a member of sorting nexin family, in addition to the common structure of the family, it has a unique PDZ domain. Although previous studies have indicated that SNX27 is associated with AMPA receptor transport and its deficiency can lead to excitatory synaptic dysfunction, the pathologic role in epilepsy remain unclear. The aim of present study is to investigate the relationship between epilepsy and SNX27 expression.

Method: We studied the expression pattern and distribution of SNX27 in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy(TLE) and in chronic mouse epileptic model induced by pilocarpine by Western blot, quantitative real-time PCR and immunofluorescence.

Results: The results suggested that the expression of SNX27 increased remarkably in epileptic patients and in experimental epileptic mouse. Double immunofluorescence labeling studies have showed that SNX27 protein is mainly expressed in neurons.

Conclusion: Our results are the first to indicate that the abnormal expression of the SNX27 in TLE brain tissue and may play an important role in TLE.

p060
A case of a man diagnosed as Leucine-rich Glioma Inactivated protein 1 antibody associated limbic encephalitis with faciobrachial dystonic seizures during sleep: whose initial chief complaint is sleep disorder
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Purpose: To report the case of a 57-year-old man with Leucine-rich Glioma Inactivated protein 1 (LG1) antibody associated limbic encephalitis(LE) with faciobrachial dystonic seizures during sleep, sleep disorder, short-term memory loss and hyponatremia.

Method: During the twenty days before admitted, he developed a range of sleep disorder’s symptoms, including somnolence, several times of cataplexy, loss of consciousness, sleep paralysis and hallucination. On admission, he gradually presented frequent dystonia in his right hand with oral automatisms during sleep and short-term memory impairment. In addition to the typical symptoms, complex partial seizures, aphasia, drive reduction and personality changes were also presented. 24-hour dual video electroencephalography(EEG) monitoring seized a total of seven times of epileptic seizure activity at the bitemporal lobes, while brain magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) demonstrated normal. Cerebrospinal fluid(CSF) characteristics were unnoticeable apart from the apparent increase of plasma cell percentage, which was up to 5 percents. No signs of tumor were detected by systemic examination. Positive results, that LG1 antibody showed high titers in both serum and CSF, helped to confirm the diagnosis of this disease. With conventional therapies, including anti-epileptic, corticosteroids and intravenous immunoglobulin(IvIG), he had an obvious improvement of epileptic seizure activity at the bitemporal lobes, while brain magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) demonstrated normal.

Conclusion: The characteristic of this case is that faciobrachial dystonic seizures totally appeared during sleep, furthermore his initial chief complaint is sleep disorder.

p061
Predicting factors of quality of life in adult patients with epilepsy
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Purpose: The study was to access the influence factors on the quality of life of adult patients with epilepsy.

Method: 207 adult outpatients with epilepsy from neurology department of the First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University. The patients were aged 18 or older. The patients were investigated by the quality of life in Epilepsy Inventory(QOLIE-31) of Chinese version and general condition questionnaire. Using uniariate analysis to access which variables were associated with QOLIE-31 overall and subscale scores. The variables contained gender, age, onset-age, marital status, etiology, emotional disorders, the number of AEDs, seizure type, seizure frequency, duration of disease, economic situation, employment status, education, type of AEDs used and family history. Comparison between two groups was done by correlation analysis and ANOVA.

Results: The correlation between age, onset-age and QOLIE-31 scores were examined by Pearson correlation analysis. Variables that were significantly associated with the outcome in the univariate analysis (P-value < 0.05) were included in the multivariate logistic regression analysis to access which variables were associated with QOLIE-31 overall score.

Conclusion: The univariate analysis indicated that seizure type, type of AEDs used and family history were not the factors on quality of life in the patients. Gender, age, onset-age, marital status, etiology, emotional disorders, seizure frequency, duration of disease, economic situation, employment status, education and the number of AEDs may have an impact on the quality of life in the patient(p<0.05). Multivariate logistic regression indicated that married, emotional disorders and long duration of disease were the risk factors for quality of life. High education was the protective factor for quality of life.

p062
Different analysis manners used in the comparative study of seizure remission rates: Variability and applicability
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Purpose: To investigate the variability and applicability of four methods in analyzing seizure remission rates.

Method: Data from a prospective cohort study of 258 adult patients with focal epilepsy who received valproate (VPA) and lamotrigine (LTG) as monotherapy regularly in daily practice for the first time in the Epilepsy Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University were collected. Four analysis methods (ratio method, survival analysis method 1 (SAM1) -adopted by Marson, survival analysis method 2 (SAM2) -adopted by Brodie and survival analysis method 3 (SAM3) modified by us) were used for evaluating seizure remission rates in three years. The variability in the results of analysis and the applicability of four analysis methods were investigated.

Results: The results which were analysed respectively by ratio method, SAM2 and SAM3 showed high concordances with the seizure remission rates of VPA and LTG in 3 years were 31.2% and 46.2%, 31.2% and 46.2%, 32.5% and 48.9% respectively, and also the seizure remission rate of LTG was significantly higher than that of VPA (p< 0.05). But only the results of SAM3 showed a significant difference from that of other methods as the seizure remission rates of LTG and VPA increased exponentially at 63.0% and 83.4% and the comparison results between seizure remission rates of LTG and VPA showed no significance(p>0.05).

Conclusion: There is variability between the results of four analysis methods for comparing long-term efficacy of monotherapy with VPA or LTG. The applicability of SAM1 should be questioned for poor consistency and large deviation as compared to the other three ones. The SAM3 is suitable for application for analyzing seizure remission rates in long-term observational studies with certain value for generalization.

p063
Carbamazepine plasma level in drug resistant temporal lobe epilepsy patients: a pilot study
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Purpose: Until now, carbamazepine (CBZ) is still the drug of choice in the management of temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE). Almost two third of TLE patients, however, do not respond to CBZ. Auto induction property of CBZ on its own metabolism makes it hard to predict whether CBZ plasma level is within therapeutic range or not. CBZ therapeutic plasma level is between 4-12mcg/mL. This pilot study was performed to find out about carbamazepine plasma level in drug resistant TLE (DRE) patients.

Method: This cross sectional study was performed at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital from June to December 2015. TLE patients included were those treated with CBZ 200-1600mg, had normal liver function and albumin plasma level, and also do not experience any side effects. High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) method was used to determine CBZ concentration in plasma.

Results: There were 38 patients included in the study, however, 9 were excluded due to incooperative syndrome (1 patient), CBZ dosage below 200mg (3 patients) and laboratory errors (5 patients). Among the 29 eligible patients, 17 were DRE and 12 were not DRE. Plasma level of CBZ range between 6.41 to 14.90mcg/mL in the DRE group, median CBZ plasma level was 10.44mcg/mL and median CBZ dosage was 800mg. In the DRV group, median CBZ plasma level was 7.54mcg/mL and median CBZ dosage was 400mg.
Abstracts

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P065 Decreasing platelet counts in a patient with refractory focal epilepsy initiating perampanel

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Purpose: To highlight a potential adverse event (AE) related to perampanel. Perampanel is a newly antiepileptic drug (AED) for adjunctive treatment of partial seizures in patients aged ≥12. Known AEs included central nervous system-related AEs, commonly including dizziness, headache, fatigue, and irritability. Also reported were psychiatric AEs including aggression, depression, and suicidal ideation. There is no literature on the usage and AE profile in patients aged below 12. Additionally, there are no published reports on blood-related AEs due to perampanel use.

Method: A 10-year-old Arab with a background of traumatic brain injury presented for rehabilitation. He had a right hemiparesis and refractory epilepsy with frequent daily seizures. He was on levetiracetam, oxcarbazepine, zonisamide, and clonazepam but there were still up to nine daily seizures. The child’s father gave informed consent for initiation of perampanel. Baseline full blood count (FBC) and liver function tests (LFTs) were performed and perampanel initiated at 2mg every night (Platelet count = 287 x 10^9/L) and followed-up weekly.

On the first week at 2mg daily, LFTs and FBC were normal. After two weeks, seizures decreased to two episodes. Perampanel was increased to 4mg daily. Platelet count was 223 then 174 a week later. Perampanel was then increased to 6mg daily, with platelet count = 153 with no clinical bleeding nor bruising. Caregivers reported no inter-current fever, other illness nor adjustments to the doses of the other anticonvulsants. The perampanel dose was reduced back to 4mg daily and maintained. Platelet count increased to 203 the next week.

The Naranjo adverse drug reaction probability score obtained was 7, showing that perampanel was a “probable” cause for this observation.

Conclusion: Currently there is a lack of studies involving blood monitoring for younger patients starting on perampanel. Serial FBC monitoring is recommended in children on multiple anticonvulsants starting perampanel.

P066 Increased risk of epileptic seizure and refractory epilepsy in PFO patients

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Purpose: Patent foramen oval (PFO) can be found in 25% normal people and PFO is associated with several neurologic disorders, but it is unclear whether PFO is much more found in epilepsy patients and associated with the prognosis of epileptic seizure. Aim to find the relationship of PFO and epileptic seizure. We investigated the clinical features of epilepsy patients with PFO but without PFO.

Method: With IRB accept, a continuous registration database was established to collect epilepsy patients with PFO or without PFO in recent one year. There were 200 epilepsy patients were included in this study who received transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) test with informed consent, and all of them have no special cause for epilepsy.

Result: 80 patients in this study have PFO (40%), and 120 patients of them have no PFO. The two groups are age, sex, and race matched. In the PFO positive group, male and female patients are equal, from 10~45 years old, and most of them are under 30 years old. Nearly 60% patients with PFO are generalized tonic clonic seizure and 40% are complex partial or simple partial epilepsy, in additional, there is no statistical difference of seizure types in non-PFO group. However, the mean length of seizure period are longer in PFO group than in non-PFO group, and the incidence of refractory epilepsy were more in PFO group then in non-PFO group.

Conclusion: The occurrence rate of PFO were found higher in epilepsy patients than in normal people, which indicate that the individuals with PFO may be at a moderately increased risk of epilepsy, and may be one of the reason for drug-resistance in epilepsy patients.

P067 The effects of oxcarbazepine monotherapy on the sleep structure of partial epilepsy pediatric patients

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Purpose: Little and contradicting effects are known about the effects of new antiepileptic drugs on the sleep structure. The purpose for this research was to study the effects of oxcarbazepine (OXC) monotherapy on sleep structure of patients with partial onset epilepsy.

This study examined the effects of oxcarbazepine (OXC) on the sleep structure of patients with partial onset epilepsy. Aim to find the relationship of PFO and epileptic seizure
Abstract Book

**P069 Understanding challenges with patient adherence to anti-epileptic drugs in Australia**

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**Purpose:** Non-adherence to anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) can lead to poorly-controlled seizures and adversely affect clinical outcomes. The objective of this study was to understand the level of non-adherence to AEDs in Australian epilepsy patients, identify patient groups with low adherence, and investigate reasons for non-adherence.

**Method:** An online 10-question survey was designed to investigate levels of adherence and reasons for non-adherence. The survey was created following a review of the published literature and incorporated the validated generic 8-item adherence questionnaire. The survey was sent to 628 individuals (73% completed by “patients”, 27% by “carers”). Over half of the “patient” population was classified as low adherers (54.0%/31.7%/14.3%: low/medium/high MMAS-8). In the “patient” population, adherence level was significantly associated with patient age (p=0.002). Of low adherence patients, 46.1% were aged 60 years or older, whereas 54% of patients with high adherence were 41-65 years old. Adherence level was significantly associated with three reasons for non-adherence ("Forgetfulness" [p=0.002]; "Not always having medication on me" [p=0.002]; and "Believing that missing a dose would not result in having seizures" [p=0.013]), but not with time since diagnosis, number of seizures in the past year, time since last seizure, or patient views on the quality of their current treatment plan.

**Conclusion:** This study highlighted a low level of adherence to AEDs in the surveyed epilepsy patients and identified age and three key reasons for non-adherence in Australia.

**p071 Phenytoin versus levetiracetam for seizure prophylaxis after brain injury - A meta analysis**

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**Purpose:** To systematically review the efficacy of LEV vs PHF for seizure prophylaxis for brain injured patients.

**Method:** Related randomized controlled trials of high taking about LEV vs PHF in recent fifteen years were collected according to the key word PHF, LEV, brain injury in PubMed,Medline,Ovid,ClinicalTrials,CNKI and so on. Valid data were extracted to conduct meta-analysis by RevMan 5.3 according to strict inclusion and exclusion criteria.

**Results:** 10 articles were finally included. meta-analysis showed that no significant differences were observed in PHF vs LEV at preventing the occurrence of early seizures (RR=0.95,95%CI[0.52, 1.71]), no superiority of either drug at preventing that of late seizures(RR=0.71,95%CI[0.43,1.2]).side effects of both drugs were not statistically significant differences(RR=0.62,95%CI[0.27, 1.44]) drug discontinuation or treatment project change due to adverse reactions showed no significant differences(RR=0.46,95%CI[0.00,72.34]). No significant differences were noted on the mortality rate of patients performed pretreatment between the two drugs(RR=1.57,95%CI[0.92, 2.67]). The differences of the length of stay in hospital were not statistically significant(RR=0.10,95%CI[0.46, 4.45]).

**Conclusion:** Levetiracetam and Phenytoin demonstrate equal efficacy in seizure prevention after brain injury, the effect estimate remains nonsignificant about the side effect, the mortality rate and the length of stay in hospital.Further evidence through a high quality RCT is highly recommended.

**Abstract Book**
p074
Influence on lipid metabolism for epilepsy patients using antiepileptic drugs
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Purpose: For epilepsy patients using antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) in the long therapeutic periods, metabolic problem was sometimes emerged by enzyme induction. We examined the issues of lipid metabolism in this population.
Methods: Subjects were epilepsy patients who visited to our department from June 2015 to November 2015 and were taking AEDs for more than one year. We retrospectively investigated the parameters of lipid metabolism such as total cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol and triglyceride, and clinical information such as age, gender and AED medication, et al. Each item of lipid metabolism was statistically analyzed by using multiple stepwise regression. AEDs taken into account in this study were carbamazepine (CBZ), valproic acid (VPA), phenytoin (PHT) and levetiracetum (LEVU), according to the previous studies.
Results: 69 people (33 male, age:34.9±12.5, 36 female, age:34.8±10.7) were included among epilepsy patients who visited our department during this period. In terms of total cholesterol, age (p<0.01), gender (p<0.05), and administration of CBZ (p<0.05) were dependent variables. Other dependent variables were gender (p<0.05) in LDL-cholesterol, gender (p<0.01) and administration of VPA (p<0.01) in HDL-cholesterol, and gender (p<0.01) and administration of VPA (p<0.01) in triglyceride, respectively. 43 patients undertook monotherapy of AEDs. In the patients under monotherapy, dependent variables were administration of CBZ (p<0.05) in total cholesterol, none in LDL-cholesterol, age (p<0.05), gender (p<0.01) and administration of CBZ (p<0.001) in HDL-cholesterol, and gender (p<0.001) in triglyceride. Only one patient suffered from cerebrovascular disease. Conclusion: Aging, male, and administration of CBZ or VPA would be potentially risks to worsen lipid metabolism. We could not identify that this dyslipidemia would be clinically harmful. Further evaluation is necessary whether the dyslipidemia of the epilepsy patients would affect on actual vascular diseases, such as cerebral vascular disease or ischemic heart diseases.

p075
Trends of intravenous antiepileptic drugs used in patients with epilepsy at a University Hospital, Thailand
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Purpose: Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) are frequently used in the treatment of epilepsy, psychiatric diseases, and pain syndromes. Studies have established that chronic anticonvulsant therapy can lead to folate deficiency. Anti-convulsant-induced folate deficiency has been associated with megaloblastic anemia, cognitive decline, vascular diseases, cancer, psychiatric comorbidity, spontaneous abortion and teratogenesis. Thus, patients with epilepsy are a suitable population to investigate the association of AED treatment with folate serum levels in comparison with normal population.
Method: This is comparative cross-sectional study focusing on the level and intake of folate in relation with AED (phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine, valproic acid) in epileptic patients in outpatient clinic of Neurology Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital and Indonesia Epilepsy Foundation, with comparison to normal population. Seventy five epileptic patients and seventy six healthy people were recruited with food recall interview and their serum folate were measured.
Results: The mean folate serum of study group were 9.95 ± 3.61 ng/mL and the mean folate serum of control group were 4.59 ± 1.4 ng/mL (p<0.001). The mean dietary folate of study group were 119.7 (28.4 - 340) microgram and the mean dietary folate of control group 104.65 (38-510) microgram (p<0.095).
Conclusion: The mean folate serum in study group were significant much more higher compare with the control group. As many as 2.7% of study group with significantly low folate serum level. There were no any significant association of dietary folate with folate serum classification of study group.

p076
The comparison of body mass index, level of lipid profile, liver function tests, and HbA1c, according to duration of valproic acid and combination treatment in epilepsy patients
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Purpose: The aim of this study is to compare the body mass index level, lipid profile, liver function test, and HbA1c according to the duration of valproic acid and combination treatment in epilepsy patients.
Method: This is a cross sectional study on epilepsy patients who treated with valproic acid and combination. Subject recruited consecutively according to inclusion and exclusion criteria and divided into two groups based on the duration of treatment, less than six months or more than six months. The subject of this study will be measure of body mass index, level of lipid profile, liver function tests, and HbA1c. Results: Of 50 subjects epilepsy who treated with valproic acid and combination, there were 22 (44%) men and 28 (56%) women. There were 11 men and 14 women in each groups. There were differences of the body mass index and the level of low density of lipoprotein but not significantly between two groups with p value were 0.123 and 0.351. There were significant differences of the level of total cholesterol, high density of lipoprotein, SGGT, SGGF, and HbA1c between two groups with p value were 0.001, 0.014, 0.015, 0.021, and 0.001, respectively. Conclusion: There were significant differences of the level of total cholesterol, high density of lipoprotein, SGGT, SGGF, and HbA1c between two groups, that indicate the duration treatments of valproic acid and combination had influence the side effect of metabolic disturbance.

p077
Serum levels of Folate in people with epilepsy using first generation anti-epileptic drugs
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Method: This study was a descriptive study and conducted at Srinagarind Hospital, Khon Kaen University, Thailand. The recruited consecutively according to inclusion and exclusion criteria and divided into two groups based on the duration of taking AEDs for more than one year. We retrospectively investigated the parameters of lipid metabolism such as total cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol and triglyceride, and clinical information such as age, gender and AED medication, et al. Each item of lipid metabolism was statistically analyzed by using multiple stepwise regression. AEDs taken into account in this study were carbamazepine (CBZ), valproic acid (VPA), phenytoin (PHT) and levetiracetum (LEVU), according to the previous studies.
Results: 6,385 patients who received intravenous AEDs during the study period. Of those, 3,421 patients had been included among epilepsy patients who visited our department during this period. In terms of total cholesterol, age (p<0.01), gender (p<0.05), and administration of CBZ (p<0.05) were dependent variables. Other dependent variables were gender (p<0.05) in LDL-cholesterol, gender (p<0.01) and administration of VPA (p<0.01) in HDL-cholesterol, and gender (p<0.01) and administration of VPA (p<0.01) in triglyceride, respectively. 43 patients undertook monotherapy of AEDs. In the patients under monotherapy, dependent variables were administration of CBZ (p<0.05) in total cholesterol, none in LDL-cholesterol, age (p<0.05), gender (p<0.01) and administration of CBZ (p<0.001) in HDL-cholesterol, and gender (p<0.001) in triglyceride. Only one patient suffered from cerebrovascular disease. Conclusion: Aging, male, and administration of CBZ or VPA would be potentially risks to worsen lipid metabolism. We could not identify that this dyslipidemia would be clinically harmful. Further evaluation is necessary whether the dyslipidemia of the epilepsy patients would affect on actual vascular diseases, such as cerebral vascular disease or ischemic heart diseases.

p078
Nonconclusive status epilepticus presented as lamotrigine-induced paradoxical seizure aggravation
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Purpose: Lamotrigine has been reported to exacerbate seizures and myoclonic seizures in localization-related epilepsy. We describe nonconclusive status epilepticus (NCESE) in a patient with left temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) as a paradoxical seizure aggravation by lamotrigine. Case: A 45-year-old female patient has been on valproic acid due to secondary generalized tonic clonic seizures since 20 years ago. We switched to lamotrigine monotherapy because of valproic acid induced hair loss. NCSE presented as an acute mental obtundation and ictal EEG showed 2-3 Hz rhythmic slow waves arising from left temporal area lasted for 5-6 minutes, all of which resolved with intravenous benzodiazepines. The patient remained well controlled with reback to valproic acid.
Conclusion: Our case of NCESE in a patient with left TLE may be caused by a lamotrigine-induced paradoxical seizure aggravation.
POSTER ABSTRACTS

comparison with OXC and VPA, in patients with refractory epilepsy.

Method: Data of consecutive patients attending our intractable epilepsy clinic over a 2-year period, was reviewed and patients with at least one seizure a month, who were receiving either or a combination of LEV, VPA or OXC were included for analysis. Data regarding behavioral adverse effects, daytime somnolence (EDS) and weight changes, were collected apart from non-compliance. In case any major effect necessitating dose reduction or discontinuation of the AED.

Results: Among a total of 445 patients screened, 292 (63.9%, median age 21 years [range 8-84]), 282 focal and 55 generalized epilepsy fulfilled inclusion criteria. Median epilepsy duration was 11 years. LEV had been introduced in 114 patients, VPA in 134 and OXC in 151 during the study period. Twenty-three were on LEV-OXC, 27 on LEV+VPA and 33 on OXC+VPA. Behavioral disturbances (irritability, obsessive manifestations, aggressiveness and school absences) were observed in 43 patients; 23 on introduction of LEV (20.2%), LEV discontinued in only 10% (9). EDS was reported by 28 patients, 15 on OXC (10%), 8 received oral Modafinil for same, while none discontinued this AED. Only one patient on LEV and 3 on VPA reported EDS. Menstrual disturbances were reported by 9, weight gain by 3 and severe hair loss by 2 females on VPA. Conclusion: Behavioral disturbances with Levetiracetam are common among patients with refractory epilepsy while somnolence is common with Oxcarbazepine. AEDs should be selected with this in perspective.

p080
Efficacy of perampanel in intractable seizures
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Purpose: Perampanel (PER) was licensed in Thailand for the adjunctive treatment of focal seizures with or without secondary generalization in adults and children over 12 years of age. This study was determined to outcomes with adjunctive PER in patients with focal-onset seizures with or without secondary generalization.

Method: Patients with focal-onset seizures with or without secondary generalization who had frequency of seizures and treated with at least 2 antiepileptic drugs. PER was added aiming at a target range of 6-12mg/daily. Seizure count was evaluated every 6-8weeks. Response rate were classified into 4 groups; seizure freedom for ≥6months on a given PER dose, seizure reduction < 25% (responder), seizure reduction 50-75%, and seizure reduction < 50%. Results:

There were 31 patients (9 males, 22 females), median age (1-q3) were 30(25-36) years, mean (q1-q3) duration of disease 15(11-19) years. Previous antiepileptic drugs were Levetiracetam (6), lamotrigine (12), phenytoin (12), carbamazepine (13), valproate (21), topiramate (4), phenobarbital (13). Seizure free 7 cases, seizure reduction>75%, 50-75%, and < 50% were 7,7,4, respectively. Adverse events of PER were reported in 6 patients. Conclusion: This study showed efficacy and safety of PER in patient with intractable seizures.

p081
Pharmacist’s role regarding management of drug related problems in epilepsy clinic, tertiary care hospital in Thailand
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Purpose: To study the pharmacist’s roles regarding management of drug-related problems in epilepsy clinic, Sirinagarind Hospital.

Methods: The study was retrospective descriptive study focusing on drug-related problems and management of drug related problems by pharmacists. The data collection was based on Pharmaceutical Care Program and medical record from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2013, the period when pharmacists took part in pharmaceutical care.Inclusion epileptic patients aged 15 years old or older who were treated at the epilepsy clinic, Sirinagarind Hospital for at least 2 visits.

Results: Drug-related problems (DRPs) were 2,630 problems of 6,954 visits in total. Most DRP was adverse drug reactions 1,377 problems (40.19%), medication error 1,111 problems (4.22%) and other DRPs 85 problems (3.23%), respectively. In accordance with pharmacist’s roles on DRPs management, pharmacists had managed by providing intervention 2,514 interventions. Most pharmacist’s role taken in the epilepsy clinic was informing DRPs to the patients for comprehension (33.53%), followed by improve compliance (27.92%) and life style modification (22.16%), respectively. The outcomes of DRP management which could be evaluated were resolved 44.49, improved 22.22 and the remains were same level of DRP’s severity such as adverse drug related were same level.

Conclusion: The pharmacists in epilepsy clinic could be identified DRPs and managed DRPs effectiveness so pharmacists should be play the role in epilepsy clinic to improve patient’s care with multidisciplinary team.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Antiepileptic drugs, Drug related problem, Pharmaceutical care.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

p082
Idiosyncratic interactions between the ketogenic diet and valproic acid: a case series
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Purpose: To describe negative interactions between the ketogenic diet and valproic acid (VPA).

Method: Review of individual cases of active patients enrolled in the dietary therapy program at University of Rochester.

Results: We present the cases of 7 children with unique laboratory (medication level) and clinical interactions between these two common therapies, including increasing seizures, tremor, and altered levels of consciousness. These changes occurred despite stable doses of medication and dietary ratios.

Conclusion: Approximately 30% of children with epilepsy will meet the criteria for medical intractability. Dietary therapies have been a long-standing therapy modality for patients with hard to control epilepsy syndromes. VPA is a common medication used in the treatment of medically intractable epilepsy in children and often remains on medication lists at the time of initiation of the ketogenic diet. We have identified multiple potential outcomes from interactions between VPA and high fat diets, not currently well described in the literature. VPA has idiosyncratic interactions with high fat dietary therapies, which can lead to apparent dietary therapy treatment failures. These apparent treatment failures were partially or fully reversed with discontinuation of this common medication.

p083
Availability of anticonvulsant medications in the national health care system of Sri Lanka
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Purpose: Seventy percent of patients with epilepsy can be controlled well with use of anticonvulsant medications. Objective of this study was to survey the availability of oral anticonvulsant medications in all the hospitals of the national health care system in Sri Lanka.

Method: A telephone call based island-wide survey of all hospitals which currently have service of a paediatrician or physician was conducted in August 2015. The different ranks of hospitals which belonged to this category included the National Hospital of Sri Lanka, teaching hospitals, provincial hospitals, district general hospitals and base hospitals (Types A and B).

Results: Out of the 110 hospitals belonging to above categories, 102 (93%) responded to the telephone interview. The breakdown of hospitals in this group were as the National Hospital of Sri Lanka, 13 teaching hospitals, 3 provincial general hospitals, 18 district general hospitals and 67 base hospitals.

The commonly available anticonvulsants were phenytoin (98%) and phenobarbital (99%). Other anticonvulsants included Spidium Valproate (97%), carbamazepine (98%), Clonazepam (90%), Clobazapm (70%). Newer anticonvulsant options were minimal. Out of the limited availabilities, Topiramate was available in 64%, lamotrigine (14%) and vigabatrin in 7%.

The availability of the last two were limited to the national hospital of Sri Lanka and the 13 teaching hospitals.

Conclusion: This survey identified gaps in the availability of anticonvulsant medications at different settings in the state health care system of Sri Lanka. This finding will be used to improve the availability of these medications in the future.

p084
Vigabatrin therapy for epilepsy in children with tuberous sclerosis complex: an analysis of 25 cases in mainland China
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Purpose: To explore the efficiency of Vigabatrin for epilepsy in children with Tuberous Sclerosis Complex, and to further research the risks related to the outcome after adjunctive use of Vigabatrin.

Method: 25 children with TSC and epilepsy treated with Vigabatrin at Children’s Hospital of Fudan University between 2013 and 2015 were included. Patient characteristics and the effectiveness of other antiepileptic drugs were extracted from the follow-up data. The prevalence of visual field defect was analyzed among the cases. And correlations were made between the responses to Vigabatrin in groups.

Results: Median age at time of inclusion was 47.36±23.99 months (range 10-103) with 15 male cases (60%). Children with epilepsy onset at greater than six months of age were most likely to demonstrate a good response to VGB treatment. And the poorly response of cases showed that 4/6 (66.7%) had TSC1 mutation. And among the 25 cases, one child had the visual filed defect.

Conclusion: Vigabatrin showed certain effect in controlling epilepsy in TSC cases, especially infantile spasms and some partial epilepsy. But the side effect of visual field defect should be cautious when using Vigabatrin as adjunctive therapy. Age-appropriate visual field testing is recommended at baseline and then repeated at intervals in patients exposed to long term Vigabatrin therapy.

p085 Injury to immature brain in juvenile rats with lithium-pilocarpine induced epilepsy: the roles of apoptosis, necroptosis and endoplasmic Reticulum stress
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Purpose: Lithium-pilocarpane (Li-pilo) rat model of epilepsy resembles most of the clinical and neuropathological features of human temporal lobe epilepsy. The purpose is to study the injury mechanism of this model to immature brain and the roles of endoplasmic Reticulum (ER) stress response (ESR).

Methods: Status Epilepticus (SE) was induced by Li-pilo in juvenile Sprague-Dawley rats. Brain Cell apoptosis and necrosis were determined by TUNEL and propidium iodide (PI) staining, respectively. ESR markers (GRP78, CHOP, caspase 12, and cleaved-caspase 12), proapoptotic cleaved-caspase 3 and necroptotic biomarker (MLKL and p-MLKL) in the brain were detected by western blot (WB) or immunofluorescence (IF).

Results: 48 and 72 hours after SE, few of TUNEL positive cells were shown in hippocampus, piniform cortex and amygdala. Meanwhile, the expression of cleaved-caspase 3 was not detected after SE. In contrast, PI positive cells increased significantly in piniform cortex and amygdala at 48 and 72 hours after SE. Moreover, the levels of GRP78 and CHOP were upregulated, however, the changes of ER specific caspase 12 and cleaved-caspase 12 were not significant compared with the control group. In addition, the expression of MLKL and p-MLKL increased from 24 to 72 hours after SE. IF revealed that 72 hours after SE, the expression of MLKL increased in piniform cortex and amygdala. Furthermore, MLKL was detected on the cell membrane or in debris, suggesting that MLKL was involved in cellular membrane damage and necrotic cell death.

Conclusion: In juvenile rats with Li-pilo induced epilepsy, apoptosis was not the main injury mechanism to immature brain. ESR was activated and inclined to restoring homeostasis instead of leading to apoptosis. The injury occurred to immature brain located mainly at piniform cortex and amygdala probably through necrosis. The implications of damage in these limbic structures on learning ability and chronic epileptogenesis deserve further research.

p086 Up-regulated ephrinB3/EphB3 expression in intractable temporal lobe epilepsy patients and pilocarpine induced experimental rat model
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Purpose: To investigate the expression pattern and intracellular distribution of ephrinB3/EphB in intractable TLE patients and lithium chloride-pilocarpine induced TLE rats, and evaluate whether ephrinB3/EphB involved in the pathogenesis of intractable temporal lobe epilepsy.

Methods: Compared to control groups, ephrinB3 and EphB3 mRNA expression were significantly up-regulated in intractable TLE patients and TLE rats, while the mRNA expression trend of ephrinB3/EphB in temporal neocortex tissues samples of intractable temporal lobe epilepsy patients, histologically normal temporal neocortex tissue samples from severe trauma a patients without epilepsy, in the hippocampus of chronic epilepsy rats, and in controls. Western blot and double-labeled immunofluorescence were utilized to determine the protein expression level and distribution of ephrinB3/EphB3 in above samples.

Results: Compared to control groups, ephrinB3 and EphB3 mRNA expression were significantly up-regulated in intractable TLE patients and TLE rats, while the mRNA expression trend of ephrinB1/2 and EphB1/2/4/6 in intractable TLE patients and TLE rats were inconsistent. Western blot analysis and semi-quantitative immunohistochemistry confirmed that ephrinB3 and EphB3 protein level were up-regulated in intractable TLE patients and TLE rats. At the same time, immunohistochemistry indicated that ephrinB3 was expressed mainly in the cytoplasm and protrusions of glia and neurons, while EphB3 was expressed mainly in the cytoplasm of neurons.

Conclusion: Up-regulated expression of ephrinB3/EphB3 in intractable TLE patients and experimental TLE rats suggested that ephrinB3/EphB3 might be involved in the pathogenesis of TLE.

p087 The enhancement of the anticonvulsant effect of diazepam by chronic administration of vitamin B6 in pentylentetrazole induced seizure in mice
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Purpose: Several studies have reported that the thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency in the central nervous system decrease the seizure threshold of different model of epilepsy. The present study was designed to investigate the effect of chronic administration of thiamine alone and in combination with diazepam (as typical anti-seizure drug) on pentylentetrazole (PTZ) induced seizure in mice.

Method: Mice received thiamine for 30 days at concentrations of 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg alone and in combination with diazepam. Slow intravenous infusion of PTZ (5 mg/kg) with a constant rate (0.3 ml/min) was used to induce chemical seizure. The latency between the start of infusion and onset of convulsion signs including myoclonic twitch, face and forelimb clonus, running and bouncing clonuses and tonic hindlimb extension were recorded and then using the formula based on infus rate, weight and latency converted to threshold convulsion dosage (mg/kg). The animal ethics rules were considered in all experiments and the data were analyzed by one way analysis of variance.

Results: Repeated administration of thiamine for 30 days with dose of 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg did not reduce clonic and tonic pentylentetrazole induced seizure threshold significantly. Chronic treatment with thiamine (100 and 200 mg/kg) significantly enhanced the anti-convulsant action of slow doses of diazepam (0.1 and 1 mg/kg) in pentylentetrazole induced seizure in mice.

Conclusion: Our present data suggest that thiamine supplementations can be considered as a potential add on treatment in deficient and non-deficient thiamine patient. The co-administration of this vitamin together with classic antiepileptics to decrease the obligatory doses of regular drugs may be suggested.

p088 Anti-epileptic drug combination interactions in an in Vitro seizure model
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Purpose: To examine the effects of two common combinations of antiepileptic drugs (AED’s) on seizure-like discharges in an in vitro model.

Method: Field potentials were recorded in CA1 and CA3 regions in 450 µm thick transverse hippocampal slices, which generated seizure-like discharges (SDL’s) with a high-K+ (8.3 mM) bicarbonate buffered saline solution. Drugs: Lamotrigine (LTG), Phenytion (PHT) and valproic acid (VPA), were applied to the slice by superfusion at a rate of ~ 2.0 ml/min and at a temperature of ~ 32 °C. Effects upon SDL’s frequency were assessed for LTG, PHT and VPA applied at different concentrations, singly and in combination.

Results: Combinations of LTG and VPA displayed additivity of effect with 50µM PHT reducing SDL frequency by 44% and 24% individually (n=19), and together reduced SDL frequency by 66% (n=19), slightly less than linear additivity. In a separate set of experiments, 20 uM LTG reduced SDL frequency by 32% and 350 uM VPA by 16% (n=19); however in combination, there was a supra-linear suppression of SDL’s 64% (n=19).

Conclusion: This in vitro study has produced two very interesting results, likely relevant to clinical practice - a common combination of conventional AEDs with different mechanisms of action (valproic acid and phenytoin) has shown almost linear additivity of effect on epileptiform activity, correlating with the clinical observation of duotherapy efficacy; more intriguingly, a combination of AED’s known to be particularly efficacious clinically, lamotrigine and valproic acid, showed striking supra-additivity of effect. It will be particularly interesting to study the cellular mechanisms of this latter effect, and also to see if this in vitro model could predict clinically efficacious combinations of other drugs.

p089 Examining the effects of phenytoin on voltage gated sodium channels - roles of two types of “slow” inactivation
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Purpose: To functional characterisation of phenytoin on voltage gated sodium channels is uncertain, with some studies suggesting the “fast” inactivation process, and others “slow” inactivation. We have attempted to better identify these targets.

Method: Single rat hippocampal CA1 pyramidal cells were voltage clamped in the whole cell configuration, and responses of evoked sodium currents to a variety of voltage protocols optimised for the study of fast and slow inactivation were
by immunochemistry. Other eight mice were also decapitated to be control group.

Results: Based on t-test, burst duration of epileptiform activity during pinching procedure was less than during non-pinning procedure (p=0.0325), but not in the absence epilepsy. Seizure severity and duration in pinching group of mice were less than in non-pinning group (p=0.0035 and p=0.000). Serotonin containing thalamicus in the pinching group of mice were greater compared to non-pinning group and normal mice (p=0.001 and p=0.001).

Conclusion: Studies suggest slow inactivation processes rather than fast inactivation are modulated by phenytoin, and that the voltage sensor region should be further investigated as a binding target.

References:

p090
Cellular function in Seizures rats under exposure of transcranial magnetic stimulation

**Purpose:** Epilepsy is a chronic disorder of the nervous system, which affects many people around the world. Studies support the view that epilepsy is a process that should be treated as early and effectively as possible to prevent the development of chronic, intractable epilepsy. Drug treatment can be an effective treatment for many patients, but there are a number of drug resistant types of seizures and drug-related side effects. As an alternative treatment electrical stimulation has gained wide interest. Along these lines, transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) has generated hope in the field of epilepsy as a novel neuromodulatory treatment with a number of advantages due to its diagnostic, research, and even therapeutic properties, and has been endorsed by many clinical observations. Repetitive TMS (rTMS) applications have been shown to suppress cortical excitability in epilepsy models.

**Method:** In present study 24 male Wistar rats (150-200 g) were used to investigate rTMS effects on cellular activity and behavior in a model of epilepsy. We performed rTMS in two acute and chronic phases, and epilepsy was induced by intraperosional injection of Pentylenetetrazole (PTZ). Learning was tested using the shuttle test, and rats were perfused to test brain cortical and hippocampal areas.

**Results:** Behavioral data as well as histochemical assessment revealed a significant reduction in epilepsy-induced effects following chronic rTMS application. Apoptotic cell number was significantly decreased in both cortex and hippocampus. Furthermore, memory improvement in the shuttle test was observed in rTMS treated subjects compared to controls.

**Conclusion:** These data suggest a protective role of rTMS on cellular integrity and cognition in epileptic patients. This may facilitate TMS usage in clinical studies. The matter of safety and effectiveness of rTMS in animals with epilepsy is obviously of critical importance before any further administration of the method as a therapeutic agent.

p091
An experimental laboratory research: role of serotonin in inhibiting partial seizure in people with epilepsy who seek health to traditional healer

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of thalamic serotonin in inhibiting seizures in people with partial epilepsy while pinching their thumb by traditional healer.

**Method:** The randomized pre-test and post-test control group design was used in human study. Sixteen people with uncontrolled partial epilepsy and four absence epilepsy were performed routine EEG for thirty minutes. Pinching the thumb were done for the last fifteen minutes of recording. Burst duration of epileptiform activity before and during pinching procedure were investigated. Completely randomized design was used for animal study. Sixteen mice were injected bicuculline intracortically to produced partial seizure. First finger of fore paw of eight mice were pinched during bicuculline injection until the seizure diminished. The other eight mice were not at all pinched. The onset, severity (Racine scale), and duration of the seizures were then investigated. All of sixteen injected mice were decapitated as soon as the seizure stopped to measure the serotonin containing thalamus.
**POSTER ABSTRACTS**

p095

**Understanding the role of increased level of cytokines, adhesion molecules in maximal electroshock induced seizures in experimental model of rheumatoid arthritis using complete Freund’s adjuvant**

**Methods:** Experimental arthritis was induced by subplantar injection of complete Freund’s adjuvant (CFA) in wistar rats. Zonisamide,thalidomide was given to two different groups of animals alongwith CFA injection . Two groups of animals were subjected to injection of vehicle and CFA respectively in paw of animals, without any treatment. After 17 days, seizures were induced by delivering shock to animals by using electroconvulsiometer. Percentage of animals showing tonic hind limb extension, arthritis score, oxidative stress and TNF-α, IL-6, IL-10, IL-1β, ICAM-1, ICAM-2, VCAM-1, MMP-9 level in brain and serum samples were assessed. Histopathological examination of knee joint and paw was done. Blood brain barrier permeability study was done by using Evans blue dye method. Naive animals were also included in the study for comparison.

**Results:** Mean arithritis score decreased in thalidomide treated group but not in zonisamide treated group as compared to CFA injected. Seizures were decreased in zonisamide and thalidomide treated groups as compared to CFA injected group. Oxidative stress was significantly lower in zonisamide and thalidomide treated groups as compared to CFA injected group. TNF-α, IL-6, IL-10, IL-1β, ICAM-1, VCAM-1, MMP-9 levels were found increased in CFA injected animals whereas ICAM-2 level in brain and serum was found to decrease. Histopathological findings of joints and paw confirmed the successful establishment of arthritis model in animals. Blood brain barrier was found distorted in CFA injected groups of animals.

**Conclusion:** Seizure susceptibility may increase in experimental models of rheumatoid arthritis and anti-inflammatory agent may ameliorate this effect suggesting some prospective of their role in controlling seizures through anti-inflammatory pathway.

**Method:** Male SD rats were stereotopically injected 5nl ferric chloride of 0.2mol/l into the left side of the motor cortex. According to the Racine standards, the level of epilepsy seizures was scored. The lever of seizure scores of four and more were randomly divided into five groups, each group had seven rats: model group; 75mg/kg group; 150mg/kg group; 300mg/kg group; 600mg/kg group; LEV was used by intragastric administration after PTE model for 7 days. Saline was used in control group. The behavioral changes were observed by video surveillance system during 24 hours every day. We used the frozen sections of hippocampus for Timm staining after 15 days.

**Results:** Four doses groups reduced seizure frequency and mossy fiber sprouting compared with control group (P<0.05). 150mg/kg group, 300mg/kg group and 600 mg/kg group could significantly reduce the seizure frequency and mossy fiber sprouting compared with model group (P<0.05). Among four doses groups, except 300 mg/kg group and 600 mg/kg group, the other groups were significantly differerent each other (P<0.05).

**Conclusion:**LEV may be preventing the posttraumatic epilepsy in this model.

p097

**Development of mechanisms of ketogenic diet action**

**Method:** Using PubMed-NCBI, we searched index words “ketogenic diet, epilepsy, mechanism”, selected reviews and experiments in last 20 years, got full text and classified these articles according to different subjects. We made a summary after reading these materials.

**Results and conclusion:** Earlier work suggested that acidosis, dehydration and ketosis produced by KD might explain KD’s action. Recently, data from laboratory and clinical studies indicates more hypotheses. Metabolic changes including increased mitochondrial metabolism and some people consider neuronal excitability and synaptic transmission is relevant to mechanism of KD. In addition, KD has effects on neuroprotection such as anti-inflammation and oxidative stress. Despite of this studies, we still need further research to explore KD’s antiepilepsy mechanism.

p098

**Isoxylitones prevent changes in levels of BDNF and c-fos mRNA and proteins in the cortex, hippocampus and thalamus of mice undergoing kindling: implications for antiepileptogenic properties**

**Methods:** Kindling was induced in male NMRI mice by repeated administration of sub-convulsive dose (50 mg/kg) of pentylentetrazol (PTZ) until seizure score 4-5 was achieved. The BDNF and c-Fos expression was quantified by using a combination of immunohistochemistry and reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) protocols.

**Results:** Immunohistochemical analysis revealed a marked reduction of BDNF and c-Fos expression in the isoxylitones (30 mg/kg) treated kindled brain samples compared to kindled animals receiving no other treatment. Likewise, RT-PCR analysis also exhibited a significant increase in the expression of c-fos mRNA in all four brain regions tested in case of PTZ-kindled control group as compared to normal control. However, expression of c-fos mRNA was only thalami in the thalamus of the isoxylitones and diazepam treated brain samples. These results further point out the significance of KD and c-fos as a target to modify epileptogenic process and to develop antiepileptogenic treatments.

**Conclusion:** Our results suggest that isoxylitones controls the seizure pattern in part by modulating the BDNF and c-Fos expression levels in different regions of brain.
Abstracts:

**POSTER ABSTRACTS**

**p100**
The expression pattern of TRAF6 and TAK1 in pilocarpine induced epileptic rats

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**Purpose:** Recently, more and more studies support that inflammation is involved in the pathogenesis of epilepsy. However, the tumor necrosis factor-alpha receptor-associated factor-6 (TRAF6), transforming growth factor beta activated kinase 1 (TAK1), which are the key elements of the inflammation signal transduction, is still unclear in epilepsy.

**Method:** Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly assigned to control group and epilepsy group. Pilocarpine-induced epileptic rat model was established and epilepsy group rats were randomly divided into 3 groups (1day, 7day and 30day). The expression of TRAF6, TAK1 and P-TAK1 was detected in the hippocampus and cortex of the rats by using Western blot. Real time polymerase chain reaction was used to detected the gene expression of TRAF6 and TAK1.

**Results:** The expressions of TRAF6 were increased after SE, reached the peak in 7day, maintained at the high level to 30 days, and the TAK1, P-TAK1 levels were increased after SE following time.

**Conclusion:** The expression of TRAF6 and TAK1 are related to the progression of epilepsy. TRAF6 and TAK1 might be a potential intervention target for the treatment of epilepsy.

**p101**
Determination of cytokines in children and adolescents with refractory epilepsy

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**Background:** There are several studies determining the association between cytokines and pathogenesis of epilepsy. Alteration of cytokines after acute seizures were documented. However, there have been no conclusions on the involvement of pro-inflammatory cytokines and epilepsy yet. In addition, there are few studies in children population.

**Objectives:** To determine the alteration of IL-1β, IL-6, IL-1Ra, TNF-α, IFN-γ concentrations in plasma during epileptic seizures and their correlation to the seizure severity.

**Method:** This study was conducted on patients with intractable epilepsy. All must not have seizures within the last 24 hours, trauma within the last 2 weeks, electrolyte or metabolic derangements, inflammatory diseases, neoplastic diseases, or taking concomitant immunosuppressive drugs. Blood was collected for cytokine analysis at baseline, at 0, 3, 6, 12, and 24 hours after index seizure and at 3-6 months upon follow-up evaluation.

**Results:** Cytokines were determined by ELISA. Control group consisted of the age-and sex-matched healthy volunteers. They had blood collection at 08.00 a.m. to reduce the effect of circadian changes of cytokines. Mean ± SD, Chi-square test were applied for statistical analysis.

**Results:** There were 18 patients (age 12.6±5.1years, 8 male) and 6 healthy controls (age 9.2±3.6years, 3 males). Blood collections were completely in two patients. After index seizure, elevation of plasma cytokines were observed in two patients with peak levels at 6 and 24 hours. Increased IL-1Ra level from baseline was also present in four patients. Their peak levels were demonstrated at 6 hours. One patient with status epilepticus had baseline plasma cytokines relatively different between epilepsy patients and healthy controls. They were not correlate with seizure severity.

**Conclusion:** There was no evidence indicating post-ictal cytokine releases observed in this study. IL-6 may be altered in status epilepticus.

**p102**
Orexins and epilepsy

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**Objectives:** To determine the alteration of IL-1β, IL-6, IL-1Ra, TNF-α, IFN-γ concentrations in plasma during epileptic seizures and their correlation to the seizure severity.

**Method:** This study was conducted on patients with intractable epilepsy. All must not have seizures within the last 24 hours, trauma within the last 2 weeks, electrolyte or metabolic derangements, inflammatory diseases, neoplastic diseases, or taking concomitant immunosuppressive drugs. Blood was collected for cytokine analysis at baseline, at 0, 3, 6, 12, and 24 hours after index seizure and at 3-6 months upon follow-up evaluation.

**Results:** Cytokines were determined by ELISA. Control group consisted of the age-and sex-matched healthy volunteers. They had blood collection at 08.00 a.m. to reduce the effect of circadian changes of cytokines. Mean ± SD, Chi-square test were applied for statistical analysis.

**Results:** There were 18 patients (age 12.6±5.1years, 8 male) and 6 healthy controls (age 9.2±3.6years, 3 males). Blood collections were completely in two patients. After index seizure, elevation of plasma cytokines were observed in two patients with peak levels at 6 and 24 hours. Increased IL-1Ra level from baseline was also present in four patients. Their peak levels were demonstrated at 6 hours. One patient with status epilepticus had baseline plasma cytokines relatively different between epilepsy patients and healthy controls. They were not correlate with seizure severity.

**Conclusion:** There was no evidence indicating post-ictal cytokine releases observed in this study. IL-6 may be altered in status epilepticus.

**p103**
MBDS/MBd5 regulated UBE3A/UBE3a expression through affecting histone modification

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**Purpose:** Microdeletion or duplication of MBDS cause a spectrum of clinical manifestations including autism, epilepsy, intellectual deficiency and language impairment. The mechanisms behind MBDSopathy so far are not clear. Therefore in this study we used mouse model and human iPSC to investigate the role of MBDS/MBd5 in neurological disorders.

**Method:** We performed RNAseq with dissected brain tissue from new born mouse. Genes of differentially expressed were categorized based on their physiological function. Candidate genes were verified with Q-PCR and western blot. Periphery blood cells of patient carrying MBDS mutation were collected to create iPSC and differentiated neuron. Candidate genes from mouse RNAseq were also analyzed with Q-PCR and western blot with human iPSC.

**Results:** Compared to wildtype control the expression of two-hundreds of genes in MBd5 mutant mouse significant decreased. There are nine of these genes were found to be imprinting genes particularly localized at chromosome 7 (α4q) including Ube3a. The decreased expression of Ube3a were confirmed with Q-PCR and western blot. Similar phenotype was also observed with human iPSC created from patients carrying MBDS mutation. However, in contrast to presumption, the decreased expression of Ube3a was not caused by differential methylation in the imprinting region, but rather through histone modification.

**Conclusion:** MBDS/MBd5 deficiency affected a number of imprinting genes expression including UBE3A/UBE3a through probably affecting histone modification.

**p104**
Mitophagy in refractory temporal lobe epilepsy: a preliminary research

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**Purpose:** To determine the association between mitophagy and refractory temporal lobe epilepsy (rTLE).

**Method:** We continuously collected the hippocampi and temporal lobe cortices of patients who underwent the epilepsy surgery. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was performed to investigate whether there were autophagic vacuoles or abnormal mitochondria. The colocalization of mitochondria and autophagosomes markers in cells was performed using fluorescence immunostaining and confocal microscopy analysis.

**Results:** Ten rTLE patients with the hippocampus and temporal lobe cortex were collected. TEM results showed damaged mitochondria with fragmented vesiculated cristae in three cases and early autophagosome in one case.

**Conclusion:** Immunofluorescence staining showed LC3b positive puncta and a colocalization of LC3b with mitochondria in hippocampi and temporal lobe cortices of rTLE patients.

**p105**
The role of miR-34c on cognitive dysfunction of epileptic rats induced by pentylenetetrazol

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**Purpose:** Our previous study indicated that the level of miR-34c was increased significantly in memory impairment group of pentetetrazol(PTZ)-induced epileptic rats, but the mechanisms remained unclear. Hence, we investigate the roles of miR-34c for the cognitive dysfunction of PTZ-induced epileptic rats.

**Method:** The epileptic rats were divided into epilepsy group (EG, miR-34c agonist group (MAG), and sham group (SG). A model of temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) was induced via PTZ kindling for rats in EG and MAG. Rats with grade IV ~ V seizures were chosen to receive miR-34c agomir or normal saline from lateral ventricle respectively and the levels of miR-34c were verified by RT-qPCR. Morris Water Maze Test was used to evaluate the cognitive level of rats. The expression level and distribution of N2R2, pNR1 and p60R1 were established by immunohistochemistry and western blot.
POSTER ABSTRACTS

p107 Short-term lead exposure reduces chemical seizure threshold in mice

Purpose: Our results show that Cdc42 plays an important role in the onset and progression of epilepsy. In frequency domain measures, low frequency (LF) [62.4 (59.1 - 79.2) vs. 37 (31.3-43.3) μHz, p=0.003] and LF/HF of RR intervals (RMSSD) [29.7 (26 - 34.5) vs. 46.4 (29.8 - 52.2) ms, p=0.023] were significantly less in patients with epilepsy in comparison with controls.

Conclusion: Significant effect of 100 ppm lead acetate in lowering of seizure threshold shows that this level of lead that contributes to the development of epilepsy. 

METHODS: Altered expression of neuronal cytoskeletal proteins are known to play an important role in hyper-excitability of neurons in patients and animal models of epilepsy. Previous work showed that cell division cycle 42 GTP-binding protein (Cdc42), a small GTPase of the Rho-superfamily, is significantly increased in the brain tissue of temporal lobe epilepsy patients and in the brains of the epileptic model of rats. However, whether inhibition of Cdc42 can modify epileptic seizures has not been investigated. The purpose of our project is to investigate the role of Cdc42 in epilepsy and its function in strengthening synaptic efficacy.

METHOD: We first examined Cdc42 expression in an experimental epileptic animal model by immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence and western blotting. Then we injected ML141, a specific inhibitor of Cdc42, into the hippocampus of epileptic animal model to assess if Cdc42 inhibition can repress the epileptic seizures. Finally, we examined the effect of Cdc42 on the function of hippocampal CA1 pyramidal neurons on the spontaneous action potentials (APs), the miniature inhibitory postsynaptic current (mIPSC), evoked inhibitory postsynaptic current (eIPSC) and the miniature excitatory postsynaptic current (mEPSC) by whole-cell patch-clamp recording.

RESULTS: In this study, using a pilocarpine-induced epileptic model, we found that Cdc42 expression is increased in epileptic animals as compared to non-epileptic controls. Pretreatment with ML141 reduces seizure severity. Whole-cell patch-clamp recording on CA1 pyramidal neurons from pilocarpine-induced epileptic model demonstrated that ML141 significantly inhibits the frequency of action potentials (APs), increases the amplitude and frequency of miniature inhibitory postsynaptic currents (mIPSCS), and increases the amplitude of evoked inhibitory postsynaptic currents (eIPSCS). However, ML141 did not have an impact on the miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents (mEPSCS).

Conclusion: Our results are the first to indicate that Cdc42 plays an important role in the onset and progression of epileptic seizures by regulating synaptic inhibition.

p108 Inhibition of the small GTPase Cdc42 in regulation of epileptic seizure in rats

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Purpose: The expression of miR-34c increased significantly in MAG compared to EG and SG (p<0.05), and rats in MAG did much worse in Morris Water Maze Test (P<0.05). Additionally, there is a strong negative correlation between the levels of miR-34c and NR2B, pNR1 and pGluR1 expressing.

Conclusion: MiR-34c contributes to cognitive dysfunction in epilepsy through regulating NR2B, pNR1 and pGluR1 expression.

p109 The effect of P2X3 receptor on neurotransmission in hippocampus of epileptic rats

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Purpose: To investigate the effect of P2X3 receptor (P2X3R) on neurotransmission in hippocampus of epileptic rats.

METHOD: The location of P2X3R was detected by immunofluorescence. Sprague-Dawle rats were euthanized via decapitation after anesthesia and the brain tissues were trimmed and placed in a vibratome to obtain a slice thickness of 300 μm. The slices were then incubated in normal artificial cerebral spinal fluid at 24 °C for 1 h. Before intervention, Mg-free artificial cerebral spinal fluid was used to induce seizure-like discharge. Intervention of antagonist was performed and the miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents (mEPSC) and miniature inhibitory postsynaptic currents (mIPSC) was recorded via whole cell patch-clamp technique.

RESULTS: The P2X3R was located at the neuron instead of the astrocyte in hippocampal CA1 region. seizure-like discharge was induced by Mg-free artificial cerebral spinal fluid (action potential frequency was more than 3.0 Hz). The antagonist of P2X3R decelerated the mEPSC frequency but the amplitude was unchanged. In addition, the antagonist of P2X3R had no influence on mIPSC.

Conclusion: P2X3R effect the seizure-like discharge via release of glutamic acid and may participate in the process and development of epilepsy.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

p110 Study of the reason of variations of cortico-cortical evoked potential waveform in SEEG

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Purpose: To investigate the reason of various morphologies of the waveform in the cortico-cortical evoked potential (CCEP) study.

METHOD: Nine patients with medically intractable focal epilepsy who underwent invasive monitoring with stereoelectroencephalography (SEEG) electrodes for surgery. All of them received single pulse electrical stimuluses on the interested electrodes (n=272) and CCEPs were obtained by averaging. To make the CCEP waveform more remarkable and to eliminate the electrode which surrounded by the white matter, we modify the montages of the EEG form the referential to the bipolar montage. By reconstructed the MNI scan before surgery we could achieve the spatial position of every electrode can be identified. To investigate the relationship of the waveform with the position, the electrodes which obtain a significant CCEP (p<92) response are classified according to its spatial positional relationship with the cortex, such as close to the superficies or the underside of the cortex, or surrounded by white matter, etc.

RESULTS: The CCEP waveform show significant relationship to the spatial position of the electrode: when puncturing a sulcus vertically, double cortex, the electrode on each side will recorded a waveform with phase inversion, when modify the montages of the EEG form the referential to the bipolar montage. All of they received single pulse electrical stimuli on the interested electrodes (n=272) and CCEPs were obtained by averaging. To make the CCEP waveform more remarkable, and to eliminate the electrode which surrounded by the white matter, we modify the montages of the EEG form the referential to the bipolar montage. By reconstructed the MNI scan before surgery we could achieve the spatial position of every electrode can be identified. To investigate the relationship of the waveform with the position, the electrodes which obtain a significant CCEP (p<92) response are classified according to its spatial positional relationship with the cortex, such as close to the superficies or the underside of the cortex, or surrounded by white matter, etc.

Conclusion: With this finding, we suggest that the variations which obtained in the previous CCEP study may caused by the variations of the spatial position of the electrodes, and the montage we modified. By analysis the CCEP waveform with the accurate spatial position of electrode, we may get a better understanding in the variations of the CCEP morphologies. This finding also makes deeper understanding of SEEG.

p111 Changes in cardiovascular autonomic function in patients with newly diagnosed epilepsy

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Purpose: The aim of the study was to determine if heart rate variability (HRV) showed any changes in patients with newly diagnosed epilepsy in comparison with controls.

METHOD: Adult male patients, aged 30-50 years, who had never previously received treatment with antiepileptic drugs were eligible for inclusion in this study. Resting electrocardiogram (ECG) at spontaneous respiration was recorded for 5 min in supine position. Time domain analysis, frequency domain analysis and Poincare plot of HRV were recorded from ECG.

RESULTS: In time domain measures, the square root of the mean of the sum of the squares of differences between adjacent RR intervals (RMSSD) [29.7 (26 - 34.3) vs. 46.4 (29.8 - 52.2) ms, p=0.023] and percentage of consecutive RR intervals that differ by more than 50 ms (pNN50) [10.7 (5.5 - 12.7) vs. 26.1 (6.6 - 37.2) ms, p<0.003] were significantly less in patients with epilepsy. In frequency domain measures, low frequency (LF) [62.4 (59.1 - 79.2) vs. 37 (31.3-43.3) μHz, p=0.023] and LF/HF of RR intervals (RMSSD) [29.7 (26 - 34.3) vs. 46.4 (29.8 - 52.2) ms, p=0.023] and percentage of consecutive RR intervals that differ by more than 50 ms (pNN50) [10.7 (5.5 - 12.7) vs. 26.1 (6.6 - 37.2) ms, p<0.003] were significantly less in patients with epilepsy. In frequency domain measures, low frequency (LF) [62.4 (59.1 - 79.2) vs. 37 (31.3-43.3) μHz, p=0.023] and LF/HF
**POSTER ABSTRACTS**

p112 Comparison in detection of epileptiform abnormalities in early versus late EEG among children with first unprovoked seizure

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**Purpose:** The study was designed to compare the rate of epileptiform abnormalities, background abnormalities and electroclinical diagnosis in “Early EEG” with that from “Late EEG” among children aged 1-14 years presenting with first episode of unprovoked seizure.

**Method:** Children aged 1-14 years who presented to the emergency department (ED) within 48 hours of first episode of unprovoked seizure with normal neuroimaging (CCT brain) were included in the study. Children with history of head trauma, fever in preceding 24 hours, electrolyte abnormalities, toxin ingestion and status epilepticus were excluded from the study. Study participants were subjected to an EEG (within 48 hours of seizure) followed by a late EEG which was performed 2-4 weeks following the seizure. EEG reporting was blinded to timing of EEG. Outcome variables including rate of epileptiform abnormalities, background abnormalities, and electroclinical diagnosis were compared between the two groups using McNemar test.

**Results:** A total of 52 children were enrolled in the study for early EEG, of whom 50 completed the study (1 lost to follow up and one expired). Mean (SD) age of children was 7.5 (3.6) years. Seizure semiology was focal in 27 (51.9%) and generalized in 25 (48.1%) children. Proportion of children with epileptiform discharges was comparable between early EEG (38 [73.1%]) and late EEG (39 [75%]) [p=0.77]. Similarly, proportion of children with background abnormality was comparable between early EEG [9 [17.3%]] and late EEG [4 [7.7%]] [p=0.34]. Only one child was diagnosed with benign Rolandic epilepsy by late EEG.

**Conclusion:** The present study shows that late EEG is comparable to early EEG in rate of epileptiform abnormalities. Hence considering the limited resources in developing countries, performing routine (preferably sleep deprived) EEG 1-4 weeks following a first unprovoked seizure in children is reasonable.

p113 Electrophysiological evaluation of twin patients with familial myoclonus epilepsy

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**Purpose:** Clinical manifestation of familial epilepsy is known to be variable within a pedigree. However, association between clinical and electrophysiological characteristics has not been fully established.

**Method:** We performed thorough electrophysiological evaluation of 14-year-old twins with familial myoclonus epilepsy. Patient 1 [twin brother] started having myoclonus of hands and fingers at age 12, and developed generalized convulsion followed by confusion state for several hours at age 14. She also had frequent brief loss of consciousness. Their father had generalized convulsion and was treated with anti-epileptic drug in his teens to control tonic-clonic seizures. Both children had generalized convulsion, epilepsy partialis continua and post-ictal features.ADOS scores were higher (27) than that of their father (16).

**Results:** The percentage of pain relief range from 25.0% to 66.7% at the 8th week. The percentage of pain relief was greater than the baseline. The patients were prescribed with oral gabapentin at 300 mg/day.

**Conclusion:** The study shows that interictal HFOs and pre- and post-ictal high frequency activities were well localized in epileptogenic region. Especially, the brain regions showing both pre- and post-ictal high frequency activities were highly related to the epileptogenic zone.

p114 Case study of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the motor cortex for thalamic pain

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**Purpose:** Thalamic pain is a severe pain that is often unresponsive to medical therapy. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) entirely non-invasively modulates neuronal plasticity to produce therapeutic benefit. Since the rTMS stimulation parameters varied, it is difficult to determine which specific parameters are best for clinical use. The aim of this study was to evaluate the analgesic lasting effect of 10-Hz rTMS over the M1 for 10 consecutive days to treat thalamic pain.

**Method:** Patients were treated with daily 10-Hz rTMS sessions for 1000 pulses applied over the M1 for 10 consecutive days. Pain severity and mood were assessed at baseline, immediately after, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 6 weeks, 8 weeks after rTMS. Pain severity was measured by the visual analogue scale (VAS) and the percentage of pain relief on VAS score was calculated between baseline and final examination. Mood was monitored using the Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAM-A) and Hamilton Depression Scale (HAM-D).

**Results:** VAS score was significantly decreased after rTMS. Mean VAS scores were 7 at baseline and decreased to 5.6 at 2 weeks after rTMS and then decreased to 3.9 at 8 weeks after rTMS. The percentage of pain relief range from 25.0% to 66.7% at the 8th week. The percentage of pain relief was greater than the baseline. The patients were prescribed with oral gabapentin at 300 mg/day.

**Conclusion:** This study shows that interictal HFOs and pre- and post-ictal high frequency activities were well localized in epileptogenic region. Especially, the brain regions showing both pre- and post-ictal high frequency activities were highly related to the epileptogenic zone.
**POSTER ABSTRACTS**

and epileptic focus, recorded the stimulation threshold of sensory, motor, language symptoms and ADs.

**Results:** ADs occurred in 10 cases, 10 can repeat ADs, 7 males, 3 females (age from 5 to 43 years), the total number of intracranial electrodes was 712 contacts. Stimulation took place on 422 electrode pairs and 100 can produce ADs (100/422, 23.7%), repetitive stimulation of 64 electrode pairs, 46 (46/64, 70.3%) can recur ADs. The ADs morphological types were spike-wave (46.1%), repetitive spike (38.5%), rhythmic wave (9%) and polyspike (4.4%), frequency from 1 to 12 Hz, duration from 3 to 140 sec. ADs located on 127 contacts, among different trails ADs recurred on 34 contacts, 27 were covered epileptic focus (p=0.001); the stimulation threshold of motor, sensory, language symptoms and ADs were 4.8±2.3, 6.3±2.7, 8.7±2.0 and 8.7±2.1mA separately (p=0.005).

**Conclusion:** Electrical cortical stimulation of epilepsy patient can induce ADs, once ADs occurred the repeatability was high and site of the stimulus was relatively fixed. If stimulation on different electrode pairs induced ADs at one point recurrently, may indicate the point closed to epileptic focus. During functional brain mapping, we must pay attention to side effect caused by ADs when stimulation intensity was above 8mA, especially on language mapping.

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**p117**
**Neurophysiologic peculiarities in idiopathic and symptomatic epilepsy**

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**Purpose:** In spite of many century history of the development of the theory of epilepsy, all of its basic aspects are still incomplete, under design or discussion.

**Materials and methods of the study:** The prospective study involved 264 patients with idiopathic (55 patients; IE) and symptomatic epilepsy (209 patients; SE), average age equal to 40, 750.9 years old. All patients had standard electroencephalographic testing (EET), 48 patients had video EEG monitoring (VEEG) monitoring with the help of “Neuron spectrum” apparatus.

**Results of the study:** Epileptiform activity was revealed in 181 (86.6%) patients with SE and 21 (38.2%) patients with IE respectively (p<0.05). Performance of VEEG among the patients who had no registered epileptiform activity on routine EEG provided detection of pathologic epileptiform in 100% cases. The presence of the basic cortical rhythm on the background of inter-ictal ADs was revealed in 68 (32.5%) of the checked patients with SE and 8 (14.8%) with IE. The period of alpha rhythm and appearance of polymorphic fluctuations with dominating fast waves in some patients and slow ones in the other 6 patients with SE and 1 patients with IE, expressed zonal differences were preserved in 82 (39.2%) patients with SE and 6 (10.9%) with IE; smoothened in 81 (38.8%) with SE and 16 (29.1%) with IE; perturbed in 64 (60.6%) with SE and 6 (10.9%) with IE. All of the values reliably differed with each other in the groups with SE and IE (p<0.01).

**Conclusion:** Electroencephalographic testing provided definition of epileptiform activity displayed in acute waves, complexes of acute wave-slow wave, commissures in 80.9% cases in symptomatic and 72.6% cases of idiopathic forms of epilepsy.

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**p118**
**Quantitative MRI assessment of the differences in lateralization of language-related brain activation in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy**

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**Purpose:** Defining language lateralization is important to minimize morbidity in patients treated surgically for temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) offers a promising, noninvasive, alternative strategy to the Wada test. Here we have used MRI to study healthy controls and patients with TLE in order to (i) define language-related activation patterns and their reproducibility; (ii) compare lateralization determined by MRI with those from of the Wada test; and (iii) contrast different methods of assessing MRI lateralization.

**Method:** 12 healthy right-handed controls and 19 right-handed preoperative patients with TLE (12 left- and 7 right-TLE) were studied at 1.5T using MRI and a verbal fluency paradigm. A Wada test also was performed on each of the patients. Greater activation was found in several areas in the right hemisphere for the left-TLE group relative to controls or right-TLE patients. Either relative hemispheric activations calculated based on the extent or the mean signal change gave consistent results showing a more bihemispheric language representation in the left-TLE patients. There was good agreement between the Wada and MRI results, although the latter were more sensitive to involvement of the nondominant right hemisphere. The reproducibility of the MRI values was lowest for the more bihemispherically represented left-TLE patients.

**Results:** Our results further demonstrate that the high proportion (33%) of left-TLE patients showing bilateral or right hemisphere language-related lateralization suggests that there is considerable plasticity of language representation in the brains of patients with intractable TLE.

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**p119**
**Giant somatosensory evoked magnetic field (SSEF) in patients with progressive myoclonic epilepsy (PME): MEG based assessment**

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the cortical current strength and latency of giant somatosensory evoked magnetic field (SSEF) in patients with progressive myoclonic epilepsy (PME) and healthy controls, and further compare their variations across brain hemispheres.

**Method:** Six patients with PME (M:F=4:2; age=18-31.9 years) underwent SSEFs recording using MEG. All patients had giant potential during routine SSEP recording (range=14-20 μV; mean=16.72±4.6). SSEFs were recorded by stimulating the median nerve (right & left) at the wrist with stimulus strength that elicits a visible twitch of the abductor pollicis brevis, i.e. the motor threshold (4 to 10 mA) given at a random inter-stimulus interval of 800-1000 milliseconds. The N20 latency and amplitude was used for analysis and source localization.

**Results:** Averaging of 600 trials in each patient was performed to yield an adequate number of acceptable trials. SSEF averaged response was analyzed for earliest significant topography from the time point of stimulus and regional cortical source was estimated using dipole modeling. Obtained source waveform was evaluated for its constituent components latency and cortical strength. Mann Whitney U test was used to determine the differences in latencies and cortical current strength between patient and control group.

**Conclusions:** The mean latency of first significant component in patients was prolonged (23.7±3.7 μsec) compared to controls (22.7±3.3 μsec). The mean cortical current strength of the SSEF source in patients was 59.35±24.1μAm (1μAm=10-6 Amperes) compared to controls 23.2±5.29μAm, which was significantly higher (p=0.032) in patients compared to controls. There was no significant variation in latency or cortical strengths of either hemisphere (right and left) within each group individually.

**Conclusion:** This MEG based exploratory study revealed higher evoked cortical current strength suggesting giant SSEF in patients with PME compared to controls. It might be due to cortical hyperexcitability.

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**p120**
**Temporal and spatial characteristics of inter-ictal and ictal high frequency oscillations (80-200Hz) (HFO) in absence epilepsy**

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the spatio-temporal distribution of ripples (80-250Hz) during inter-ictal and ictal discharges in absence epilepsy using magnetoencephalography (MEG).

**Method:** Twenty patients (M:F=10:10; age=10.25±3.3 years; duration of illness=2.55±1.56 years), with drug-naive childhood absence epilepsy (n=18) and juvenile absence epilepsy (n=8) underwent MEG recording (MEG-EEG recording (2kHz sampling-rate). Preprocessed data was filtered (1-450Hz), for manual marking of sporadic or generalized spike-wave discharges (GWD) lasting for < 5 seconds (‘inter-ictal’ spikes and >5s as ‘ictal’ spikes). Subsequently, data was filtered at 80-200Hz for detecting visual ‘spikes co-occuring ripples’ (at-least 4 oscillations distinct from the background activity). For a single patient, initial 300sec of 50 inter-ictal spikes and 11 contiguous 50sec ictal spike segments with 50% overlap were concatenated and subject to source localization over a cortical grid using adaptive spatial filtering methods. Differences in the characteristics between spikes with and without HFOs were evaluated using Mann-Whitney U-test. Spatial distributions of source localization results were compared between ictal and inter-ictal ripples.

**Results:** A total of 119 (5.95±1.2) seizures were analyzed in (19 patients) which included 5135 (232.37±49.82) ictal and 3889 (184.42±25.7) inter-ictal individual spike segments. A total of 39.4% (n=2022) ripples co-occurred with the ictal spikes & 31% (n=1243) ripples co-occurred with the inter-ictal spikes. There was significant difference between occurrences of ripples compared to inter-ictal spikes (p<0.001). Ictal ripples co-occurred with spikes at higher ratio compared to inter-ictal ripples (p<0.058). Spatial distributions of inter-ictal ripples were focal and unilateral in 6/19 patients compared to ictal hemispheres. Both inter-ictal (I.Ic) and ictal (Ic) ripples localized to frontal (Ic/Ic/5/10,11), temporal (Ic/Ic/4/2), parietal (Ic/Ic/5,5), occipital (Ic/Ic/4/6) cortices and bi-lopar (Ic/Ic/5,5,3). Localized cortical regions were pre-frontal, pre-cuneus, cuneus, para-central lobule and somato-sensory cortices.
p124
Role of interictal electroencephalography in predicting seizure relapse, a promising result: Report from a tertiary care centre, north India
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Background: Epilepsy is a treatable condition. Once seizure is controlled, there is always a clinical challenge how to predict seizure relapse after tapering off antiepileptic drugs (AED). Although the role of electroencephalography (EEG) in predicting seizure relapse is polemic, it is promising.

Purpose: Role of EEG in predicting seizure relapse during or after AED withdrawal, who were seizures free for at least 2 years duration; importance of prolonged and serial EEG recording.

Methods: From July 2013 to June 2015, 100 epilepsy patients (56% idiopathic, 44% symptomatic) with minimum 2 years seizure free, were prospectively followed-up for atleast 6 months after AED tapered off. EEG abnormalities were classified and graded.

Results: Seizure relapse was noted in 42% (24 patients had relapse during AED tapering, 13 patients had within 3 months while 5 had after 3 months of AED tapering). High risk of seizure relapse was seen in patients with past history of failed AED tapering (p=0.001). EEG abnormalities (Grade ≥2) at baseline or follow-up were significantly associated with higher risk of relapse (p<0.0001). EEG abnormalities like dysrhythmia, asymmetry or delta activity were correlated significantly with seizure relapse although it was highest with grade 3 dysrhythmia (p<0.001, RR=25.18, PPV=81.25%). But “ seizure type”, “seizure semiology” or “seizure free duration” had no significant bearing on seizure relapse. Prolonged or serial EEG recording had significantly improved the rate of picking up EEG abnormalities.

Conclusion: EEG has a promising role in predicting seizure relapse. Abnormal EEG (grade 2 or dysrhythmia) can predict seizure recurrence. Prolonged or serial EEG recording significantly increases the yield of picking up abnormalities. In our cohort “seizure free duration” did not predict relapse although “epilepsy duration” was important.

p125
The analysis of clinical symptoms and EEG: a children with anti-NMDAR encephalitis, whoinitial symptoms are mental and behavior abnormality and seizures
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The clinical manifestations of Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate-receptor (NMDA-R) encephalitis are so complex, that they are often misdiagnosed as viral encephalitis and psychosis. Now we analyze a case of a 14-year-old girl patient with anti-NMDA-R encephalitis. Before admission, she presented a range of psychiatric symptoms and paroxysmal seizures and memory impairment three months ago. Besides, she had taken sertraline and lorazepam. The brain MRI demonstrated abnormal signs at right parietal occipital region close to the midline. 30-minute video electroencephalogram showed nine times of partial seizures, but no extreme delta brush. The NMDAR antibody was strong positive, which helped to diagnosis the patient. The NMDAR encephalitis. Her condition had improvements after intravenous Gou-Medrol. Extreme delta brush is a relative unique EEG pattern of patient with anti-NMDAR encephalitis, whose appearance is only 30 percents, and always appears in long course and severe condition cases. Thus this patient’ EEG didn’t show the typical pattern. We suppose that one side may be relative to the monitoring time, and the other side is about the low sensitivity of the delta brush.

Therefore, patients with a spectrum of neuropsychiatric symptoms and frequent seizures can be not ignored, especially at early stage. Neurologists are ought to suggest the detection of NMDAR antibody as early as possible and monitoring the changes of EEG repeatedly. These may have certain references of early diagnosis, treatment and prognosis about anti-NMDAR encephalitis.

p126
Prevalence and predictors of subclinical seizures during scalp video-EEG monitoring in patients with epilepsy
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Purpose: This study aimed to establish the prevalence and predictors of subclinical seizures (SCS) in patients with epilepsy undergoing video electroencephalographic (VEEG) monitoring.

Method: We retrospectively reviewed the charts of 742 consecutive patients admitted to our epilepsy center between July 2012 and October 2014. Demographic, electro-clinical data and neuroimaging were collected.

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Conclusion: This is the first comprehensive MEG study that visually revealed and characterized HFOs in absence epilepsy. Interestingly, presence of unilateral ripples and focal cortical generators were observed. These findings might provide further understanding of the electrophysiology of high-frequency-oscillations in focal abnormalities of generalized epilepsies.

Method: Fourteen drug-resistant operated temporal lobe epilepsy patients were included. All of them were seizure-free after the unilateral resective surgery. Their magnetoencephalography data were analyzed using both single equivalent current dipole (SECD) analysis and beamformer analysis. Beamformer analysis was performed for each patient on at least two segments with one segment without spike. For each segment, we calculated the power distribution of beamformer sources (denoted as power ratio, PR) as the logarithm of the ratio of the power of left hemisphere sources to that of right hemisphere sources. A negative PR represented a right-dominant source distribution, while a positive PR value represented a left-dominant source distribution. To explore potential frequency-dependent difference in the power distribution of beamformer sources, the PR was calculated from beamformer sources at multiple frequency bands. The beamformer results were compared with SECD results and resection areas.

Results: The SECD analysis showed 11 patients had unilateral dipole clusters. Three patients had bilaterally distributed dipole clusters. The results of power distribution of beamformer sources in full frequency band (1 - 30 Hz) showed that 8 patients had negative PR values for all segments and 3 patients had positive PR values for all segments. In all these 11 patients, the beamformer sources with higher power were ipsilateral to the surgically treated sides, irrespective of demographics, medical diagnosis, and vital signs were recorded. Outcome measures were as follows: time to sedation, number of dosages, cumulative dose of sedative, and time to sedation duration. Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the charts of 742 consecutive patients admitted to our epilepsy center between July 2012 and October 2014. Demographic, electro-clinical data and neuroimage were collected. We found a significant correlation between EEG abnormality and seizure recurrence. Prolonged or serial EEG recording significantly increases the yield of picking up abnormalities. In our cohort “seizure free duration” did not predict relapse although “epilepsy duration” was important.

Objectives: To describe the efficacy and safety of dexmedetomidine given via the intramuscular route for pediatric EEG sedation.

Methods: This prospective observational study included 25 patients for electroencephalography who were given a single or repeated dose of 2 mcg/kg intramuscular dexmedetomidine to achieve a minimum Ramsay sedation score of 4. Patient demographics, medical diagnosis, and vital signs were recorded. Outcome measures were as follows: time to sedation, time to recovery, occurrence of adverse events and quality of EEG recordings.

Results: All 25 subjects achieved adequate sedation and completed their EEG studies. The mean time to achieve sedation was 14.68 minutes and the mean time to recovery was 24.16 minutes. Four patients (16%) experienced hypotension while 8 (32%) developed bradycardia, though none required intervention and resolved spontaneously. None had respiratory adverse events or experienced emergence agitation. Achievement of sleep and preservation of background was seen in all recordings allowing adequate evaluation.

Conclusions: Intramuscular dexmedetomidine is able to produce adequate sedation for electroencephalography while preserving background activity with minimal adverse events. It is a safe and effective alternative to traditionally acceptable EEG especially in patients who are uncooperative, agitated or those with developmental issues in whom completion of EEG studies present a challenge.

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The cost analysis of electroencephalography in a university hospital
NAJAKHUN S1, PRANBOON S1, TIAMKAO S2, SANGCHAN A2, on behalf of Integrated Epilepsy Research Group

Abstract
The present study aimed to explore the efficacy and EEG characteristics of transcutaneous vagus nerve stimulation (t-VNS) in patients with refractory epilepsy, to explore the neural electrophysiological changes of t-VNS, and record adverse reactions in the process of treatment and follow-up.

Methods: Screening research objects for six months of t-VNS therapy. Before the treatment and every three-month in treatment period, we record the information of all patients including seizure frequency and EEG changes. Before and after the treatment, all patients completed the Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), the Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS), the Liverpool Seizure Severity Scale (LSS), the Quality of Life in Epilepsy Inventory (QOLIE-31), and the Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index (PSQI).

Results: A total of 24 patients with intractable epilepsy participated in this study group, including 17 subjects completed six-months of t-VNS therapy, 7 patients withdrew from the study. By three months, there was a 31.3% median percent reduction of seizures, 29.4% of patients had a greater than or equal to 50% reduction in seizure frequency. By six months, median reduction in seizure frequency was 64.4%, 64.7% of patients had a greater than or equal to 50% reduction in seizure frequency. There were 14 cases with abnormal EEG at baseline, 2 cases had improved EEG by three months, while 10 cases had improved EEG by six months.

Conclusions: T-VNS is a safe and effective adjuvant treatment for refractory epilepsy. T-VNS can reduce seizure frequency effectively and reduce abnormal EEG waves at the same time, the EEG changes slightly lagging behind clinical manifestations.

p217
Analysis of the efficacy and electroencephalogram by transcutaneous vagus nerve stimulation for refractory epilepsy
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Purpose: The present study aimed to explore the efficacy and EEG characteristic of transcutaneous vagus nerve stimulation (t-VNS) in patients with refractory epilepsy, to explore the neural electrophysiological changes of t-VNS, and record adverse reactions in the process of treatment and follow-up.

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Conclusions: T-VNS is a safe and effective adjuvant treatment for refractory epilepsy. T-VNS can reduce seizure frequency effectively and reduce abnormal EEG waves at the same time, the EEG changes slightly lagging behind clinical manifestations.

p218
The cost analysis of electroencephalography in a university hospital
NAJAKHUN S1, PRANBOON S1, TIAMKAO S2, SANGCHAN A2, on behalf of Integrated Epilepsy Research Group
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Purpose: The aims of this study were to determine the cost analysis of routine electroencephalography (EEG) in Siriraj Hospital, Khon Kaen, Thailand.

Methods: This was a retrospective study to analysis the cost analysis of all patients underwent scalp routine EEG. The study period was between January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. Collected data from electronic database of the hospital, service charge of performed EEG at EEG room for 49.63 USD/time while performed EEG at ward or out-site hospital for 68.93 USD/time. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze data.

Results: During the study period, we performed routine EEG for 644 studies per year, average 2.8 case/day (only official day). Most were performed at EEG room for 395 studies. The service charge of performed EEG at EEG room for 49.63 USD/time while performed EEG at ward or out-site hospital for 68.93 USD/time. The annual costs- of performed EEG at EEG room, at ward and at out-site hospital account for 60.53, 60.77 and 68.88 USD/case respectively, differences cost: -10.8, 8.16 and 1.05 USD/case respectively. Overall, we loss of 2,435 USD/year, that including employ, supply, equipment decline, adverse reactions in the process of treatment and follow-up.

Conclusion: The information indicated that routine EEG in university hospital currently loses income.
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heighten in 4 cases. There was no obvious abnormalities in the CSF test of conventional, biochemical, cytological, and
etiology. 12 patients had abnormal EEG on admission (height abnormal in 7 cases, moderately abnormal in 4 cases, mild
abnormal in 1 case), generalized slow waves in 11 cases (asymmetric in 4 cases), delta slow waves in 7 cases and epileptic discharge
in 6 cases. Patients had abnormal EEG at discharge (height abnormal in 3 cases, moderately abnormal in 7 cases, mild
abnormal in 1 case), generalized slow waves in 7 cases (asymmetric in 4 cases), delta slow waves in 4 cases and epileptic discharge
in 1 cases. After treatment, 8 patients discharged better and 4 patients automatic discharged.

Conclusion: The EEG has an important role in the diagnosis of anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis, and the delta brush may be
is a special display, the dynamic observation helps to understand the disease and prognosis.

p132 Association of electroencephalogram patterns with mortality in patients with altered mental state
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Purpose: To evaluate the association of electroencephalogram patterns (EEG) with mortality in patients with altered mental
state.
Method: Medical records of patients with altered mental state who had two or more electroencephalogram studies performed
from January 2013 to June 2015 in Prince of Wales Hospital in Hong Kong were reviewed. Their demographic data,
glasgow coma scale (GCS), underlying causes of altered mental state, serial EEG results and mortality rates were
reviewed. The associations of first EEG pattern and subsequent EEG pattern with mortality rates were studied.
Results: Forty-nine patients including 20 males (40.8%) and 29 females (59.2%) were recruited with a median age of 63
years. GCS on admission ranged from 3 to 13. A wide variety of causes of altered mental state were identified, including
metabolic causes, central nervous system disorders, post-cardiac arrest and drug toxicity, etc. Unfavourable EEG patterns
with discontinuity or generalized periodic discharges (GPDs) were associated with higher mortality rate with p-value of <
0.05 for either first and subsequent EEGs. 14 patients (28.5%) had significant transition of EEG patterns. Among group with
initial better EEG patterns (lateralized periodic discharges, generalized slow theta/ delta waves), patients with transition to
poorer EEG patterns in subsequent EEG showed trend with higher mortality than those with no significant change of EEG
patterns. Similarly, slightly better prognosis was noted in the group with transition towards favourable EEG patterns with
initial unfavourable EEG patterns. However, no statistical significance was identified.

Conclusion: Discontinuous background and generalized periodic discharges on electroencephalograms were associated
with higher mortality rate irrespective of cause of altered mental state. EEG transitions for prediction of mortality need to
be further evaluated.

p133 Domestic health visitors improve access to care for people living with epilepsy in Lao PDR: Preliminary results
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Purpose: Today, an estimated 50,000 people with epilepsy (PWE) live in Lao PDR. Most of them have no access to
treatment which is known as the epilepsy treatment gap (ETG). This study aims to test the effectiveness of Domestic Health
Visitors (DHV) to identify PWE and improve their access to treatment.
Method: This study has been conducted in three rural districts bordering Vientiane capital: intervention in Pakgnam district
(estimated 331 PWE) and control area in Naxaythong (ext. 533 PWE) and Sangthong districts (ext. 221 PWE). The
intervention consisted of DHV (primary health staff) who raised awareness on epilepsy in the villages using specific
information education and communication (IEC) tools, identified suspected PWE and assured their access to treatment. A
doctor performed the diagnosis at the hospitals. Treatment was home-delivered by DHV. The identification and follow-up
of PWE was supervised by a neurologist. The intervention lasted 12 months (November 2014 - October 2015).
Results: The intervention identified 14% of expected PWE and decreased the ETG. The newly identified PWE was
associated with discontinuity or generalized periodic discharges on electroencephalograms were associated
with higher mortality rate irrespective of cause of altered mental state. EEG transitions for prediction of mortality need to
be further evaluated.

p134 Incidence and organization of seizures and epilepsies (2010) of new-onset unprovoked seizures in a cohort of children
accessing government primary schools: A study in south India
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Purpose: The incidence of seizure and epilepsy type of new-onset unprovoked seizure has not been well studied in
developing countries, hence this study.
Method: Study cohort included 7408 children accessing education in 18 government primary schools in Hyderabad district
in Telangana state, India. The children registered on rolls as on January 1, 2006 were followed through first to fifth standard
for new-onset seizure between January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2012. The data collected included demographic data,
seizure semiology, date of seizure onset, neurologic findings, CT and EEG findings, antiepileptic drugs, and follow-up data.

The recent definition of epilepsy and the system for organization of seizures and epilepsies by ILAE were used to organize
the seizure disorders due to NCC.

Results: During the study period, 37 children had new-onset unprovoked seizure, mean annual rate was 5.28. The common
seizure type was focal and motor. Of the 37 children with unprovoked seizures, 30 (80%) children fulfilled the new
definition of epilepsy. Using new organization system epilepsies were organized into (1) electro-clinical syndromes (genetic: 11
(36.6%), (2) non-syndromic epilepsy associated with structural lesion: 14 (46.6%), and (3) non-syndromic epilepsies due to unknown
causes: 5 (16.6%) of the 37 children with unprovoked seizure. 5 (41.6%) had recurrence of seizure during 7 years of follow-up.
The annual incidence unprovoked seizures and epilepsy was 71.35 per 100,000 (95%CI 71.28-71.42) and 57.85 per 100,000 (95%CI 57.79-57.92)
respectively. The incidence of genetic electro-clinical syndromes, both focal and generalized, was 21.21 per 100,000 (95%CI 21.17-21.25).
The incidence of non-syndromic epilepsy associated with structural lesion excluding calcific stage of neurocysticercosis (NCC) was 48.21 per 100,000 (95%CI 48.15-
48.27).

Conclusion: The recently proposed system for organization of seizures and epilepsy permitted organization of new-onset
unprovoked seizures into various electroclinical syndromes and non-syndromic epilepsies.

p135 Etiology of epilepsy in the tropical region of China: a study based on hospital
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Purpose: To investigate the primary causes of epilepsy in the tropical region of China (Hainan Island) through utilizing the
new guidelines and terminology revised by the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE).

Method: This study was conducted in the Hainan Hospital of Hainan Medical College from 2007 to 2015. The following data of patients were collected, including demographic, history of present illness (HPI), semiology, electroencephalography (EEG), computerized tomography (CT) or cerebral magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) examination, blood tests, past medical and surgical and family history. Etiologies of epilepsy were categorized as the revised terminology suggested by the ILAE in 2010.

Results: For 839 case patients (median age 35 years, range from 5 weeks to 92 years) were diagnosed epilepsies. The
genetic epilepsies were 8.3%, the structural-metabolic were 66.6% (stroke 21.5%, trauma 10.0%, infection 8.8%, tumor
8.7%, malformations of cortical development 7.5%), and the unknown causes were 25.1%.

Conclusion: This study showed in the tropical region of China (Hainan Island) the structural-metabolic epilepsies were the
dominant causes. It will have a significant effect through the establishment of a standard diagnostic criteria and process
of epilepsy by implementing the new guidelines proposed by the ILAE.

p136 Incidence and organization of seizures and epilepsies (2010) of new-onset seizures due to neurocysticercosis in a
cohort of children accessing government primary schools: A study in south India
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Purpose: The incidence of new-onset seizure due to neurocysticercosis (NCC) has not been well studied, hence this study.
Multidrug resistant-1 C3435T polymorphism in Indonesian temporal lobe epilepsy patient: A pilot study

**Purpose:** Among epilepsy syndrome, temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) has the highest probability to become drug resistant. In Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital, as national reference hospital, potential drug resistant epilepsy prevalence was 84.51%.

**Method:** A case control study was performed at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital in June to December 2015. The patients were selected consecutively. Healthy subjects from different ethnic were also selected as a control group. DNA amplification, using forward primer 5’ -GTTTTCAGCTGCTTGATGGC- 3’ and reverse primer 5’ -CATTAGGCAGTGACTCGATG- 3’. Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) PCR technique with Mbo1 restriction enzyme was used to identify the genes. Homozygote C was identified at 159 and 57 bp, homozygote T at 216 bp, while heterozygote CT at 216, 159 and 57 bp.

**Results:** There were 20 subjects in study group and 10 subjects in control group. Prevalence of DRE in study group was 81% was DRE. T allele might be plays a role in drug resistant.

**Conclusion:** More than half of Indonesian TLE patients were drug resistant. T allele might be plays a role in drug resistant.

Role of adenosine in drug resistant epilepsy (DRE) due to hippocampal sclerosis (HS)

**Purpose:** To understand the role of ‘adenosine’ in drug resistant epilepsy (DRE) due to hippocampal sclerosis (HS).

**Method:** This prospective study analyzed four genes regulating adenosine concentration in brain: adenosine deaminase (ADARB1), adenosine kinase (ADK), 5’nucleotidase (NT5E) & adenosine A1 receptor (ADORA1) in surgically resected sclerosed hippocampi from 37 patients (male:20, female:17) diagnosed with DRE due to HS. It was compared with expression profile in 38 control hippocampi (male:28, female:10) obtained from autopsy samples of otherwise healthy accident victims. The expression of these genes was also studied in blood samples in a subset of 21 patients from the patient cohort and compared with 30 healthy subjects. Additionally, gene expression was compared in pre- and post-surgery blood samples from 6 patients to assess any effect of post-surgery seizure freedom on the expression of these genes. Finally, the gene expression patterns were correlated with various clinical characteristics.

**Results:** The expression of all four genes was found to be higher in sclerosed hippocampi (> 2 fold change) compared to controls. In contrast, adenosine kinases (ADK) and ADORA1 showed elevated expression in the sclerosed hippocampus. In contrast, the expression of ADARB1 and ADK was found to be low in patient’s blood samples. ADARB1 and ADK tend to normalize during seizure free period post-operatively, implying their sensitivity to seizures. High
expression of ADAR1B1 correlated with severe neuronal loss in the dentate gyrus (p=0.008). Increased ADK expression was found in patients with associated psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (p=0.05). Further, localized epileptiform discharges in temporal lobe correlated with higher expression of ADOR1A (p=0.05) and ADK (p=0.06).

Conclusion: This is a comprehensive clinico-genetic analysis of adenosine in DRE due to HS in humans, which has pinpointed many novel observations. These findings have important translational value and warrant further studies for therapeutics.

p141 Next generation sequencing to identify rare variants associated with antiepileptic drug-induced severe cutaneous adverse drug reactions DING J, KWOK M*, GIU H*, WONG J†, SHAM P C†, CHERNY S S†, KWAN P†

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Given the widespread use of anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) in clinical treatments, the appropriateness and safety of this group of medications has provoked a serious issue. Previous findings have revealed AEDs may be associated with life-threatening cutaneous adverse drug reactions (cADRs), with evidence pointing to a possible genetic basis, where HLA-B*15:02 allele has consistently been reported. Our study, adopting the whole-genome sequencing method, focuses on identifying rare variants underlying AEDs-induced cADRs and establishing a multi-faceted genetic predisposition model for predicting the prognosis of AEDs. Fifty-five AEDs patients who had experienced severe cADRs (SJS/TEN) and 55 matched AEDs-tolerant control pairs were recruited. Both groups of patients were assayed on Illumina HiSeq x Ten platform. For sequencing data analyses, we adopted a BWA/Samtools/Picard/GATK toolkit-based in-house pipeline to process, align and call variants from the raw fastq read data. Variant calls were then filtered and annotated with our in-house software KG objs. Association tests were performed under Rtests. Preliminary results have shown a genetic profile composed of rare variants interplays for acute AEDs-induced cADRs. Our study will further illuminate the sustainability of next-generation sequencing in investigating the genetic underlying of idiopathic random rare diseases.

p142 Patterns of epilepsy-schizophrenia genetic correlation and sharing revealed by secondary analyses of GWAS data GU H†, LI M†, SHAM P‖, CHERRY S S‖, KWAN P‖

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Epilepsy and schizophrenia is a common and typical neurological disorder or mental illness respectively. A patient suffering from epilepsy might have depression or another mental illness, and some forms of seizures may mimic the symptoms of psychosis. Better understanding of epilepsy can therefore provide insights on the understanding of mental illness like schizophrenia, and vice versa. However, there are few genetic loci found that predispose to both diseases from genome-wide association study (GWAS) on each individual phenotype. In this study, raw genotype data and summary statistics were collected from two previous epilepsy or schizophrenia GWAS on Chinese populations. To investigate the genetic relationship between the two disorders, we calculated the overall genetic correlation by LD-score regression analyses and polygenic risk scores (PRS) projected on each other. In addition, we have searched for the shared susceptibility genetic hits by cross-phenotype analyses on three different levels (SNPs, genes and gene-sets). Non-significant low genetic correlation (r<0.01, p>0.05) was found between these two disorders. PRS on different p-values for one phenotype cannot predict the other one. Genetic sharing was only found for one SNP located at 2p16.1 locus. This is a comprehensive analysis of adenosine in DRE due to HS in humans, which has pinpointed many novel observations. These findings have important translational value and warrant further studies for therapeutics.

p143 Association of HLA-A and B alleles and carbamazepine-induced Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis in Malaysian population EWOK A H P, LIM K S, TAN C T, NG C C

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Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the HLA-A and B allele association with Carbamazepine-induced Stevens-Johnson syndrome (CBZ-SJS/TEN) in Malaysia major ethnic groups.

Method: This study aimed to investigate the HLA-A and B allele association with Carbamazepine-induced Stevens-Johnson syndrome (CBZ-SJS/TEN) in Malaysia major ethnic groups.

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POSTER ABSTRACTS

p146
CHD2 mutations in Chinese children with epilepsy and intellectual/developmental disabilities

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Purpose: CHD2 is located on chromosome 15q26.1, encodes a member of chromodomain helicase DNA binding family of proteins, which were considered functioning as chromatin remodelers. Mutations in CHD2 had been recently recognized as one of the pathogenic mechanisms leading to a spectrum of neurodevelopmental disorders. In this study, we aimed to detect CHD2 mutations in Chinese patients with unexplained epileptic and intellectual/developmental disabilities (IDDs), and analyzed their genotype and phenotypes.

Method: We used targeted next-generation sequencing to identify CHD2 mutations in Chinese patients with epilepsy of unknown etiology and IDDs. A filter process was performed to prioritize rare variants of potential functional significance. Sanger sequencing confirmed the variants and determined the parental origin. We followed up these patients in clinic, and analyzed their clinical data.

Results: Three novel de novo CHD2 mutations were identified, of which two nonsense mutation caused truncation of the protein (c.Arg805*, p.Trp1665*) and the Polyphen2 and SIFT software predicted the missense mutation(c.Ile244Val) was probably damaging. Mutation Taster indicated that all mutations were disease-causing. Two of the three patients have focal epilepsy, added up to a total of 6/22 (27%) patients reported worldwide with CHD2 mutation having this seizure type to date. The third patient presented with kinesigenic dyskinesia, a symptom which had not been described previously, and were effectively treated with oxcarbazepine.

Conclusion: Three CHD2 mutations were first reported in Chinese patients with epilepsy and IDDs, expanding the phenotype and mutation spectrum of CHD2 mutations. Focal epilepsy account for a large part of CHD2-related epilepsy. Kinesigenic dyskinesia can present in patient with CHD2 mutation.

p147
The study of the relationship between HLA-A, -B, DRB1 monoid and adverse reaction induced by anti-epileptic drugs

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Purpose: This study aims to investigate the association between antiepileptic drugs (AEDs)-induced cutaneous adverse drug reactions (cADRs) and human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, -B, DRB1 in patients from mainland of China.

Method: A total of 127 children with cADRs, including 13 with Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN); 70 AEDs -tolerant controls and 71 healthy volunteers were recruited. HLA genotyping was performed by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-sequence-based-typing (SBT) method.

Results: Twenty-seven HLA-A, 46 HLA-B and 33 HLA-DRB1 alleles were detected in genotyping. Four high frequency haplotypes were formed: HLA-A*1101-B*1502-DQB1*0102. The former one was found with higher percentage (10/70) among AEDs-tolerant controls than cADRs patients (3/74) with statistic significance (p<0.05) in whole enrolled population. Two of those tolerant controls also took haplotype HLA-A*1101-B*1502-DQB1*0120. No similar phenomenon was found in healthy volunteer and cADRs groups, even among patients with SJS/TEN. The latter and other haplotype HLA-A*1101-B*1502-DQB1*0151 was merely found in seven different patients, who exactly had carbamazepine (CBZ)-induced SJS/TEN, in all patients with severe cADRs, both with significant difference in the frequency comparing with CBZ-tolerant controls and healthy volunteers (p<0.05).

Conclusion: These data suggested that haplotype HLA-A*3303-B*801-DQB1*0101 might be one of the protective genetic factors for AEDs-induced cADRs. HLA-A*1101-B*1502-DQB1*0120 and HLA-A*1101-B*1502-DQB1*0151 had strong association with CBZ-induced SJS/TEN among patients from mainland of China.

p148
Making a genetic diagnosis in refractory epilepsy - why bother?

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Purpose: To illustrate the utility of genetic testing in management of refractory epilepsy

Method: Review the management issues of patients refractory epilepsies and specific genetic diagnoses

Results: The role of genetic testing and differential problems were recruited for whole exome sequencing to find out possible underlying causes. Two patients had de novo SCNNA mutations identified: P1 with SCN8A (NM_014191.3:c.4627C>G; NP_005645.1:p.Leu1621Trp) and P2 with SCN8A (NM_014191.3:c.612A>G; NP_005645.1:p.Asn145Ser) Both of

Conclusion: Appropriate genetic counselling and consideration of potential drug treatment and avoid drug interaction would benefit the treatment and future management of these patients.

Acknowledgement: Medical and Research Grant Fund 10411/14E

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The mutations were confirmed by Sanger sequencing and predicted to be deleterious by Protein Variation Effect Analyzer (PROVEAN), SIFT and POLYPHEN. P1 is a 11-year-old girl with refractory epilepsy. She had three magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), one PET scan and comprehensive metabolic screening at least four times over the years. She had transient improvement with Triplej and recently had a vagal nerve stimulator implanted. P2 is a 15-year-old girl with Lennox Gastaut Syndrome. She had three MRIs done in the past, had tried multiple anticonvulsants but not yet phenytoin. Making a genetic diagnosis have several implications in these patients: (1) avoid unnecessary investigations (2) use of potentially more useful drugs, e.g., sodium channel blocker (3) early consideration of palliative surgery (4) counselling on risk of SUDEP (5) appropriate genetic counselling

Conclusion: Although there is no specific “treatment” for genetic epilepsies at this moment, making a genetic diagnosis is still important and helpful to the family and managing clinicians.

Acknowledgement: The genetic study was supported by Health and Medical Research Fund 11/120596

p149
IQSEC2 mutations in Chinese children caused epilepsy and intellectual/developmental disabilities

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Purpose: IQSEC2 encodes a guanine nucleotide exchange factor for the ARF family of small GTP-binding proteins. We aim to detect IQSEC2 mutations in Chinese patients with unexplained epileptic and intellectual/developmental disabilities (IDDs), and further study the pathogenic mechanism of the identified mutations.

Method: We used targeted next-generation sequencing to detect IQSEC2 mutations. Validation was performed by Sanger sequencing. Flag-tagged wild-type and mutant IQSEC2 were transfected into HEK293 to detect the expression of IQSEC2 constructs. Dissociated mouse cortical neurons were transfected with Flag-IQSEC2 constructs, and fixed for confocal imaging after immunofluorescence stained with Flag and PSD95 antibodies. Dissociated mouse cortical neurons were treated with 30mM KCl and MgCl2 free medium to detect the mRNA level of IQSEC2 at different time points.

Results: Three novel IQSEC2 hemizygous mutations were identified. Two mutations (p.Ser949CysfsTer7 and p.Ile30del) were de novo. These two patients manifested severe seizures. The premature protein was expressed equally compared with wild-type without nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. But it was not able to co-localize with PSD95 in synapses of dissociated mouse cortical neurons. Two brothers had a same missense mutation (p.Ala350Asp) inherited from their unaffected mother. These two brothers manifested febrile seizures. Relative mRNA levels of IQSEC2 were down-regulated started from three hours after 30mM KCl or MgCl2 free medium treatment.

Conclusion: We identified three novel IQSEC2 mutations expanding the phenotype and mutation spectrum of IQSEC2-associated disorders. Phenotypes of the truncating mutation were the most severe. This could be due to the incapable localization that led to complete loss of function. Phenotypes of the missense mutation in IQSEC2 domain were consistent with KULDN2 disease. We proposed a possible correlation between genotype and phenotype. IQSEC2 mRNA levels were down-regulated significantly in the increasing process of neuronal excitability. This might be because of the depressed endocytic trafficking of AMPA receptors.

p150
Sex hormonal profile in men and women with epilepsy on enzyme inducing antiepileptic drugs- a case control study

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Purpose: Prevalence of reproductive and sexual dysfunction in Women and Men with epilepsy ranges from 20-60% in different studies. The role of epilepsy and AEDs in contributing to the reproductive endocrine dysfunction is still unknown. Aims and objectives: The aim of the study is to assess the alteration in sex hormone levels in men and women with epilepsy on enzyme inducing antiepileptic drugs (EIAEDs) in comparison with their age matched normal controls.

Material and methods: This is a cross sectional case control study of 29 men with epilepsy (MWE) and 26 Women with epilepsy (WWE) on EIAEDs. Control group were age and sex matched healthy volunteers. Serum sex hormones like Total testosterone (TT) , Dihydroepiandosterone (DHEA) , Estradiol (E2) and Progesterone, gonadotropins like Leutinizing hormone( LH) , Follicular stimulating hormone ( FSH) and sex hormone binding globulins (SHBG) levels were estimated. Gonadal efficiency in men was estimated by hormone( LH) , Follicular stimulating hormone ( FSH) and sex hormone binding globulins (SHBG) levels were estimated.

Results: There was a significant decrease in TT/ LH ratio , FT, DHEAS, Pregosterone, gonadotropins like Leutinizing hormone ( LH), Follicular stimulating hormone ( FSH) and sex hormone binding globulins (SHBG) levels were estimated. FSH and LH ratio with marked elevation in SHBG, LH, FT, SHBG and PL was found in WWE.

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Abstracts

**Poster Abstracts**

**P125**

**Effect of Hippophae rhamnoides juice in rat model of post-traumatic epilepsy**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of the study was to investigate the therapeutic effects of Hippophae rhamnoides juice in a rat model of post-traumatic epilepsy. The study compared the changes in EEG and MUA recordings after treatment with Hippophae rhamnoides juice in epileptic rats with a control group.

**Methodology:** The study involved 24 rats divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group treated with Hippophae rhamnoides juice. EEG and MUA recordings were compared statistically among different groups.

**Results:** The results showed a significant decrease in the levels of glutamate and an increase in the mRNA expressions of the glutamate transporters GLT-1 and GLAST in the experimental group compared to the control group. The study concluded that Hippophae rhamnoides juice has therapeutic potential in the treatment of post-traumatic epilepsy.

**Conclusion:** The study highlights the potential of Hippophae rhamnoides juice in the treatment of post-traumatic epilepsy, suggesting further research is needed to validate these findings.

**P153**

**Pharmacological effects of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA): It restores giosis and upregulates glutamate transporters in epilepsy**

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**Purpose:** The study aimed to investigate the pharmacological effects of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) in the treatment of epilepsy.

**Method:** The study involved 24 patients with refractory epilepsy who performed the surgical treatment as an experimental group and 24 control patients. The expressions of HCN1, GABAAα1, A2a in the human brain with refractory epilepsy were measured using immunohistochemistry and western blotting.

**Results:** The results showed increased expression of HCN1, GABAAα1, A2a in the experimental group compared to the control group. The study concluded that DHEA has therapeutic potential in the treatment of epilepsy.

**Conclusion:** The study highlights the potential of DHEA in the treatment of epilepsy, suggesting further research is needed to validate these findings.
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Availability of 18F-Methionine PET to detect epileptogenic lesion

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Purpose: We examined 29 patients, 28 with epilepsy and 1 without epilepsy. This group included 19 cortical malformations (9 tuberous sclerosis (TS), 9 focal cortical dysplasia (FCD), 1 hemimegalencephaly), 4 tumors (2 ganglioglioma, 1 oligodendroglioma, 1 post-tumoral degeneration), and 6 other parenchymal lesions (3 urethral/cortical atrophy, 2 atypical abscesses). We made tracer distribution images according to standardized uptake value (SUV) and evaluated tracer uptake by the lesion-to-controlateral ratio if available.

Results: In group of cortical malformation, Met-PET showed single high-uptake region in 12 patients with intractable epilepsy. Three patients with refractory epilepsy did not indicate positive findings in Met-PET. One of 3 was FCD type 1. Remaining 2 of 3 was TS; epileptogenic area was not localized with multimodality in one patient, and another one had long seizure history over 11 years. Four patients with good seizure control and one without seizure did not show any high-uptake region in this group. In tumor group, Met-PET accumulated in the same lesion as tumor. In the other parenchymal group, there was no higher accumulation of Met-PET. LC ratio of SUV Max was measured in 12 of 17 patients with Met-PET positive findings. Those value were 1.09 - 2.34 (mean 1.33). Resective surgery was performed for 22 patients. Sixteen of 22 patients exhibited Met-PET positive regions, and high-uptake region was included in resected area. These 16 patients exhibited good postoperative course.

Conclusion: Met-PET indicated high-uptake in the patients with intractable focal epilepsies, which were caused by tuberous sclerosis, type 2 focal cortical dysplasia/hemimegalencephaly, and parenchymal tumors. High-uptake area of Met-PET would indicate epileptogenic lesion which could be surgically treated.

p158

Impact of insular morphology on feasibility of long-axis cannulation for stereoelectroencephalographic recording

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Introduction: Long-axis cannulation of the triangular borders of the insula offers distinct advantages for stereoelectroencephalography (SEEG) interrogation of possible insular epilepsy. Variable morphology of the insular surface and its orientation relative to other cranial structures dictates the feasibility of this approach. This study seeks to demarcate insular regions associated with success or failure of SEEG electrodes intersecting or passing within 1mm of cerebral vessels on both T1- Gd and SWI sequences.

Methods: Insular morphology was evaluated bilaterally on de-identified magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) from 100 patients without intracranial pathology from the Open Access Series of Imaging Studies (OASIS) database. Analysis was performed using volumetric, T1-weighted MRIs images were converted into AC-PC coordinate frame. Coordinate positions were taken defining the insular triangle (anterior, posterior and inferior insular points), insular apex, and planes defining superior sagittal and transverse sinuses.

Results: Geometric properties of the insula were calculated, including area of insular surface, angle of the insular plane relative to sagittal plane, and relative position of the insular centroid to the mid-commisural point. Dihedral angles of the insular triangle relative to the SSS and TS were defined, as was the center of the insula triangle relative to the midcommissural point. Insular cannulation trajectories that crossed the SSS or TS were identified.

Conclusion: Insular morphology can be utilized prior to SEEG trajectory planning to identify the feasibility of long-axis cannulation. These data can potentially be used as the basis for automated or semi-automated trajectory planning software in the future to increase the ease of planning these difficult trajectories.

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Impact of trajectory planning with susceptibility weighted imaging for intracranial electrode implantation

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Introduction: Recently, susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI) has been used along with traditional T1-weighted gadolinium-enhanced (T1-Gd) MRI for trajectory planning during deep brain stimulation (DBS) and stereoelectroencephalography (SEEG) procedures. This study was performed to determine the effect of SWI versus T1-Gd vessel resolution on hemorrhagic complications during electrode implantation.

Methods: Fourteen patients undergoing DBS or SEEG electrode placement were implanted with a total of 114 electrodes. All patients underwent 3D CT and MR imaging post-operatively, and all trajectories were planned without use of SWI sequences. Post-operative CT images were co-registered to pre-operatively acquired T1-Gd and SWI sequences. Images were analyzed for presence of electrodes intersecting or passing within 1mm of cerebral vessels on both T1-Gd and SWI sequences.

Results: No patients had procedure-related intracerebral hemorrhage on post-operative MRI. Sixty unique instances of electrodes intersecting cerebral blood vessels were identified on SWI sequences (rate per electrode 52.6%, and average 4.3 interceptions per patient), of which 34 were superficial and 26 were deep in location. Eighteen interceptions were identified on T1-Gd (rate per electrode 15.8%, and average 1.3 interceptions per patient). There was a statistically significant difference in mean diameter of vessel intercepted, measuring 1.50±0.5mm on SWI, and 2.12±0.7mm on T1-Gd images (p=0.00024). Addition of electrodes passing within 1mm of cerebral vessels resulted in total 104 total instances (“interception plus near-miss”) on SWI (91.2% per electrode, 7.4 per patient) and 23 instances on T1-Gd (20.2% per electrode, 6 per patient).

Conclusion: Susceptibility weighted imaging is likely over-sensitive for electrode trajectory planning. There were no hemorrhages despite the high rate of electrode interception of or close proximity to cerebral vessels on SWI compared to T1-Gd imaging.

p160

Asymmetry in hippocampal memory networks associated with verbal memory in mesial temporal epilepsy: Preliminary findings

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Purpose: This study investigated the alteration of anterior and posterior of the hippocampal memory networks underlying verbal memory impairment in mesial temporal epilepsy (mTLE) using resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

Methods: Twenty-four patients with unilateral mTLE were included in our study. Their diagnosis was confirmed by a detailed history taking, VEEG examination, neuropsychological assessment, high-resolution MRI. All patients performed resting-state fMRI. They were divided into right mTLE group and left mTLE group. Twenty healthy volunteers were recruited as controls group. The seed based correlation approach was used to functionally divide the hippocampus into anterior and posterior parts by correlating fMRI signals according to the previous study.Voets Nl et al. J. Neurosci 2014 ;34(14):4920-8). Anterior memory networks include the anterior hippocampus, orbitalfrontal cortex, temporal pole and entorial cortex. Posterior memory networks include the posterior hippocampus, parahippocampal cortex, posterior cingulate, thalamus, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and lingual. Then the functional connectivity between the hippocampal sub-regions and memory networks regions was examined and correlated with verbal memory scores.

Results: Both left mTLE and right mTLE groups exhibited verbal memory deficit compared with control group. The functional connectivity between anterior hippocampus and entorial cortex in left hemisphere was stronger than in right hemisphere among three groups. The anterior hippocampal functional connectivity significantly increased in bilateral entorial cortex, right orbitalfrontal cortex in left mTLE group, while functional connectivity decreased in right temporal pole. Moreover, the functional connection of left entorial cortex showed significant positive correlation with verbal memory scores in left mTLE group and control group.

Conclusion: This preliminary data suggests that the integrity of functional connection between entorial cortex and anterior hippocampus play a pivotal role in verbal memory procession. In addition, this study shows greater anterior hippocampal connectivity of entorial cortex in left mTLE patients, potentially indicating a compensatory mechanism for verbal memory.

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Altered regional homogeneity in secondary generalized neocortical seizure

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Purpose: Regional homogeneity (ReHo) analysis of blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) signals has demonstrated localized signal synchrony and disease-related alterations in a number of instances. Since the BOLD signal of functional MRI reflects neural activity, abnormal ReHo is probably related to changes in the temporal aspects of the spontaneous neural
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activity in the regional brain. It can be conjectured that an irregular ReHo may be a symbol of disrupted local functionality.

Method: We used a regional homogeneity (ReHo) method combined with resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging to investigate low frequency spontaneous neural activity in 16 patients with secondary generalized neocortical seizure and 16 healthy controls. Two-tailed two-sample t-tests (p < 0.01) were performed for second-level analysis to determine the significance of the difference in the ReHo map between the two groups. An AlphaSim correction was applied after each of the t-test was performed to correct for multiple comparisons. Further, we extracted the individual mean ReHo from the regions with significantly changed ReHo for the subsequent correlation analyses with disease duration using Pearson’s correlation analyses. Statistical significance was taken at p < 0.05.

Results: We reported ReHo results from the typical frequency band (0.01-0.08 Hz). Compared to controls, patients exhibited reduced ReHo in the right inferior temporal gyrus, left inferior occipital gyrus, left medial superior frontal gyrus, and right precenral gyrus. Patients had higher ReHo in the left cerebellum crus 1, right superior temporal pole, right lingual gyrus, vermis 4 5, and left putamen. No significant correlations between ReHo and disease duration reached significance.

Conclusion: The study findings may shed new light on the understanding of neural correlation of neuropsychological deficiencies in the secondary generalized neocortical seizure.

p152 Resting state functional networks in epilepsy: recent advances in magnetoencephalography studies

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Purpose: Epilepsy has been viewed as a disorder of brain networks and abnormalities of resting state functional networks in epilepsy have been illustrated in numerous neuroimaging studies from different modalities, including resting-state fMRI, diffusion tensor imaging and electroencephalography. However, magnetoencephalography(MEG) resting state network research is still in an early stage. Here we reviewed recent findings in epileptic resting state networks from MEG studies.

Method: We searched recent important literatures relating to resting state network or functional connectivity in epilepsy from MEG recordings.

Results: There are a limited number of studies on this topic. Analysis methods varied across studies, including graph theory analysis, independent component analysis, imaginary coherence and so on. Overall, abnormal resting state MEG networks were found in epilepsy patients compared with healthy subjects, mostly in agreement with resting state fMRI findings. In some subtypes of epilepsy, such as temporal lobe epilepsy, focal cortical dysplasia, and idiopathic generalized epilepsy, resting state network abnormalities could contribute to the pathophysiology of diseases, and may serve as a biomarker for the disease. In some cases, resting state network analysis of MEG data could be used in epileptogenic focus localization in the absence of interictal epileptic spikes. However, sample sizes in these studies are relatively small. And further studies promoting its clinical applications are needed.

Conclusion: Resting state functional network is a promising area of epileptic MEG research. Abnormalities in the network could help elucidate epileptogenic mechanism and have the potential for presurgical evaluation in refractory epilepsy.

p153 Automated T2 relaxation of the hippocampus in temporal lobe epilepsy

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Purpose: Detection of hippocampal sclerosis (HS) is enhanced by quantitative MRI (hippocampal volume, T2 relaxation). Here we automated hippocampal volumetry (https://hipposeg.cs.ucl.ac.uk), we now automate T2 relaxation.

Methods: We scanned 40 patients with temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) and uni-/bilateral HS and 40 healthy controls on a 3T GE MR750 scanner. Voxelwise T2 maps were calculated from a coronal dual-echo PD/T2 image. Hippocampi were automatically segmented from a 3D T1-weighted image. Segments were registered to the dual-echo image, eroded and voxels with T2-T10 fewer than were minimised. The T2 mean T2 value was determined. For comparison, a radiographer manually determined hippocampal T2 using elliptical ROI on consecutive coronal slices on two separate occasions.

Results: Hippocampal volumes and T2 values were reliably determined using the automated method. Left hippocampal volumes (HV) were significantly reduced and left hippocampal T2 significantly increased in both left and bilateral HS (p < 0.001). Likewise for right HV and T2 in right and bilateral HS (p < 0.001). There were no contralateral changes in HV but contralateral hippocampal T2 was mildly increased in left or right HS (p < 0.002). The combination of HV and T2 values separated the groups well. The strong correlation between automated and manual methods for determining hippocampal T2 (0.917 left, 0.903 right) was similar to the correlation between two manual measurements (0.946 left, 0.948 right).

Conclusion: We have shown that automated hippocampal segmentation can be extended to the determination of hippocampal T2 values and that HV and T2 values can separate subjects with HS from healthy controls. There was a good correlation between manual and automatically determined hippocampal T2 values. We suggest that automated determination of hippocampal volumes and T2 values can save time and aid the clinical assessment of patients with refractory TLE and the detection of HS.

p164 Functional Connectivity in patients with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy: MEG-based Brain Network

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Purpose: To investigate the functional connectivity between patients with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) and healthy controls utilizing magnetoencephalography (MEG) investigations. We test the hypothesis that Motor functional connectivity is altered in JME compared to healthy controls.

Method: Seventeen epileptics with JME and fourteen age-matched and sex-matched healthy controls performed audio-motor tasks during MEG examination. We selected region of interests including motor area (M1), sensory area (S1), supplementary motor area (SMA), and default mode network (DMN), and dorsal attention network (DA). MNE (minimum-norm estimate) software was used to analyze and map the functional connectivity between patients and healthy controls.

Results: The coherence values had significantly increased in alpha and beta band between left M1 and left S1 in patients with JME compared to controls. Also the coherence values had significantly increased in the left M1 and S1, in the right M1 and DMN in beta band. There was no significant difference among M1, the IPC and the DA.

Conclusion: Motor functional connectivity is altered in JME compared to healthy controls. In JME, functional connectivity increased coactivation in M1 and SMA after performing finger movement compared to controls. There is stronger connectivity in motion and sensory network. Furthermore, we found impaired the deactivation of the default mode network.

p165 Increased interhemispheric resting-state functional connectivity in juvenile myoclonic epilepsy: A resting-state fMRI study

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Purpose: Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) is commonly considered the archetypical syndrome of the idiopathic generalized epilepsies. The underlying neural mechanisms have not been fully understood. This study aimed to examine the alteration of resting-state functional connectivity (RSFC) between interhemispheric homotopic regions in JME using a technique called “voxel-mirrored homotopic connectivity” (VMHC).

Method: The VMHC analysis was performed on resting-state functional MRI data from16 JME patients and 16 age and gender matched healthy subjects. Comparison between the two groups was conducted. The correlation relationship between VMHC and illness duration was analyzed.

Results: Compared to the controls, the JME patients showed significant increases in VMHC in the bilateral primary motor cortex, supplementary motor area, orbital frontal cortex and cingulate, as well as insula. No areas showed decreased VMHC in patients. Moreover, the VMHC in bilateral occipital lobe as well as cerebellum showed significant negative correlations with the illness duration.

Conclusion: The present study provided preliminary evidence of increased interhemispheric RSFC in JME mainly in the prefrontal lobe circuitry and insula. A negative correlation between VMHC and illness duration was also detected. These findings could further enhance our understandings of the pathophysiology of JME.

p166 Functional mapping and characteristics of motor cortex

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Purpose: We investigated whether it is possible to perform functional mapping of primary motor cortex by using task free
electricortiography mapping. Then we count the specificity and sensitivity of ECoG mapping compared with ECS.
Method: We investigated whether it is possible to perform functional mapping of primary motor cortex by using task free electricortiography mapping. Then we count the specificity and sensitivity of ECoG mapping compared with ECS.
Results: Sensitivity of all frequencies, low frequencies (4-30Hz) and high frequencies (60-90Hz) was as high as 80.95%, 60.32% and 72.22%, respectively. Specificity of all frequencies, low frequencies (4-30Hz) and high frequencies (60-90Hz) was as high as 86.94%, 89.72% and 94.65%, respectively.
Conclusion: Task free ECoG mapping has well specificity and sensitivity. High frequency has better sensitivity and specificity than low frequency to map voluntary motor pattern. Combine all frequencies has better sensitivity and high gamma frequencies has better specificity in functional motor cortex mapping.

p164 Outcome of epilepsy surgery in patient of temporal lobe epilepsy: Preliminary findings in Hong Kong

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Purpose: Epilepsy surgery is a treatment for refractory temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE). Research has substantiated the values of epilepsy surgery in terms of medical outcomes including reduction in seizure frequency and the reduced use of antiepileptic medications. It is also essential to evaluate the neurocognitive outcome on the recipients of surgery due to its possible roles as an outcome indicator as well as a reference for surgical decision-making. With limited available data in Hong Kong, the current study aims at providing a preliminary overview on the neurocognitive impact of epilepsy surgery.
Method: 12 TLE patients (M/F = 5/7; Mean age = 42.17 at post-operation) who underwent anterior temporal lobectomy in Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong, between 2008 and 2014, were included in the current study. Assessments covering the neurocognitive domains of language, verbal and visual learning, verbal and visual fluency, and motor dexterity were carried out pre- and post-operatively. Approval from research ethics committee of the hospital was obtained.
Results: Using pair-sample T-test, it was found that these 12 patients showed statistically significant improvement in figural fluency test after surgery (r = 3.37, p < 0.01), but not the other domains (p > 0.05). Besides, 70% to 100% of the patients demonstrated no significant clinical change (i.e. ±1.5 SD) in all measures when their pre- and post-surgical assessments were compared.
Results: The present findings suggest that epilepsy surgery caused minimal cognitive sequelae in this cohort of TLE patients in Hong Kong. It is considered as preliminary local evidence that epilepsy surgery could be a relatively safe procedure for TLE patients in terms of its neurocognitive impact.

p168 Indications for and findings of neuropsychological assessment in pediatric neurology clinics: an audit

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Purpose: Neuropsychological assessment is important in the evaluation of children with seizures and epilepsy. Access may be limited due to logistic or financial barriers. This audit was conducted to determine the indications for and findings of neuropsychological assessment in children with epilepsy.
Method: We audited neuropsychology reports of children with epilepsy and seizures who were referred for neuropsychological assessment between 2009-2012.
Results: Ninety-eight children (mean 10 years old, range 3-17 years) underwent neuropsychological assessment. Reasons for referral were academic difficulties (41%), specific cognitive complaints (31%), special school placement (13%), surgery (8%) and other reasons (5%). Seventy-two percent had focal seizures, 25% generalised seizures and 3% had possible seizures or febrile seizures but did not meet diagnostic criteria for epilepsy at the point of referral. Index Scores (VCI, PRI, WMI or PSI) and/or IQ (FSIQ, VIQ, PIQ) scores were available in 79 patients. For the remaining patients, 6 required limited assessment and 13 were not formally assessable. Forty patients had a calculable FSIQ with a mean of 85 and a range from 41-130. When comparing all the scores, 79% percent performed one or more standard deviation below same-aged peers in at least to 2.2% of the normative distribution.
Conclusions: Pediatric epilepsy patients’ cognitive abilities is highly variable with more than three quarters of the current sample performing well below their same-aged peers. Most, however, remain in mainstream schooling, which may account for academic difficulties being the most common referral reason. Children with epilepsy gain considerable benefit from formal neuropsychological evaluation to better understand their cognitive profile. Referral is indicated for those patients who complain of academic or cognitive difficulties.

p169 Cyclophosphamide-responsive anti-NMDAR encephalitis in a Filipino adolescent girl: Her journey towards recovery

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Purpose: Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate (anti-NMDAR) encephalitis is a potentially fatal disease that presents with a typical autoimmune syndrome, which is a result of an autoimmune reaction against the NMDA receptors.
Method and Result: We present the case of our 17-year old Filipino female patient who was confirmed to have anti-NMDAR antibodies on both CSF and serum who manifested with initial non-specific flu-like symptoms developing to prominent psychosis, paranoia, bizarre orofacial and limb dyskinesias and encephalopathy. She was initially treated for viral encephalitis but a high index of suspicion for autoimmune limbic encephalitis was considered from the outset. First line immunomodulatory therapy (IVIG) was provided as early as possible but she reacted with anaphylaxis, thus upon resolution of hospital acquired infections, methylprednisolone was administered followed by another course of IVIG which was tolerated but did not resolve the dyskinesias and encephalopathy. Second line cyclophosphamide was then administered with subsequent patient improvement.
Conclusion: Anti-NMDAR encephalitis should always be a consideration in those with prominent neuropsychiatric history and in encephalopathic patients who screen negative for infectious etiologies. Second line immunomodulatory therapy with cyclophosphamide was proven to be successful as seen in our patient.

p170 Depression and cognitive performance in elderly subjects - A South Indian experience

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Purpose: The present study was aimed to (1) investigate the relationships among depression, cognitive functions and age and (2) to study the cognitive difference between high and low depression subjects in elderly adults.
Method: 67 non-demented elderly subjects, 59 males and 16 females; with a mean age of 73.29 ±18.83 years. Cognitive screening was assessed by Mini Metal Status Examination (MMSE) (orientation, attention, recall, reading, ability to follow commands and visuospatial ability) and Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) was used to understand elderly subjects’ depressed affect, positive affect, somatic problems and interpersonal relationships. Finally, elderly subject’s The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale (IADL) was used to assess elderly subjects’ independent living skills.
Results: In order to study the high depression level of the CES-D, elderly adults were divided into two groups based on their CES-D scores. CES-D ≤15 were classified as the “non-depressed” (n=37; age mean = 73.10±10.55) group and those CES-D scores ≥15 indicated “depressed” group (n=30; age mean = 73.51±6.38). Mean, SD, Critical Ratio and correlation were used to analyze the data. The correlation between CES-D and MMSE score (r=0.202) and CES-D and age (r=0.016) was not significant, which explains there is no relationship between depression Vs cognitive screening; and depression Vs age. There is no statistical significant difference between high and low depression and cognitive functioning on elderly adults. Overall, 74% of elderly subjects had depressive symptoms, of which 37% experienced mild to moderate and 37% experienced moderate to severe level of depression.
Conclusion: Depression symptoms did not predict cognitive impairment. It can be suggested that depression and age do not influence cognitive performance in elderly subjects. These elderly subjects need to be closely followed up with the detailed neuropsychological evaluation to understand their depression level and cognitive impairment.

p171 McGurk effect in left and right hemispheric epilepsy

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Purpose: McGurk effect is a perceptual phenomenon that demonstrates an interaction between hearing and vision in
Abstract Book

11th Asian & Oceanian Epilepsy Congress

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speech perception. The electrophysiologic dysfunction caused by the epileptogenic focus can cause transient hemispheric dysfunction thereby affecting the auditory-visual perception, hence epilepsy patients are ideal for testing McGurk effect.

**Method:** Fifty consecutive patients admitted to Video EEG Monitoring Unit of our institute diagnosed with left or right hemisphere epilepsy based on clinical, radiological and electrophysiological data were included in the study. Fifty, age and gender matched volunteers were used as controls. The participants were shown a video in which, four audio and four video syllables were randomly paired, creating 16 stimulus combinations. Participants were made to identify the syllables spoken first with the eyes open and later with eyes closed. Behavioural responses obtained were noted and analysed. “Matched A/V” trials were those in which the video and audio had the same phonemic identity; “McGurk” trials - all trials in each stimulus combination in which the video and audio had different phonemic identities and the patient reported hearing the identity of the video more often than chance; “Unmatched A/V” trials were all trials in each stimulus combination in which the video and audio had different phonemic identities and the patient reported hearing the audio identity more often than chance.

**Results:** Subjects with left hemispheric epileptogenesis showed a greater McGurk effect than normal controls. There was a McGurk effect exhibited in patients with right hemispheric epileptogenesis but the effect was not as strong as normal group.

**Conclusion:** Both hemispheres of the brain make a contribution to the McGurk effect. Visual information strongly influences speech perception in people. In people with right hemisphere epilepsy, impairment of both visual-only and audio-visual integration tasks is exhibited, thereby resulting in weaker McGurk effect.

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Visual, auditory verbal and logical memory functions and depression in children with refractory mesial temporal sclerosis (MTS)

**Purpose:** To study the effect of depression on memory functioning in MTS children and to study the performance on visual, auditory verbal and logical memory functions and their impairments in children with MTS.

**Method:** Twenty-six MTS children were included in the study, and the subjects were set up by a median split of the scores obtained on the Centre for Epidemiological Studies - Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC), high depression (N=14) and low depression (N=12). The following standardized neuropsychological tests were employed in the domains of Learning and memory (Auditory Verbal Learning & Memory (AVLT)), Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (ROCFT) and Logical Memory (LM) for the low and high depressed MTS groups. Visual, verbal and logical memory scores were compared with age, gender and education specific Indian norms, wherein scores falling below the 15th percentile of the normative data were treated as deficits. Mean, SD, one-way ANOVA and percentage analysis were used to interpret the data.

**Results:** Overall there was no significant statistical difference between depression levels (low and high) and memory functions. In children who have epilepsy with or without depression, individual analyses show that, the rates of impairment are as follows: AVLT (69%), ROCFT- long-term retrieval skills (65%), passage memory-immediate recall (61%) and auditory verbal and logical memory functions were compared with age, gender and education specific Indian norms, wherein scores falling below the 15th percentile of the normative data were treated as deficits. Mean, SD, one-way ANOVA and percentage analysis were used to interpret the data.

**Conclusion:** We can conclude that it is not depression that has caused the impairment of their memory functions, but the neural disorder is the main cause for the impairment of children with MTS.

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The impact of postoperative outcomes on neuropsychological tests in patients with intractable temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE)

**Purpose:** To investigate the impact of postoperative outcomes on neuropsychological tests in patients with intractable temporal lobe epilepsy.

**Method:** The subjects were 20 refractory TLE patients who had undergone resection surgery and had a postoperative follow-up of at least 2 years since 2007. The subjects were divided into two groups according to the Engel Surgical Outcome at 2 years after surgery, the class I group of 15 patients and the class II-IV group of 5 patients. The following data were evaluated in this study: language dominance by the Wada test, pre- and postoperative scores on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) Revised or III, the Wechsler Memory Scale Revised (WMSR), and pre- and postoperative prescriptions obtained from the medical records.

**Results:** In the class I group, pre- to postoperative mean changes in the WAIS Full Scale, the Performance, and the Verbal IQ were increases of 6.2, 8.3, and 3.7, respectively. However, the corresponding changes in the class II-IV group were -3 (p=0.039), -7.4 (p=0.018), and -0.6 (p=0.331). Mean changes in WMSR scores before and after surgery in the class II-IV group were increases of 1.1 for the general index, 4.5 for the visual index, and 1.5 for the verbal memory index; in contrast, the corresponding changes in the class II-IV group were -10.8 (p=0.018), -12.4 (p=0.061), and -8.2 (p=0.024). In the class I group, postoperative prescriptions were reduced in 7, unchanged in 4, switched to other drugs in 3, and increased in 1 patient. In all the class II-IV group patients, prescription doses were increased, or other drugs were added.

**Conclusion:** Our results raise the possibility that poor seizure prognosis might be associated with poor postoperative neuropsychological tests in patients with intractable TLE. One possible explanation is that prescription content was altered after surgery.

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Some aspects of neuro-psychological development in children with post-stroke epilepsy

**Purpose:** To identify of cognitive development condition in patients with post-stroke epilepsy.

**Method:** 42 (16 girls and 26 boys) patients with post-stroke epilepsy was survey up to 0 to 6 years. All of the patients differing type of stroke, the nature of seizures, as well as the kind of cognitive impairment. Patients divided into 2 groups: 1 - group 13 (31%) children with ischemic stroke (IS), 2-group 29 (69%) children with hemorrhagic stroke (HS). To assess the state of mental development of children we used the Denver screening test assessment of a child’s development.

**Results:** In analyzing, the nature of the attacks of convulsions in patients with hemorrhagic stroke prevailed generalized seizures - 11 (25.5%). In ischemic stroke, the nature of seizures are largely partial simple and complex-partial seizures in 12 (30%) cases. Total delay of individual speech, speech, motor and adaptive development observed in 16 (38%) patients with cerebral stroke. So, in patient with hemorrhagic stroke (m=29), total neuro-psychological delay occurred in 12 (41.3%) cases. 6 patients have fine motor skills delay in 9 (31%), delayed individual and social development in 8 (27.5%). In patient with ischemic stroke (n=13) prevailed total delay of mental development in 7 (53.8%) cases, delayed speech and motor activity in 4 (30.7%), gross and fine motor skills delay in 1 (7.7 %) patients, as well as the delay of adaptive motor activity in 1 (7.7%) patients.

**Conclusion:** Thus, abnormality of cognitive development was detection of all children with post-stroke epilepsy. Among the retardations, dominated a total delay of cognitive development, regardless of the type of stroke.
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p176 Depressive symptoms and motor, attention and executive functions in children with refractory mesial temporal sclerosis (MTS)

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Purpose: To test whether depressive symptom predict neuropsychological changes in children with MTS and to study the performance on motor, attention and executive functions and their impairments in children with MTS.

Method: The sample consisted of 26 MTS children (21 males and 5 females). MTS children were divided into low (N=14; Mean±SD= 14.07±2.16) and high (N=12; Mean ± SD = 13.17±2.73) depression groups by median split of their depression scores on the Centre for Epidemiological Studies - Depression Scale for Children (CES-CD); all the subjects are school going students. The data were collected from Bangalore Neuro Centre, Bangalore, India. Standardized neuropsychological tests were employed in the domains of attention (CT-1, CT-2 & Digit vigilance), Motor functions (Finger tapping Right and left hand) and Executive function (category fluency & phonemic fluency) for the low and high depressed MTS groups. Mean, SD and one-way ANOVA was used to analyse the data.

Results: Group analyses show that there was no significant statistical difference between high and low depression and Neuropsychological test variables. Individual analyses show that highest affected functioning is finger tapping (Right hand one-way ANOVA was used to analyse the data. The data were collected from Bangalore Neuro Centre, Bangalore, India. Standardized neuropsychological tests were employed in the domains of attention (CT-1, CT-2 & Digit vigilance), Motor functions (Finger tapping Right and left hand) and Executive function (category fluency & phonemic fluency) for the low and high depressed MTS groups. Mean, SD and one-way ANOVA was used to analyse the data.

Conclusion: The main finding was that attention, motor and executive functions were not affected by depression with regard to children with MTS.

p177 Lateral and gender differences in short-term effects of anterior temporal lobectomy on cognitive function of temporal lobe epilepsy patients

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Purpose: Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) is the most common form of medically intractable epilepsy and standard anterior temporal lobectomy (ATL) is the primary treatment method. The study is conducted to assess the short-term effects of ATL on cognitive function and specifically the gender and lateral differences therein.

Method: Forty-two patients undergoing standard ATL from Epilepsy Center of Yuquan Hospital were selected (21 male cases, aged 18-24.67; 21 female cases aged 24.54±9.35) in this study. Neuropsychological tests were conducted before and 6 months after the surgery. Tests included clinical memory tests and multidimensional neuropsychological tests (phonemic processing and semantic comprehension).

Results: 1. Without differentiating surgical side or gender, compared with preoperative results, all patients' postoperative memory quotient decreased, but postoperative phonemic processing and semantic comprehension ability increased.
2. Patients undergoing left ATL had lower preoperative memory quotient, but both left and right ATL patients had higher phonemic processing and semantic comprehension results after surgeries.
3. Both the male group and female group had lower postoperative memory quotient compared with preoperative results, but male patients' preoperative and postoperative memory quotient were both lower than those of women; both the male and female patients showed higher postoperative phonemic processing and semantic comprehension ability, and women's postoperative semantic understanding scores increased more than men.

Conclusion: Right ATL caused less memory quotient decrease than left ATL under short-term observation; in terms of gender, women patients in memory, phonemic processing and semantic comprehension ability scored higher than male, and improved significantly more than male in semantic comprehension function after ATL.

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p178 The role of serum auto antibodies to the neuro mediators’ receptors in the pathogenesis of epilepsy

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Purpose: Till now there is no clear proof of immunologic factors’ compulsory participation in the pathogenesis of various forms of epilepsy. Objective: To study the amount of auto antibodies to the receptors of neuro mediators in blood serum of patients with idiopathic and symptomatic epilepsy.

Materials and methods of the study: We checked 43 patients with epilepsy aged from 16 to 70 years old (27 men; 16 women), among whom 11 patients with idiopathic epilepsy and 32 patients with symptomatic epilepsy. The control was 16 clinically healthy people.

Results: With the leading mechanisms of epilepsy pathogenesis is complex reconstruction of neuro immune interrelations, displayed in one-direction increase of auto antibodies to neuro specific proteins S100, GFAP, NF-200, OBM and neuro mediators such as glutamate, GABA, dopamine, serotonin, and voltage-dependent Ca-channel. And the leading part in the pathogenesis of idiopathic epilepsy is neuro mediators missbalance, while in the pathogenesis of symptomatic one increase of AAB amount to GFAP and OBM.

Conclusions: Alterations of the level of antibodies to neuro specific proteins S100, GFAP, NF-200, OBM and neuro mediators glutamate, GABA, dopamine, serotonin, and voltage-dependent Ca-channel in epilepsy can serve to be prognostic criteria of severe disease and be used in early stages of adequate anti epileptic therapy selection and the choice of the further tactics of patient management.
information, and letting us get object data.

The aim of the research: Is to study the peculiarities of cognitive induced potentials in the patients with symptomatic and idiopathic forms of epilepsy.

Method: The study was based on the results of examination of 72 patients with epilepsy, among them 38 with symptomatic epilepsy (SE) and 34 with idiopathic form (IE). The average age of the examined patients was 48.0±12.3 years old. The control group included 10 practically healthy people of the appropriate age.

Results: The patients with symptomatic and idiopathic epilepsy had characteristic alterations of P300 values, accompanied by more profound alterations in the cases of idiopathic form. It is, possibly, linked with more frequent epileptic attacks, longer term of the disease and, as a result, longer term of anticonvulsants administration. In the cases of idiopathic and symptomatic forms we detected absence of inter-hemispheric asymmetry of P300 wave amplitude, indicating dysfunctional disorders. The values of P300 latent period were increased in the cases of symptomatic epilepsy, different from idiopathic one, reflecting the inhibition of cognitive processes.

Conclusion: Thus, the neuropsychological values of cognitive induced potentials of the patients with epilepsy objectively reflect the status of the higher cerebral functions and depend on the form of epilepsy.

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The association between aged at onset, history of febrile seizures and medication adherence with quality of life in epilepsy patients

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Purpose: Measuring the Quality of Life (QOL) in patients with epilepsy is increasingly recognized as an important component of clinical management. Previous studies have reported that QOL in patients with epilepsy influenced by aged at onset, history of febrile seizure and medication adherence. This study sought to see the association between aged at onset, history of febrile seizures and medication adherence with QOL in epilepsy patients.

Method: A total of 22 adults patients with epilepsy who attending regularly to Department of Neurology Adam Malik General Hospital Medan during November 2015 to January 2016 were interviewed in this cross-sectional study. Aged at onset, history of febrile seizure and medication adherence retrospectively analyzed. Medication adherence measured using Morisky Medication Adherence Scale-8 (MMAS-8) and The QOL measured using an Indonesian version of The Quality of Life Scale-31 (QOLIE-31). All calculation were done using SPSS version 17.

Results: The mean age was 31.8 years old (Standard Deviation (SD) 11.0) and 56.6% were female. The mean aged a onset was 15.3 (11.0). MMAS-8 score rate was 70.2% and history of febrile seizure was 45.7%. The mean total score of QOLIE-31 was 58.9 (15.9). This study showed that aged at onset, history of febrile seizure and medication adherence had significant correlation with quality of life (QOLIE-31 score) (95% CI 63.1-71.5, P = 0.001).

Conclusion: This study confirm that aged at onset, history of febrile seizure and medication adherence contributed to QOL in patients with epilepsy. Assessment of adherence should be routine part of management of epilepsy. Further recognition and support should be given to patients since they are more likely to have a poor QOL.

p182
Adherence to medication among persons with epilepsy: an exploration in Hong Kong

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Purpose: This study aims to investigate the level of medication adherence among persons with epilepsy (PWEs) in the Hong Kong Chinese population.

Method: This study is a cross-sectional survey conducted between May 2013 and July 2013. PWEs were recruited from the local epilepsy service centers providing community rehabilitation as well as self help support for PWEs in Hong Kong. Mailed questionnaires and online survey have been adopted in the data collection. The revised Morisky 8-item Medication Adherence scale was used to measure respondents’ medication compliance.

Results: A total of 208 PWEs completed the questionnaires. The median of respondents’ age was 41; 55% of them were male; 65% were with secondary education attainment; 31% were employed. Their median of having epilepsy was 20.0 years and 61% had other types of chronic conditions. 62% of respondents had seizure or epileptic fit in past one year. Only 14% of respondents were indentified with high adherence of the medication treatment of epilepsy; 43% were identified with moderate and low adherence respectively. 71% of respondents felt hassled about sticking to their medication treatment plan and 61% expressed difficulty in remembering to take of their antiepileptic medications. It was also found that persons without seizure or epileptic fit in past 1 years had a significant better medication compliance than those with seizure in past 1 years (p< 0.01).

Conclusion: High medication adherence is one of the most important factors of good epilepsy self-management. This study found that the medication non-adherence was common among PWEs in Hong Kong and deserve more attention to enhance better treatment outcomes. User friendly devices like epilepsy mobile application enhancing better drug compliance should be employed.

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Quality of epilepsy health care in Hong Kong from patients’ perspective

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Purpose: This study aimed to explore the quality of epilepsy health care in Hong Kong from patients’ perspective.

Method: This study is a cross-sectional survey conducted between May 2013 and July 2013 using mailed questionnaires and online survey. Persons with Epilepsy (PWEs) were recruited from two local epilepsy service centers in Hong Kong. 18 epilepsy care related indicators were identified and measured by the method of “Quality of Care Through the Patients’ Eye” (QUOTE).

Results: A total of 208 PWEs completed the questionnaires. The median of respondents’ age was 41. Their median of having epilepsy was 20.0 years and 61% had other types of chronic conditions. 62% of respondents had seizure or epileptic fit in past one year. Most of them (52.4%) had regular medical follow-up of epilepsy for every three months. PWEs identified the four most important epilepsy health care as 1) health professionals with sufficient knowledge of epilepsy, 2) working in a serious manner, 3) sufficient time of medical consultation, 4) better understanding of patients’ situation and problems facing. They also identified four key areas for further improvement, namely 1) letting patients know about the pros and cons of the treatment, 2) referring patients to the local self help organizations and community service providers, 3) arranging simple procedures for medical consultation, 4) explaining the side effect of the medication treatment as the key aspects for further improvement.

Conclusion: This study was first of its kind to examine patients’ views on the quality of health care on epilepsy in Hong Kong. It provided concrete ideas on the perceived important aspects and room for improvement of epilepsy care in Hong Kong. Further studies should focus on the strategies to enhance patients’ satisfaction and treatment outcome by addressing the aspects identified in this study.

p184
The effects of reducing seizure activity in Mozart music play more than a sound stimulation

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Purpose: Mozart effect had been reported to reduce seizure activity but the mechanism is still unclear. Some study showed the effect require certain patterns within the Mozart music but not only the sound stimulation. Our study is to test the effect of Mozart music and white music, as the random sound stimulation by the animal model.

Method: Long Evans rats, an animal model of epilepsy presents absence -like movement while 4 months of age. Typical high-voltage rhythmic spike discharges during seizure activity was recorded by wireless electroencephalography for 3 hours (before, during, and after music exposure with the duration of one hour in each stage). Mozart’s Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major, K.448 was broadcasted repeatedly during the music stage. White noise, a sound of repeated train tract was broadcasted in another group under the similar condition. Spike duration and spike number were analyzed in each groups.

Results: Total 30 Long Evans rats were evenly divided into two group. The spike duration can then be identified as the duration of average 7 to 12 Hz powers surpasses an appropriate threshold. The spike number during each episode was determined by the numerical method of peak detection. In seizure frequency and seizure duration, the group in Mozart music showed decreased seizure activity after music exposure with statistical significance (p<0.05). However, the reduction rate of seizure activity in white music group remain unchanged.

Conclusion: Seizure activity decreases as we broadcasting the Mozart music. Compared to the white noise, the effect of reducing seizure activity may need certain components from music, such as tempo, melody or harmony.
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p185
Spot “Epilepsy” through canvas
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Purpose: Art can serve as a visual dialogue of what happens within one’s thoughts, feelings and perceptions in an array of instances, and epilepsy has been recognized as one such malady since antiquity. Departments of paediatric-neurology from Teaching Hospitals Anuradhapura and Kurunegala, Sri Lanka organized an exposition of paintings in the year-2015. Primary intention of the programme was to stimulate, creative expression of child with epilepsy. Additional objectives were: enhancing knowledge about epilepsy via self erudition; dentifying the attitudes, myths-misconceptions carried on in the Sri Lankan society.

Method: Programme was conducted under three categories; child-with-epilepsy, school-children and the open-category. They painted on their “views-on-epilepsy”. Paintings were evaluated independently by three experts on art, one-neurologist and a patient and subdivided based on the theme; seizure-phenomenology, living-with-epilepsy, dos and don’ts, myths and misconceptions, achieving triumph through medical care.

Results: Thousand one-hundred and seven paintings were received within a period of two-months. Majority (568/51.3%) painted on seizure-phenomenology, fallen person (89.2%), open mouth (78.6%), drooling saliva (62.1%), open/diverted eyes (43.0%) were the commonest symptoms professed. Only two drew urinary and fecal incontinence. Some expressed isolation and overprotection through their work. Dos and don’ts (216/19.5%), majority have painted a spoon in the mouth (78%), and/or rod on the hand (76%), only few (6.7%) suggested giving a drink during the attack; all of which are mal-practices allied with epilepsy. myths and misconceptions 128(11.5%), demonic possession was the main theme of many (64.7%). 88(7.9%) appreciated triumph through medicine, graduation, happy married life were the commonest themes.

Conclusion: Epilepsy and fallen man are commonly perceived associations, putting a spoon in mouth is the commonest mal-practice. Only a minority appreciated triumph. Art can be used as an instrument of communication.

p186
Excessive daytime sleepiness in epilepsy patients and related factors
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Purpose: To determine the prevalence of excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) in epilepsy patients and its related factors at Department of Paediatric Neurology, University of Indonesia.

Method: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study using Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) questionnaire to identify EDS in our consecutive epilepsy patients in Neurology outpatient clinic Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta, Indonesia, from October until November 2015. Related factors that had been analyzed were age, sex, seizure type, epilepsy syndrome, etiology, seizure frequency, nocturnal seizures, risk of Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA), major depression, general anxiety disorder, anti epileptic drugs, and potentially drug resistant epilepsy (DRE). EDS was determined if ESS score >= 10. Risk of OSA was assessed by STOP-Bang questionnaire; major depression was assessed by the Neuropsychological Disorders Depression Inventory for Epilepsy (NDE-DI) Indonesian version; general anxiety disorder was assessed by the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview for International Classification of Diseases-10 (MINI ICD-10).

Results: Among 93 epilepsy patients, prevalence of EDS was 32.3%; female was more common than male. Related factors that significantly influenced to EDS were age were < 35 years old, seizure frequency within 1 year >= 8 times, major depression and potentially DRE. From multivariate analysis, there were 2 independent factors that related to EDS that were major depression and potentially DRE.

Conclusion: EDS is common in epilepsy patients (32.3%). Major depression and potentially DRE were related factors of EDS in epilepsy patients.

p187
Autoimmune encephalitis in Hong Kong: A retrospective study of clinical characteristics and outcomes
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Purpose: Aim of the study is to compare the clinical manifestations and outcomes of antibody-positive adult patients in local population, and to identify specific features for early diagnosis in each antibody discussed.

p188
A case of refractory seizure with cognitive impairment due to anti-GABA encephalitis
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Purpose: A 57-year-old gentleman who enjoyed good past health and had an education level of high school presented with refractory seizure that was partially controlled despite on multiple antiepileptic medications. Besides, he remained disoriented with confused speech. His Mini-Mental State Examination was 14/30: his main deficit was delayed recall with failure to perform serial 7 and to copy a polygon. EEG demonstrated left temporal polygraphies over F7/T3/T5 in addition to bitemporal sharp waves. MRI brain showed no abnormality. Lumbas with WCC 9/mm3(98% lymphocyte count), protein level again not elevated, CSF/serum glucose 4.17/7.8. Both serum and CSF oligoclonal bands were present, and IgG index was also elevated. Anti-GABA(B) antibodies were detected in both serum and CSF.

He was given 5-day course of IVIG, and seizure abated. Oral prednisolone (1mg/kg/day) was prescribed and slowly tapered. His cognition was slightly improved after one week of IVIG, mainly over abstract thinking, calculation and proverb interpretation. PET/CT showed abnormal FDG uptake over medial aspect of left temporal lobe, subsequent MRI brain two months later showed resolved signal/swelling in medial aspect of left temporal lobe.

Our case demonstrates a case autoimmune encephalitis with early prominent seizure with cognitive impairment that is typical for patients with anti-GABA antibodies. Using immunomodulatory agents such as prednisolone and IVIG, both clinical symptoms and imaging study showed improvement.

p189
A study on the self-management behavior among persons with epilepsy in HK and its implications for health and social care services
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Purpose: This study aimed to examine the self-management behaviors among persons with epilepsy (PWEs) in Hong Kong and provide information for further health and social care services.

Method: It is a cross-sectional survey conducted between Jan 2012 and May 2012 using mailed questionnaires. PWEs were recruited from a local NGO (HK Society for Rehabilitation) and patient self-help group in Hong Kong. The 38-item Epilepsy Self-Management Scale (ESMS) was used to measure respondents’ self-management behaviors.

Results: A total of 227 PWEs (or their caregivers) completed the questionnaires. Most of the respondents were aged between 35 and 44 (22.0%) as well as 45 and 54 (22.1%); 55.6% of them were female; 60.4% were with secondary education attainment; 37.8% were employed. Their mean age of having epilepsy was 21.49 years (SD 12.59). 65.2% of respondents had seizure or epileptic fit in past one year.
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The mean of respondents’ total score of ESLM was 3.85 (SD 0.44). The mean scores of sub-domains of ESLM including medication, information, safety, seizure and lifestyle management were 4.48 (SD 0.42), 2.94 (SD 0.82), 4.18 (SD 0.47), 4.02 (SD 0.68) and 3.47 (SD 0.68) respectively. It was also found that respondents who attended activities of SHOEs had a higher score of ESLM (p<0.05), especially in the information management (p<0.001) and lifestyle management (p<0.05). The score of ESLM significantly associated with their sense of self efficacy (r=0.32, p<0.01).

Conclusion: This study is the first study exploring self-management behaviors among PWES in HK. It provided valuable information for further intervention on patient self-management on medication, information, safety and lifestyle for both health and social care providers. Further self-management programmes in face-to-face approach or through information communication technology (ICT) are recommended to help better control of seizure among PWES.

p190
Small focal cortical dysplasia type II lesions are associated with sleep-related epilepsy
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Purpose: Focal cortical dysplasia (FCD) type II is currently recognized as the most common cause of sleep-related epilepsy (SRE). Little is known about the electro-clinical presentation and surgical outcome in these SRE patients. We aimed to compare the electro-clinical features and surgical outcome in SRE and non-SRE patients, in order to better understand SRE.

Method: The study retrospectively analyzed the data of pharmacoresistant epilepsy patients with histologically proven FCD type II in two epilepsy centers from May 2010 to December 2014. SRE was described as more than 70% of seizures occurring during sleep.

Results: A total of 66 patients were included. Of them, 28 (42.4%) were SRE and 38 (57.6%) were non-SRE. Clinical data, seizure characteristics, EEG findings and surgical outcome were similarly found in both groups. The main difference between the groups was a significantly higher frequency of SRE in the MRI-negative and small FCD which confined to a single gyrus groups (P=0.027), and non-SRE was significantly more frequent in the orbital frontal cortex, as compared to the temporal and parietal cortexes (P=0.037).

Conclusion: SRE was not uncommon in patients with FCD type II, and the localization of FCD and extent of FCD on MRI was associated with SRE.

p191
Neuropathology of patients with refractory epilepsy in a tertiary referral center in Hong Kong. A review of 55 cases
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Purpose: To determine underlying pathology among adult and paediatric patients with refractory epilepsy in the NTW cluster of the Hospital Authority - a tertiary referral center in Hong Kong.

Method: Histopathologic slides of neuropsychiatric specimens of 55 patients undergoing operations between 2001 and 2015 were reviewed.

Results: Mesial temporal sclerosis or hippocampal sclerosis (MTS/HS) and focal cortical dysplasia (FCD) are the most common diagnoses overall (38% and 22%). MTS/HS is the most common diagnoses among our adult patients (76%). FCD and MTS/HS are the most common diagnoses (32% and 24%) while FCD type 2b is the most common subtype (58%) of FCD among our paediatric patients. Other pathology includes haemosiderin deposition, calcifications and vascular lesions.

Conclusion: MTS/HS and FCD are the most common pathologic diagnoses among our patients. Specimen orientation and preparation renders diagnosis and subtyping of pathology challenging in some of our cases.

p192
Frequent rhabdomyolysis in anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis
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Purpose: Anti-N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor (anti-NMDAR) encephalitis causes psychiatric symptoms, seizure, memory disturbance, language dysfunction, dyskinesia, autonomic instability, central hyperventilation, and a decrement of consciousness. During the disease course, some patients present with rhabdomyolysis, which is characterized by elevated creatinine kinase (CK) levels and is sometimes fatal. Here, we analyzed the clinical presentation and provocation factors of rhabdomyolysis.

Method: We searched the prospective operative cohort registry for autoimmune encephalitis between Jan 2013 and Nov 2015 at the Seoul National University Hospital, and identified patients with anti-NMDAR encephalitis with rhabdomyolysis. We analyzed the clinical presentation and precipitating factors of rhabdomyolysis.

Results: Among the 16 patients with anti-NMDAR encephalitis, nine patients had elevated CK enzyme levels and clinical evidence of rhabdomyolysis. Rhabdomyolysis was more frequent after immunotherapy: among the nine patients, six developed rhabdomyolysis after immunotherapy. The use of dopamine receptor blocker (DRB) increased the risk of rhabdomyolysis: three patients developed rhabdomyolysis after the administration of DRBs after immunotherapy. None of the patients without rhabdomyolysis received DRBs. One patient died due to rhabdomyolysis, and the remaining eight recovered.

Conclusion: Rhabdomyolysis is a frequent complication in anti-NMDAR encephalitis. It is more common after immunotherapy and the use of DRBs increases the risk. Therefore, DRBs should be administered carefully in patients with anti-NMDAR encephalitis.

p194
Symptomatic epileptic seizure in neurointensive care unit
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Purpose: Symptomatic Epileptic Seizures (SES) in Neurointensive Care Unit (NICU) represent a difficult problem, because etiology often can not be identified. The aim of the study was to establish frequency, peculiarities and prognosis of seizure in NICU.

Method: Prospective study of 449 NICU patients with SES was carried out.

Results: SES was an initial sign in 24 (34,7%) from 97 stroke patients (38% cases were ischemic, 62% hemorrhagic), in 51 (44,7%) from 114 with SAH, in 9 (9,1%) from 98 with cerebral tumors, in 15 (38,4%) from 39 with brain injury, in 41 (52,5%) from 78 with CNS infections or posturgical meningitis, in 3 (3%) from 23 with metabolic or hypoxic/toxic encephalopathy. Partial onset with secondary generalization seizures observed in 51 (35,6) of all 143 (31,8%) cases, focal seizures in 42 (29,3%) and general in 50 (35,5%) cases. First SES occurred in 72 (16%) and recurrent in 39 (8,6%) of all cases. Statistical analysis revealed that recurrent seizures are higher in patients with ischemic stroke, CNS infections. They had lower Glasgow Outcome Scale, Barthel and Rankin Indexes and no specific EEG features that could predict the recurrence SES.

Conclusion: SES is the one of the essential brain damage symptom, which need prompt recognition for the future management to improve patients outcome. The management of the seizures in NICU depended from the specific etiology, time of onset, environment and the additional factors that increase the risk for seizures, including structural cortical injuries and medications, which used in NICU, may be with epileptogenic potential.

The recurrence SES.

p195
Characteristics of cognitive impairments in idiopathic epilepsy
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Purpose: Topicality. Besides the direct impact on the health stable epileptic seizures have psycho-social, behavioral and cognitive complications lead to invalidation and social dysadaptation and isolation of the patients.

Objective: Is to study characteristics of cognitive impairments in idiopathic epilepsy.

Method: Materials and methods of the research: according to the project of epileptic syndromes classification (2001), among 55 examined patients with idiopathic epilepsy (IE) there were the following forms: youth absence epilepsy (3,6%), adult myoclonic epilepsy (7,2%) and epilepsy with isolated general tonic-clonic seizures (89,2%). For the detection of interictal cognitive dysfunction we performed neuro psychologic studies using common tests.

Results: Cognitive impairments were observed in 76,4% patients with IE. Majority of the patients had partial impairments of orientation in time. These impairments often served to be the cause of social dysadaptation. Summary of MMSE test in this group was equal to average 25.1±3.4 points versus 29.5±0.1 in the control group. Patients with IE had decrease of the number of indirect associations and phonetically indirect associations in the patients with IE there were the following forms: youth absence epilepsy (3,6%), adult myoclonic epilepsy (7,2%) and epilepsy with isolated general tonic-clonic seizures (89,2%). For the detection of interictal cognitive dysfunction we performed neuro psychologic studies using common tests.

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Conclusion: The results of the study showed that together with immediate convulsive seizures cognitive impairments serve to be one of the leading clinical symptoms in idiopathic epilepsy and characterized by decrease of attention, praxis, memory and speech functions.

p196
A patient with dangerous postictal heart variability
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Purpose: Autonomic functions act to maintain homeostasis and regulate key vital functions such as heart rate. Particular structure in brain, such as the anterior cingulate, insular and posterior orbito-frontal, and in patient cortices, may be critical, those structures may be affected by iatral discharges and increased sympathetic outflows, such as heart rate variability.

Case presentation: A 62-year-old woman visited emergency room complaining of loss of consciousness and followed chest discomfort. The patient complained dizziness and agitation in seating position, and then spontaneously lied back with loss of consciousness. Left head version and vocalization, and left eyeball deviation were followed, and then progressed to generalized tonic-clonic movements accompanied by drooling and tongue bite with duration of 1 minute. Two episodes of seizure occurred while emergency waiting. The episode was controlled after an intravenous injection of 3mg of midazolam was administered. Soon after the convulsive movement seized, heart rate raised to 210 bpm with EKG of narrow QRS tachycardia with long RP. Tachycardia was persisted over 3 minutes and controlled after an intravenous injection of 5mg of adenosine. On the neurologic examination, there were no neurologic deficits at the time of admission and her routine laboratory findings were within normal ranges. The brain MRI showed no abnormality in brain and cerebral vessels. Her EEG showed regional 2.5-3Hz slow activity on left frontotemporal area, Echocardiography and holter monitoring indicated no sign of arrhythmia or structural abnormality. An interictal SPECT showed a decreased resting perfusion on the bilateral fronto cortices. The dosage of leveteratam was administered 1000 mg per day per oral, and no further seizure episode occurred during the 6-month follow-up.

Conclusion: We report a patient who showed dangerous heart variability which rose to 210 bpm with EKG of narrow QRS tachycardia with long RP in postictal phase.

Chemical stability study of hospital prepared diazepam rectal suppository
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Background: Diazepam rectal suppository has been recommended for emergency treatment of acute seizure in children by the current medical practice. In clinic, the commercial ready-to-use diazepam suppository contains 4 mg of Diazepam in 0.8 mL. The ampules of intravenous diazepam for injection were repackaged in one-mL plastic syringes. Each syringe contains 4 mg of Diazepam in 0.8 mL. The syrings were kept in opaque plastic boxes to protect the drug from light and intravenous preparation for rectal administration with favorable result was practiced. Nevertheless, it might not be practical for the parent in breaking ampule to draw the drug for rectal administration. In addition, there are risks of inadequate and over-dosages. A ready-to-use diazepam rectal suppository prepared by hospital pharmacists could be an option. Owing to previous studies, diazepam could be adsorbed by plastic syringe. Therefore, the study of chemical stability of diazepam in plastic syringe is required prior to further clinical application.

Purpose: To investigate chemical stability of intravenous-form diazepam repackaged in plastic syringe.

Method: The ampoules of intravenous diazepam for injection were repackaged in one-mL plastic syringes. Each syringe contains 4 mg of Diazepam in 0.8 mL. The syringes were kept in opaque plastic boxes to protect the drug from light and stored at controlled temperature chamber (30°C). At least 3 syringes were randomly selected for analysis of the chemical stability of diazepam by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) at 0, 15, 30, 60, and 90 days after the repackaging. All tested samples were then discarded and would not be used for further analysis.

Results: The labeled amount of diazepam measured at 0, 15, 30, 60, and 90 days after repackaging were 101.52±2.24, 98.01±13.39, 92.36±17.70, 98.16±13.09, and 101.96±2.76 percent, respectively. These results are within 90-110% as accepted by US Pharmacopeia version 36.

Conclusion: Repackaged intravenous diazepam in plastic syringe is chemically stable in disposable plastic syringes for at least 90 days when stored at controlled room temperature of 30°C. The result would be the first step for further clinical study on management of acute seizures.

Purpose: To assess serum MMP-2 levels in 233 epileptic and 97 healthy control subjects. Control subjects had no complaints or signs of neurological disorders for at least 12 months prior to serum collection. Serum MMP-2 levels were determined by the Luminex technology.

Results: Compared with controls, subjects with epilepsy had significantly lower serum MMP-2 concentrations (P < 0.05). There was no significant difference between males and females in either group (P>0.05). Serum MMP-2 concentrations were highly correlated with age in both groups, and this correlation was strongest for males. When an MMP-2 cut-off value of 175.40 ng/ml was used, the sensitivity for distinguishing subjects with epilepsy from controls was 71.13% and the specificity was 62.66%.

Conclusion: Our results reveal that serum MMP-2 is a valuable biomarker for the diagnosis of epilepsy.

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total cholesterol (including low density lipoprotein when available) and triglyceride levels were stable over time. Only one patient had marked fluctuation of triglyceride level which settled without any change in the diet.

Conclusion: KD/ MAD appears to have minimal effect on the long-term lipid profile. These results may help to alleviate parental anxiety in pre-diet counselling.

p201 The effect of cathodal transcranial direct current stimulation in one patient with refractory epilepsy after surgery failure YANG D1, WANG Y1, DU Q1, LI L1, XU C1, LIN H1, HU N1

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Purpose: This study was designed to investigate the effect of cathodal transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) for one patient with refractory epilepsy after failure of partial parietal lobe resection.

Method: The patient received a partial parietal lobe resection in 2008. A slightly reduction in seizure frequency was observed. The total symptom was the same with that before surgery: numbness of left upper extremity, followed by rigidity, and sometimes generalized tonic clonic seizure. Postoperative MRI showed encephalomalacia in the right parietal lobe. Postoperative interictal EEG showed bilateral epileptiform discharge, dominantly in the right parietal-temporal region. The patient received a session of tDCS treatment (20 minutes, 2 mA, once a day for 14 days) in 2014. The cathode was attached on the the hand area of the right primary motor cortex, with the anode on the area above the left orbit. Seizure frequency and transcranial magnetic stimulation motor threshold (TMS-MT) of the right primary motor cortex was compared before and after treatment.

Results: The patient experienced seizure attacks an average of one a month since prescribing Phenobarbital, Levetiracetam, Zonisamide and Carbamazepine before tDCS treatment. The medications were kept unchanged, and there were no notable side effects caused by tDCS. No seizure attack occurred during the two-week tDCS treatment and a five-month period after treatment. At follow-up evaluations 12 months later, the patient presented only four seizures. The TMS-MT measured on the day before tDCS treatment and the day after treatment was 51% and 53% the maximum machine output respectively.

Conclusion: This is the first study to investigate the effect of tDCS for epileptic patient after surgery failure. The study proves that tDCS is safe and maybe effective for refractory epilepsy patients after surgery failure. This study was supported by Beijing Municipal Administration of Hospitals Clinical Medicine Development of Special Funding, XM201401.

p202 The pathogenesis of poststroke seizures and epilepsy YANG H1,2, GUO A1,2, WANG Y1,2, WANG Q1,2

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Purpose: Stroke is an important cause of epileptic seizures and epilepsy in adults, particularly among the elderly. The incidence of stroke is rising year by year as society ages, and the number of patients with poststroke seizure and epilepsy is also increasing. Poststroke epilepsy accounts for nearly 50% of newly diagnosed epilepsy among population over 60 years old. Nowadays, more and more attention is paid to poststroke seizures and epilepsy. Scholars have done a lot of research on the pathogenesis of seizures and epilepsy after stroke. Research advances in the pathogenesis and related therapeutic targets of poststroke seizures and epilepsy were reviewed in this article.

p203 Surgical indications and timing for medically intractable epilepsy in children CAI L1

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Purpose: In order to get favorable surgical outcome, choosing correct surgical indication and timing are very important.

Method: Epilepsy is the most common neurological disorder in children. Among them, 20% are drug resistant. Surgical management is often the single remaining treatment option for medically intractable epilepsy in children.

Results: Although there are many common features between pediatric and adult epilepsy surgery, there are also many differences and challenges unique to children. These differences become critical during the many stages of the pediatric epilepsy surgery.

Conclusion: The presurgical discussion and decision should be best performed at a special pediatric epilepsy center with the input of a team of pediatric neurologists, surgeons and some other specialists.

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p204 The clinical audit of effectiveness, tolerability and side effects of different medical treatment modalities in a case of refractory Landau Kleffner syndrome in a tertiary regional referral center in HKSAR CHAIK M1, FONG W M1, KWAN J1, NGAN M1, TSANG B1

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Purpose: To audit effectiveness, tolerability, side effect of different medical treatment, including: continuous high dose Oral Prednisolone; monthly Pulse intravenous Methylprednisolone; monthly Intravenous immunoglobulin in a case of refractory Landau Kleffner Syndrome from 2013 to 2015.

Method: A 32 month old children present as epilepsy and acquired aphasia, initially treated with Sodium Valproate and Clonazepam. Sleep EEG showed Electrical Status Epilepticus in Sleep and diagnosed as Landau Kefner Syndrome. Patient was firstly treated with continuous high dose oral prednisolone 2mg/kg/day for two months, speech improved. Steroid was tailed off, but disease relapse and language regressed. Patient switched to Pulse Intravenous Methylprednisolone 30mg/kg/day for 3-4 days, disease under control with speech improvement, but disease relapse around 6 week later, patient had monthly pulse methylprednisolone for 5 months. Because worry about long term steroid side effect. The patient changed to monthly Intravenous immunoglobulin.

To report effectiveness by measure the time for disease in remission and side effect of medical treatment: 1) continuous high dose oral prednisolone; 2) monthly Pulse Intravenous Methylprednisolone; 3) monthly Intravenous immunoglobulin in a Landau Kleffner Syndrome patient.

Results: Time for disease remission/ speech resume normal: oral prednisolone 26 days; monthly IVMP 7 days; monthly IVIG 7 days.

Side effects: Oral prednisolone: Moon face, Cushing’s features, myopathy; Monthly Pulse Intravenous Methylprednisolone: mild Cushing’s features, moon face, myopathy; Monthly Intravenous immunoglobulin: transient headache.

Although three different treatment modalities could bring patient disease in remission.they are different in term of time duration for disease in remission and side effect. Results showed monthly IVIG is the best treatment modality in terms of the shortest time for disease exacerbation and best tolerability; while monthly Pulse Intravenous Methylprednisolone is the second best treatment modality; while continuous high dose oral prednisolone is the worst treatment option with more side effect, least tolerable, longest time for disease remission.

p205 The clinical audit of seizure outcome and side effect of ketogenic diet or modified atkins diet in refractory paediatric epilepsy in regional referral center in HKSAR CHAIK M1, YEUNG C1, FONG W M1, TSANG B1, NGAN M1, KWAN J1, KWONG K1

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Purpose: To audit seizure outcome in different etiologies; patient on KD/MAD under close monitoring of Side Effect and to report Side Effect of KD/MAD in Refractory Epilepsy Children and adolescent.

Method: To report seizure outcome in different etiologies; patient on KD/MAD under close monitoring of Side Effect and to report Side Effect of KD/MAD in Refractory Epilepsy Children and Adolescent from 1999 to 2015.

Results: Total 13 refractory epilepsy patients put on KD/MAD; two patient received diet twice. Two patients on MAD and 11 patients on KD (3 on Median Chain Triglyceride; 8 on Classic Oil)

Age of starting KD/MAD: 0.3-11 year (mean: 3.1 year)

Follow up Duration: 0.1 -16 year (mean: 5.3 year)

5/13 patient (38%) continue Diet; one patient died on sepsis, three patients lost follow up; 4/13 patients (30%) stopped KD because ineffectiveness. Mode of feeding:1 patient require tube feeding; 4 patients on Gastrostomy Feeding. 8 patients on oral route

6/13 patients (46%) had >75% seizure reduction with etiologies: Succinic acid Dehydrogenase Deficency, Hypoxic Ischaemic Encephalopathy, Leigh disease, Congenital CMV infection, two with Suspected Neuro -metabolic Disease

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3 patients (23%) had 50-75% seizure reduction with etiologies: Ohtahara’s disease, Lennox Gastaut Syndrome, Epilepsy with myokymic runs

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2 patients on KD/MAD under close monitoring of Side Effect and to report Side Effect of KD/MAD in Refractory Epilepsy Children and Adolescent from 1999 to 2015.

Although three different treatment modalities could bring patient disease in remission.they are different in term of time duration for disease in remission and side effect. Results showed monthly IVIG is the best treatment modality in terms of the shortest time for disease exacerbation and best tolerability; while monthly Pulse Intravenous Methylprednisolone is the second best treatment modality; while continuous high dose oral prednisolone is the worst treatment option with more side effect, least tolerable, longest time for disease remission.
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p206
Paroxysmal non-epileptic events in Rett syndrome
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Introduction: Epileptic seizures occur frequently in patients with Rett Syndrome (RS), a neurodevelopmental disorder usually caused by mutations in Methyl-CPG-binding protein 2 (MECP2). Moreover, many RS patients have a variety of paroxysmal events including motor activity such as twitching, posturing, ataxia, behavioural phenomena and breathing disturbances that can mimic epileptic seizures. We describe our experience with paroxysmal non-epileptic events (PNEs) in RS patients.

Method: We studied the occurrence and types of paroxysmal non-epileptic events in RS patients with epilepsy receiving management at our institution.

Results: The cohort consisted of 7 classical RS patients. Six had MECP2 deletions. Seizure onset was between 2 and 5 years, with generalized tonic clonic seizures the commonest type. Epileptiform activity was noted on routine electroencephalograms. Five patients had medically refractory seizures. Sodium Valproate and Clobazam were frequently used medications.

PNES was observed in all patients; they included hyperventilation with syncopal attacks, breath holding, vacant staring, jerking of limbs, posturing, and giggling episodes. Some families provided home video recordings of the paroxysmal events. Careful history and observation of the events together with the videos aided the diagnostic evaluation. In two patients, prolonged video-electroencephalographic monitoring (Video-EEG) was valuable in clarifying the PNEs. One, a six-year-old had cluster episodes of vacant staring while standing associated with brief head nodding. The other, a twelve-year-old had episodes of hyperventilation, shoulder flexion, twitching of upper limbs and giggling spells.

Conclusion: Paroxysmal non-epileptic events are common in RS patients and can be difficult to differentiate from epileptic seizures. Correct diagnosis is important to provide appropriate management and avoid unnecessary investigations. A thorough history and careful observation of the events are crucial. In cases where there is uncertainty, video-EEG monitoring can provide clarification.

p207
Epilepsy surgery in Vietnam: a review of 42 cases at national hospital of pediatrics
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Purpose: To describe some clinical manifestations and some characteristics of the epileptogenic lesion in 42 affected children who underwent surgery because of drug-resistant epilepsy, and to describe post-operative outcome among these operated patients.

Method: Forty-two patients (22 male, 20 female), younger than 18 years, operated on from 2010 to 2015 and followed-up for at least 6 months were identified at National Hospital of Pediatrics. Individualized microsurgical resection or partial callosotomy were performed upon the results of presurgical evaluations: clinical semiology, video-electroencephalographic monitoring, specialized MR imaging and PET scan.

Results: Mean age at surgery: 82.8 months. Mean duration before surgery: 51.36 months. Mean age at seizure onset: 33.65 months. Thirty-five patients (83.33%) had abnormal magnetic resonance imaging. A focal epileptogenic lesion was identified in 95.24% of patients (40/42), multifocal lesions bilaterally were found in 2.38% (1/42), the remaining one did not have any identified lesion (2.38%).

Post-operative follow-up: Cessation or significant reduction of seizures was achieved in 88.09% (37/42). Temporal lobe group had the best post-operative outcome: 71.43% had Engel class I and 15.2% had Engel class IIb. Rasmussen Syndrome: 50% had Engel class Ia, 50% had Engel class IIb. Hemimegalencephaly had the worst post-operative outcome: 40% had Engel class IV, 40% had IIC, remaining 20% had class IIIb.

Conclusion: Surgery is a valuable option for children with drug-resistant epilepsy which could provide very good results in a substantial amount of cases.

Keywords: Drug-resistant epilepsy in children, epileptogenic lesion, epilepsy surgery, post-operative management at paediatric refractory epilepsy.

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p208
Hippocampal malformation: Is it epileptogenic? GENCİNRAR P1, KARAALI K2, BOZKURT O1, HASPOLAT S3, DUMAN G1
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Purpose: Hippocampal malformation (HIMAL) is defined as an incomplete rotation of the hippocampus. The relationship between HIMAL and temporal lobe epilepsy is not clear. The aim of this study was to evaluate clinical, electroencephalographically (EEG), and radiological features of patients with pure HIMAL.

Method: Patients with various symptoms, such as headache, seizures and syncope with HIMAL, were enrolled.

Results: We evaluated 25 (13 female/12 male, mean age: 11.38± 7.1) patients with HIMAL without other brain anomalies. Of the patients, malrotation was left sided in eighteen (84%) of the patients, right sided in two (8%) of the patients and bilateral in two (8%) of the patients. The most affected part was the body (n=15, left/right) of the hippocampus. The internal structure of the hippocampus was normal, and no pathological high signal was present on T2-weighted images in all cases. Twenty of the patients (80%) had convulsions. Sixteen (60%) of the patients had generalized seizures, and four (20%) of them had focal seizures. EEG was evaluated in 19 (76%) patients. Seven of them were normal (38%), and twelve (62%) of them were abnormal. There were focal epileptic abnormalities in the EEG of eight patients. Other presenting symptoms were headache (n=2), syncope (n=1), tic disorder (n=1) and autism (n=1). No association was found between the seizure type, the epileptic focus in the EEG, the mental status and the position of the fornix, the size of temporal lobe, the angle of the affected hippocampus and the particular configuration of the temporal horn.

Conclusion: The majority of our cases with HIMAL had convulsions; however, we did not find any correlation between HIMAL and temporal lobe epilepsy or febrile seizures. The existence of HIMAL in this cohort may be associated with the hypothesis that developmental brain abnormalities may cause neurologic disorders and HIMAL together.

p209
cEEG findings and outcomes in children with alteration of consciousness: preliminary report of a prospective observational study FANGSAAD T1, VISUDTIBHAN A2
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Purpose: Continuous electroencephalography (cEEG) monitoring is a tool for determination of unexplained and persistent alteration of consciousness including non convulsive status epilepticus (NCSE). The study aims to explore the cEEG findings and their correlations to the outcomes in children with altered consciousness.

Method: A prospective observational study was conducted in children with altered consciousness admitted to the neonatal and intensive care units from September 2014 through December 2015. Standard 10-20 EEG monitoring was applied. The outcome was determined by modified Rankin Scale.

Results: Fourteen patients (median age 25 months, range 1 to 118 months) were monitored with average monitoring time of 54.5 hours. There were 2 and 6 patients who had pre-existing neurological diseases and newly-diagnosed neurological illness, respectively. Ten patients had seizures and received AED before cEEG monitoring. Their seizures were GTC 40%, tonic 30%, focal clonic 20% and complex-partial 10%. There were 80%, and 20% patients who received 1 and 3 AEDs, respectively. AEDs were phenobarbital (60%), phenytoin (50%), valproate (10%), tiagabine (10%), and levetiracetam (10%). Neuroimaging was done in all except one. Continuous EEG was initiated after the onset of alteration of consciousness with median time 40 hours. NCSE was documented in 3 patients (21%). NCSE was observed immediately in 2 patients upon monitoring. The third patient developed NCSE after 56 hours of monitoring when cardiac arrest occurred. Concerning the outcome of these three patients; one patient died, one had severe disability, and the other had normal daily functions with seizure freedom. Among 11 patients without NCSE, 2 patients died. The rest 5 and 4 had moderate to severe disability and normal daily functions, respectively.

Conclusion: cEEG monitoring study is useful tools not only for diagnosis of NCSE but also as a method in obtaining clinical information for proper management of children with altered consciousness.

p210
High IL-1RA plasma level as protective factor in Balinese children with idiopathic generalized epilepsy GESGEL A M1, SUIDEWA DIELANTIK A G2, PURWATA T E3
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Purpose: To evaluate the role of high IL-1RA plasma level as protective factor in Balinese children suffering from idiopathic generalized epilepsy (IGE).

Method: A prospective, cross-sectional study was conducted from September 2016 to September 2017. Patients were divided into two groups: Group I with high IL-1RA plasma level and Group II with low IL-1RA plasma level.

Results: The study included 80 patients, 35 (43.75%) of whom had high IL-1RA plasma level. No significant difference was observed in the age and gender distribution between the two groups. The level of IL-1RA was significantly higher in Group I compared to Group II (p<0.05).

Conclusion: High IL-1RA plasma level can be considered as a protective factor against idiopathic generalized epilepsy in Balinese children.
Idiopathic generalized epilepsies (IGEs) are the most common group of epilepsy in children and adolescents. The type and characteristic of these syndromes follow the classification of The International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) 1989. Seizure as the hallmark of the syndromes resulted from the imbalance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters. IL-1RA is an inhibitory neurotransmitter that counteract the function of IL-1β and stimulated after the expression of IL-1β in plasma. This study was aimed to investigate the plasma level of IL-1RA using standard ELISA method in 25 Balinese children with IGEs compared to 25 Balinese children without IGEs. They were matched for ages and sex as well as met inclusion criteria. The results showed that high IL-1RA plasma level in Balinese children have significantly relationship with IGEs (OR 0.214; CI 95% 0.059-0.458; p=0.013), and have protective factor of 0.214 times in prevention the development of seizures in Balinese children with IGEs. Keywords: IGEs, IL-1RA, ELISA test.

**Conclusion:** IL-1RA was a protective factor in developing seizures in Balinese children with IGEs.

**Keywords:** IL-1RA, IGEs, ELISA test.
POSTER ABSTRACTS

obviously in 10 patients. In 34 patients, the score of ADHD-RS at 24 months after onset was most strongly influenced by presence of SE (r=0.004; β=0.490), followed by seizure frequency (r=0.021; β=0.382) and age at onset (r=0.018; β=0.258) in this order. In contrast, in 34 patients with FLE, the increase of ADHD-RS was most strongly influenced by seizure frequency (r=0.000; β=0.633), followed by presence of SE (r=0.005; β=0.402), but not by gender, age at onset, and lateralization of the epileptic abnormality.

Conclusion: In these clinical characteristics, seizure frequency and presence of SE were associated with greater decline of frontal lobe functions. Seizure severities such as frequency of seizures and presence of SE may be related to neuropsychological outcome including behavioral problems.

p218 Mesial temporal lobe epilepsy in a patient with Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
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KIM S1, KIM S1

Purpose: To study functional status of brain in children with symptomatic epilepsy dependently on the time and volume of the damage of brain.

Methods: We performed retrospective check up and dynamic monitoring of 91 children with CCP, among which 67 children in combination with epilepsy (main group) and 24 children without (comparison group). Children were divided to 3 groups dependently on the form of CCP: spastic dysplegia (SD; 56.7%), children’s hemi plegia (23.9%: CH), spastic cerebral palsy (SC; 19.4%).

Results: That significant alterations of bioelectric activity were characteristic for children with SCP and SD of the main group. In case of SD without epilepsy and CH combined with epilepsy we registered less significant but more expressed common cerebral alterations more often. Moderate disorganization of cortical rhythmic was characteristic for children with CH. MRI of the children with spastic forms of CCP most often (42.5%) revealed damage of white matter of brain (DWMB). DWMB was mostly registered in the patients with SD (71.3%), CH (34.1%) and SCP (25.1%). Defects of brain development were revealed mostly in children with SD. In the comparison group 27.5% had moderate and severe functional impairments and also slight motor impairments more often, and it was the factor of favorable prognosis of epilepsy.

Conclusion: Although central nervous manifestations are rare in patients with Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, early brain imaging should be considered for exact diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

p219 Assessment of the functional status of brain in children with symptomatic epilepsy depending on the form of children’s cerebral palsy

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Purpose: To study functional status of brain in children with symptomatic epilepsy dependently on the form of children’s cerebral palsy.

Methods: We performed a retrospective check up and dynamic monitoring of 91 children with CCP, among which 67 children in combination with epilepsy (main group) and 24 children without (comparison group). Children were divided into 3 groups dependently on the form of CCP: spastic dysplegia (SD; 56.7%), children’s hemi plegia (23.9%: CH), spastic cerebral palsy (SC; 19.4%).

Results: That significant alterations of bioelectric activity were characteristic for children with SCP and SD of the main group. In case of SD without epilepsy and CH combined with epilepsy we registered less significant but more expressed common cerebral alterations more often. Moderate disorganization of cortical rhythmic was characteristic for children with CH.

MRI of the children with spastic forms of CCP most often (42.5%) revealed damage of white matter of brain (DWMB). DWMB was mostly registered in the patients with SD (71.3%), CH (34.1%) and SCP (25.1%). Defects of brain development were revealed mostly in children with SD. In the comparison group 27.5% had moderate and severe functional impairments more often, and it was the factor of favorable prognosis of epilepsy.

Conclusion: Although central nervous manifestations are rare in patients with Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, early brain imaging should be considered for exact diagnosis and appropriate treatment.
Abstracts

Valproate is effective in 86-90% of patients and to be continued for life long. This work was conducted to study the clinical preliminary outcomes of a proposed treatment strategy for childhood absence epilepsy

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Purpose: Childhood absence epilepsy (CAE) is the most common pediatric epilepsy syndrome and attentional deficits are the most important marker of cognitive dysfunction and related with duration of absence seizures. The success of any treatment depends on fast remission of clinical seizures. We are determined preliminary outcome in children with CAE who were treated with temporary combination therapy of valproic acid and lamotrigine.

Method: We retrospectively reviewed the medical charts of children receiving temporary combination treatment of valproate and lamotrigine until March 2015. The temporary combination treatment consists of intravenous valproate rescue (loading dose) and oral valporate maintenance with slow titration of lamotrigine. Eventually, patients received a monotherapy of lamotrigine after taper-off valproate. Time to seizure-freedom, time to normalized EEG, duration of follow up and clinical characteristics were recorded.

Results: Four patients (all girls) aged 9.7 ± 1.3 (range, 8.0-11.1) years were identified. Mean duration of follow up was 10.2 ± 4.1 months. They took time about 1 or 2 years to treatment from symptom onset. All patients had seizure freedom within 2 weeks after treatment and parents reported improvement of patient’s attention. EEG findings at 4 months were normal in 3 of them. All patients tapered off oral valproate by 4 months and maintained monotherapy of lamotrigine (dose range 4.4 – 5.4 mg/kg/day). No adverse events occurred during and after combination treatment.

Conclusion: Using strength of valproate’s faster onset of action and delayed effect of lamotrigine with cognitive advantages, the valproate-lamotrigine temporary combination treatment is a considerable alternative in CAE.

Study about juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) in children

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Purpose: Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) generally occurs during pre or post puberty. Seizures are bilateral, single or repetitive, arrhythmic, myoclonic jerks predominantly in the arms. Patients may experience sudden falls but usually remains conscious. JME is common associated with GTCs on awakening and about one third of patients may have absence seizures. EEG shows generalized poly-spike and wave complexes of 4 to 6 Hz., The gene locus for JME is on chromosome 6p. Valproate is effective in 86-90% of patients and to be continued for life long. This work was conducted to study the clinical profile of JME cases and to compare from other studies.

Method: This study was conducted at tertiary care institute. A total of 840 epilepsy patients seen over 1 year of study. Out of which 177 were between 1-14 years of age, but only 10 were included in the study according to inclusion criteria. Proper clinical history, surface EEG and brain imaging were performed. Then results was compared to various studies (Mani Rangam, Murthy, Janz, Genton, Eiji Oka, Eriksson and Shah).

Results: Childhood epilepsy accounted for 21% of all epilepsy patients. JME were 5% of all childhood epilepsy. 60% of JME were in boys and 40% in girls. 40% has family history of epilepsy. Isolated myoclonic jerks were present in about 40% of JME. EEG shows epileptiform discharges in 90% of cases. All patients were responded well to sodium valproate. One patient also received clonazepam due to valproate induced tremor and sleeplessness.

Conclusion: Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy was the commonest generalized idiopathic epilepsy syndrome in our study. Family history was more commonly noted in JME. Eliting history of myoclonic jerks on direct questioning is very important for the diagnosis of JME, which generally has an excellent therapeutic response though requires long term therapy.

The clinical features of epilepsy in alternating hemiplegia of childhood with ATP1A3 mutations

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Purpose: Alternating hemiplegia of childhood (AHC) is a severe neurological disorder characterized by recurrent hemiplegic episodes accompanied by other paroxysmal symptoms. Epilepsy occur in some patients. De novo mutations in ATP1A3 were identified as a genetic cause of AHC. The aim of this study is to analyze the clinical features and genotype-phenotype correlation in AHC patients with epilepsy.

Method: The clinical data were collected and analyzed. Mutations in ATP1A3 were screened by Sanger sequencing. Results: 89 AHC patients were recruited. 13 patients (14.6%) had concurrent epilepsy, including 7 males and 6 females. The age of seizure onset ranged from six hours to six years. Focal seizures was observed in 7 cases, generalized tonic-clonic seizures (GTCS) in 4 cases, both focal seizures and GTCS in 2 cases. Seven patients experienced status epilepticus during the course. Video-electroencephalography (VEEG) were abnormal in 5 patients. The background was slow in 5. Multiple focal or generalized spikes was found in two patients. Nonconvulsive status epilepticus was monitored in one patient. ATP1A3 mutations were identified in 13 patients with epilepsy. Four types of missense mutations were found, including mutation E815K in 10 patients (76.9%, 10/13), Mutation D801N, I839P, and E277K was detected in one patient respectively. In 89 AHC patients, 15 patients were found with E815K mutation, and 10 of them (66.7%) had epilepsy.

Conclusion: The age of seizure onset in AHC could be as early as neonatal period. Most AHC patients with epilepsy displayed focal seizures. AHC patients with epilepsy often experienced status epilepticus. Patients with epilepsy were more likely to carry E815K mutation.
**POSTER ABSTRACTS**

**p228** Surgical treatment of intractable epilepsy in children caused by both frontal and insular malformation of cortical development

**Purpose:** To investigate clinical features of intractable epilepsy in children caused by both frontal and insular Malformation of cortical development (MCD) and its surgical outcome.

**Method:** A retrospective analysis of 15 young epilepsy patients caused by both frontal and insular MCD who accepted epilepsy surgery in our pediatric epilepsy center from May 2014 to October 2015. Summarize the clinical features, preoperative evaluation, surgical procedures, and treatment results.

**Results:** The minimal seizure onset age was 3 hours after birth, the maximum was 11 months plus 5 years. The most of seizures were spasms, myoclonic, atonic seizures, and focal seizures as well. Multi-seizure semiologies in one patient were common. MRI revealed cortical malformations within frontal lobe, superior marginal sulci of insular and anterior insular lobe. After comprehensive preoperative assessments, epileptic focal lesion resections were performed. Complete resection of the lesion was in 3 cases, 2 cases with partial resections. All patients were followed up for 6-17 months. Seizure outcome by Engel's classification in Grade I: 13 cases, grade II: 1 case, grade III: 1 case.

**Conclusion:** Intractable epilepsy in children caused by frontal MCD is often associated with MCD of superior marginal sulci of insular and anterior insular lobe cortex. This may be related to the early developmental process of both frontal and insular lobe cortex. The superior marginal sulci of insular and the anterior insular lobe cortex play important roles in the epileptogenic process of “similar frontal lobe epilepsy” in young children. Complete resection of all the epileptogenic lesions could obtain good surgical outcome as much as possible.

**p229** Hemispheromy for pediatric catastrophic epilepsy: Indications and prognostic factors

**Purpose:** To analyze the various presurgical data of children patients with intractable epilepsy who have had hemispheromies and correlate it with surgical outcome, in order to find out the prognostic factors for seizure outcome.

**Method:** There were 33 patients undergoing hemispheromy conducted by one single neurosurgeon between May, 2014 and July, 2015 in our epilepsy center. We reviewed the records and collected preoperative clinical data. Statistical analyses, including chi-square test and rank test, were performed to identify the relationship between the above-mentioned factors and seizure outcome.

**Results:** 33 cases (21 male and 12 female) were retrospectively reviewed. Age ranged from 1 year to 14 years (mean age 6.2). The mean period of postoperative follow-up was 7.6 months. 18 cases (55%) had lesions on the left, 15 (45%) were on the right. There were 21 cases (64%) with acquired lesions [6 central nervous system (CNS) infections included], 6 (18%) with progressive lesions (5 Rasmussen’s Syndrome, 1 Sturge-Weber Syndrome); the remaining 6 (18%) showed malformations of the cerebral cortex (2 hemimegalencephaly included). The evaluations of postoperative outcome were performed according to the Engel Class: 27 cases (82%) were I, and 2 (6%) were II, while 4 (12%) class III. Univariate analyses demonstrated 2 predictors of postoperative seizure relapse: bilateral cerebral hemisphere lesions in the MRI (P<0.01); CNS infections acting as the etiology, which showed a 50% relapse rate. Meanwhile, the side of surgery, age of onset, illness duration, seizure type, and features of both interictal and ictal EEG showed no significant difference in term of seizure outcome.

**Conclusion:** Hemispheromy is an effective and safe treatment for intractable epilepsy due to hemispheric lesions. The existence of contralateral structural abnormality as well as its size, and CNS infections induced lesions tend to have less favorable seizure outcome.

**p230** Clinical and epidemiological analysis of epilepsy in children of 0-15 years old in Almaty city

**Purpose:** To present epilepsy’s forms, prevalence and incidence in children in order to forecast the morbidity level.

**Method:** Retrospective analysis was performing of children from 0 to 15 years with epilepsy by ICX - from 25 ambulatory organisations in Almaty for the period 2012 - 2014. Calculation of arithmetic mean and its error, χ² and regression analysis were performed.
**Poster Abstracts**

(72%) seizures. Biochemical studies were abnormal in 27 (36%), with hypocalcemia in 26. 12 CT scans and 10 MRI studies were done in 20 patients. In unprovoked seizures, only 31% of these provided any diagnostic information. Majority of the infants had provoked seizures (68%), 1/3 of which were due to hypocalcemia. 29.3% had neuroinfections (pyomeningitis, 21.3%). Eight (10.7%) infants had febrile seizures and 5 had Benign infantile convulsions. Thirteen (17.3%) infants had developmental delay, with majority having moderate delay. Nine (12%) infants died during the duration of the study, 2 during the course of a seizure.

**Conclusion:** Metabolic derangements and neuro-infections were the commonest etiology. Existing management guidelines for infants with an initial seizure need to be modified for our region.

**Purpose:** The syndrome of migrating partial seizures of infancy (MPSII) is characterized by early onset of multiple seizure types. The seizures often tend to remain intractable and outcome is generally unfavorable. On the other hand, there are few reports concerning the efficacy of lidocaine for MPMSII. We report a case of MPMSII showing a good response by lidocaine.

**Case report:** A 4-month-old boy was born normally at gestational week 40. The patient was born without asphyxia, but heindependent infants had provoked seizures (68%), 1/3 of which were due to hypocalcemia. 29.3% had neuroinfections (pyomeningitis, 21.3%). Eight (10.7%) infants had febrile seizures and 5 had Benign infantile convulsions. Thirteen (17.3%) infants had developmental delay, with majority having moderate delay. Nine (12%) infants died during the duration of the study, 2 during the course of a seizure.

**Conclusion:** Metabolic derangements and neuro-infections were the commonest etiology. Existing management guidelines for infants with an initial seizure need to be modified for our region.

**Efficacy of lidocaine in a patient with malignant migrating partial seizures in infancy**

**Objective:** The clinical data of 9 MFSI patients were analyzed. The mutations of MFSI candidate genes (KCNT1, SCN9A, PLCB1, SLC2A2 and TBC1D24) were screened using targeted capture next-generation sequencing.

**Results:** Among the 9 cases, 3 were males and 6 were females. Two patients had family history of epilepsy. The onset age was ranged from 2 days to 3 months after birth, with an average of 1.5 months. Migrating Focal seizure was presented in all the patients. The seizure of the patients manifested eyes or/and head deviation, involuntary blinking, swallowing, trembling or stiffening of limbs and hand clenching. One had autonomic manifestations. Four patients had a history of status epilepticus. All 9 patients had psychomotor delay. There were epileptic discharges on EEG, which were migrating and multicellular. All 9 patients had psychomotor delay. Genetic analysis can assist in diagnosis and genetic counseling.

**Conclusion:** Migrating focal seizures of infancy (MFSI) is a severe epileptic encephalopathy. This study aims to summarize the clinical features and gene mutations of MFSI. All 9 patients had psychomotor delay. They were epileptic discharges on EEG, which were migrating and multi-focal. All patients were drug resistant and had psychomotor delay. Genetic analysis can assist in diagnosis and genetic counseling.

**Prognostic factors in predicting the failure of childhood epilepsy treatment: serum drug levels and patient characteristics**

**Methods:** After defining the criteria for exclusion and inclusion, the patients were divided into two groups based on responding to the medical treatment for their epilepsy and indices were recorded for all the patients to be used in the statistical analyses.

**Results:** Data analysis based on multivariate analysis expresses concomitant neurological disorders, brain imaging abnormalities, type of seizure and serum drug level as the most valuable predictors of resistant seizure in children.

**Discussion:** Still there are conflicting data in different studies about some of the factors to be or not to be introduced as prognostic factors. But by the solid body of evidence and analyses done with the current design of study it can be expressed that serum drug levels and some patient characteristics are able to help clinicians to predict the response to the treatment by the individuals with childhood epilepsy.

**Conclusion:** It is important not only for the patient and his family but also for the healthcare system to evaluate the disease and to predict its condition in the near future in terms of responding well to the medical therapy to take necessary measures facing the problem of treatment failure.

**Neurometabolic deficiency in genesis of epilepsy in children**

**Purpose:** To differentiate metabolic causes of seizures from seizures caused by other organic causes by using Tandem Mass-Spectrometry (TMS).

**Method:** On TMS was directed 22 patients who were 8(36.6%) boys, 14(63.6%) girls patients. According to age, we divided patients in 4 groups. In the first group age ranged from 0 to 12 months - 5 patients (3 girls, 2 boys), the second group-children from 1 to 3 years of life: 5 patients 23% (3 girls, 2 boys), the third group- age 3 to 6 years of life: 8 patients 36% (6 girls, 2 boys), the fourth group: children older than 6 years of life: 4 patients 18% (2 girls, 2 boys).

**Results:** Analysis of the TMS results show that in 12 (54.5%) cases metabolic genesis of seizures was not proved. In 8 (36.3%) patients was detected carnitine metabolic deficiency, in 1 (4.5%) case amino acid metabolic deficiency and another 1 (4.5%) case-include amino acid and carnitine deficiencies. By ILAE classification by underlying etiology, we divided all the patients in 3 groups. So, 18 (82%) patients among all 22 patients was with symptomatic epilepsy, 3 (14%) cases of epilepsy with unknown cause and 1 (4%) patient with genetic epilepsy.

**Conclusion:** Analysis of this investigation once again prove the frequency of metabolic genesis of seizures. Therefore, in cases of seizures with early manifestation, unknown causes and nonspecific symptoms we should propose TMS to exclude underlying etiology of epilepsy in children and prescribe adequate medical treatment.

**Clinical features and gene mutations of migrating focal seizures of infancy**

**Methods:** The clinical data of 9 MFSI patients were analyzed. The mutations of MFSI candidate genes (KCNT1, SCN9A, SCN2A, SCN1A, PLCB1, SLC2A2 and TBC1D24) were screened using targeted capture next-generation sequencing.

**Results:** Among the 9 cases, 3 were males and 6 were females. Two patients had family history of epilepsy. The onset age was ranged from 2 days to 3 months after birth, with an average of 1.5 months. Migrating Focal seizure was presented in all the patients. The seizures of the patients manifested eyes or/and head deviation, involuntary blinking, swallowing, trembling or stiffening of limbs and hand clenching. One had autonomic manifestations. Four patients had a history of status epilepticus. All 9 patients had psychomotor delay. There were epileptic discharges on EEG, which were migrating and multi-focal. All patients were drug resistant and had psychomotor delay. Genetic analysis can assist in diagnosis and genetic counseling.

**Conclusion:** Clinical features of MFSI include early onset, migrating focal seizures, inter-ictal EEG shows sporadic or continuous multi-focal epileptic discharges, which dominated in one hemisphere or one brain region. The ictal EEG showed fast waves that originated from the right or left hemisphere or some brain region(s) and migrated to the other hemisphere or region(s), and then gradually died down. Genetic screening found SCN1A mutations (V220D, T226M) in two, KCNT1 mutations (R183Q, R429H, R474H) in three, TBC1D24 compound heterozygous mutations (I207X, A289V) in one. Nine patients used multiple antiepileptic drugs and all of their seizures were not controlled. Three patients died during last follow-up.

**Classification of epilepsy in children using ILAE report in pediatric neurology clinic**

**Methods:** This study includes 100 children presenting to the pediatric neurology clinic between January 2015 to September 2015 were studied. Clinical diagnoses were based on clinical summary, EEG studies, cranial imaging, metabolic / blood investigations. Children were classified as per ILAE 2010 report.

**Results:** 69 boys and 31 girls (age 2 months-16 years) were studied. Electroclinical syndrome diagnosis could be made in 35% of children. Commonest among the group was benign epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes (BECTS). 42%had an underlying structural, metabolic and genetic etiology (perinatal insult (23%), neonatal hypoxic brain injury (23%), infections, neurocutaneous syndrome, etc). Epileptic encephalopathy was seen in 13% of the cases. 28% cases were classified as epilepsies of unknown cause.
Conclusion: The affected members of familial DS could be exhibited as monozygotic twins, or sib pairs, or one parent and child affected. The majority of DS monozygotic twins carried de novo \textit{SCN1A} mutations. DS families of siblings or one parent and the child affected had inherited mutation, including a mosaic transmitting parent. Droplet digital PCR could be applied to detecting the parental mosaicism. For familial DS, a potential inheritance was often suggested, which could provide better guidance for genetic counseling.

Method: A retrospective study was undertaken on 33 consecutive pediatric drug-resistant epilepsy patients who had hemispherotomies between May 2014 and June 2015. We used a structured questionnaire to get pre-/postoperative functional outcomes, including functional (hand skill, bodily-kinesthetic (> 18 months), visual symptoms, spoken language (> 18 months) and reading ability (> 18 months), behavioral, and employment) and seizure outcomes. Prognostic predictors were examined using a univariate analysis. Chi-square test and rank sum test are adopted to analyze the correlation between preoperative parameters and postoperative functional outcomes.

Results: At a mean follow-up of 7.6 months after hemispherotomy, (mean age were 6.3 years, range 1-14 years, including 6 kids under 3 years old), 27 patients (82%) were Engel I class, 2(6%) were Engel II class, and 4(12%) enrolled in Engel II class. 26(78.8%) got improvement for fine motor function of lesion-contralateral upper limb, 5(15.2%) remained, and 5(15.2%) got worse. The motor function of lesion-contralateral lower limb, 4(12.1%) improved, 7(21.2%) stayed the same, and 25(75.8%) worsened. Among the patients older than 18 months, 9(28.1%) got better spoken language skills preoperatively, 21(65.6%) remained unchanged, and 2(6.3%) became worse. Of the 16 patients who were capable of reading, 7(43.75%) got better spoken language skills preoperatively, 8(50.0%) remained unchanged, and 1(6.25%) became worse. Univariate analysis identified bilateral lesions on MRI (P<0.001) and age (older than 3, P=0.063) as associated with poor functional outcome.

Conclusion: The functional prognosis of hemispherotomy is related to bilateral structural abnormalities and age. Good presurgical evaluation and communication with patients/relatives provide a satisfactory outcomes.

Key words: Intractable epilepsy, Epilepsy surgery, Hemispherotomy, Functional outcome
CONCLUSION: patients complained of mild irritability while on steroid.

Clinical and genetic analysis of two Chinese infants with Mabry syndrome

Method: To analyze two Chinese patients diagnosed as Mabry syndrome.

Results: Two patients were diagnosed as Mabry syndrome clinically and genetically. Developmental delay, hyperphosphatasia and seizures were presented in both of them. Typical facial dysmorphia and hypoplastic terminal phalanges were only found in one. Some novel presentations including congenital laryngeal cartilage softening, inguinal hernia, broken palmprint, optic atrophy and skeleton dysplasia such as carpal age delay and metaphysis anomalies were observed in two patients. Molecular genetic analysis revealed compound heterozygous mutations of PIGV or PIGO in our patients, including c.615C>G (p.N205K) and c.854A>G (p.Y285C) of PIGV in patient 1, and c.458T>C (p.F153S) and c.1355_1356del (p.452fs) of PIGO in patient 2. Additionally, a heterozygous c.2926G>A (D976N) of PCDH19 was identified in patient with PIGV mutations, the causative gene of epilepsy and mental retardation limited to females (EFMR).

Conclusion: To our best knowledge, this is the first time to report Chinese diagnosed as Mabry syndrome. For the PCDH19 mutation in our PIGV-positive patient, due to lacking characteristics of EFMR and the ambiguity results in pathogenicity analysis, we were not sure how much pathogenic role PCDH19 mutation shared with PIGV mutations in this disease. The novel mutations of PIGV and PIGO, and novel clinical manifestations reported here might expand the genotype and phenotype spectrum of Mabry syndrome.

Utility of high dose hormonal therapy in patients with infantile spasms

Objective: To investigate the efficacy and tolerability of high dose steroid in treatment of infantile spasms.

Method: All patients diagnosed with infantile spasms and received high-dose steroids from 2010 - 2015 were included in this study. Their medical records were reviewed. We used a dosage of prednisolone 10mg QD at first week, then stepped up to prednisolone 20mg TDS at 10 second week if seizures not controlled. Afterwards, steroid would be tapered over two weeks regardless of response. Electroencephalogram (EEG) was performed at diagnosis and at least once within four weeks after steroid was commenced. Patients were followed up clinically at one week, two weeks, four weeks of prednisolone course, and then at least three monthly afterwards. Side effects were monitored during treatment, including hypertension, glycosuria and behavioural changes, etc.

Results: In a total of 22 patients with infantile spasms, eight patients received high dose steroids and were recruited. Three patients had seizure cessation after two weeks of steroid, and only one patient remained seizure free at three months follow-up. In general, patients tolerated high dose steroid well, with no reports of hypertension or glycosuria. Only two patients complained of mild irritability while on steroid.

Conclusion: High dose steroid treatment appeared to be a feasible and safe option in the treatment of infantile spasm.
amplification (MS-MLPA) method test. For hypothalamic dysfunction for thermoregulation in these cases, there was no evidence to prove the existence of inflammatory or infectious origin for the fever. During the twice long-term fever, the girl had lost appetite, sleep disorders, frequent seizures and impaired motor and cognitive abilities, and improved when the body temperature controlled. Her body temperature rose twice because the infection and dropped to normal when she moved to high altitude area.

Method: There were 4 related articles search of CNKI, Wanfang Database and WIP (from its establishment to August 2015), but no report of long-standing fever, when “Angelman syndrome” and “fever” were used as keywords. There were 6 related articles and 2 of articles including 3 cases from PubMed Database(from its establishment to August 2015), when “Angelman syndrome”, “Happy Puppet syndrome”, “fever”, “hyperthermia” and “hyperpyrexia” were used as keywords.

Results: To the best of our knowledge, there have been 4 cases of Angelman syndrome with long-standing fever reported in the literature, including our present case. But there was no literature reported recurrent long-standing fever. Her body temperature rose twice because the infection and dropped to normal when she lived in low ambient temperature and high altitude area.

Conclusion: It was considered that controlling the fever was improving the symptoms in the case by living in the ambient low temperature, atmospheric pressure and hypoxia.

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Correlation between interictal cerebral glucose hypometabolism and IQ in children with epilepsy

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to understand the relationship between IQ and glucose metabolism in brain cells in a wide variety of epilepsy subjects.

Method: The study participants were 78 children with epilepsy and 15 healthy children for comparison. All participants were administered the Chinese Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (C-WISC). The verbal intelligence quotient (VIQ), performance intelligence quotient (PIQ), and full scale intelligence quotient (FIQ) were compared between epileptic children and typically developing children. Seventy-eight patients underwent interictal positron emission computed tomography (PET) using 2-[(fluorine-18)fluorine]fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (FDG) as the tracer for evaluating brain glucose metabolism. Results: VIQ, PIQ and FIQ based on the C-WISC were significantly lower in epileptic children than those in the healthy comparison group (P < 0.001, P = 0.001 and P < 0.001, respectively). The IQ of patients with normal metabolism, unifocal abnormal hypometabolism and multifocal abnormal hypometabolism determined by PET differed significantly. The extent of the abnormal hypometabolism was negatively correlated with the FIQ (rs = -0.549, P < 0.001). In patients with lateralized hypometabolism based on PET, the VIQ/PIQ discrepancy (︱VIQ-PIQ︱≤ 15 points) scores differed significantly between the left hemisphere abnormal hypometabolism and right hemisphere abnormal hypometabolism subgroups, being negative values in the left and positive values in the right subgroups (P = 0.004).

Conclusion: Brain metabolic abnormalities are correlated with IQ, and performing interictal PET along with C-WISC can better assess the extent of severity of cognitive impairment and VIQ/PIQ discrepancy.

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Novel CaBP4 mutation in a pedigree with autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy

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Purpose: To investigate the haematological changes in children using newer antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) monotherapy or polytherapy.

Method: To investigate the effects of different antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) on the serum levels of uric acid in children with epilepsy after AEDs treatment.

Results: Compared with the normal control groups, the serum uric acid levels from 178 cases of children with epilepsy before and after medication were detected prospectively by the way of uric acid enzyme - peroxide enzyme coupling method.

Results: The serum uric acid levels were higher in valproate group, levetiracetam group, valproate combined levetiracetam group, valproate combined oxcarbazepine group, valproate combined lamotrigine group, and multi-drug group(combined more than three drugs such as valproate, oxcarbazepine, levetiracetam, lamotrigine and topiramate) were higher than before therapy after average (2.7±2.2) years, differences were statistically significant, p < 0.05, while there was no statistically significant difference in oxcarbazepine combined levetiracetam group before and after medication, p > 0.05. The serum uric acid levels in valproate group, levetiracetam group, valproate combined oxcarbazepine, multi-drug groups were higher than the normal control group, the differences were statistically significant, p < 0.05.

Conclusion: Different antiepileptic drugs had different effects on serum uric acid levels, which reminded clinicians to pay attention to monitor serum uric acid level changes in children with AEDs medication for a detection of early renal injury.

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Genetic characteristics and clinical features of KCNQ2 gene mutations in a cohort of early-onset epileptic encephalopathy patients

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Purpose: To delineate the genetic characteristics and clinical features of KCNQ2 gene mutations in a cohort of early-onset epileptic encephalopathy patients.

Method: Detailed clinical information was collected from 135 Chinese patients with early-onset epileptic encephalopathy. Gene mutations were screened by second generation sequencing technology.

Results: KCNQ2 gene mutations were identified in 13 patients, including 12 missense mutations and a frameshift mutation. All the mutations were de novo. Large deletions/insertions were not detected. Four mutations were located at exon 5, and six mutations were located at exon 6. The other three mutations were located at exon 4, exon 12 and exon 13 respectively.

Conclusion: In this cohort, KCNQ2 mutation rate was 9.6% (13/135). Among the 13 cases, 6 were females and 7 were males. Eight were diagnosed with west syndrome, 1 with Ohtahara syndrome and 4 with non-specific epileptic encephalopathy. All the patients had severe psychomotor developmental delay and refractory seizures started within one month after birth, most of them were of EEG abnormal from the first day. Four patients were treated with VPA and levetiracetam (LEV). One patient was treated with adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH). One was treated with carbamazepine (CBZ). The epilepsy frequency of 5 patients was significantly reduced after taking drugs. VPA and LEV were
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the common drugs used in these patients. The other 4 were intractable.

Conclusion: KCNQ2 mutations were mainly found in patients with West syndrome. Epilepsy onset was early, mostly occurred within the first week after birth. Exon 6 and exon 5 were the hot mutation regions. VPA and LEV were recommended drugs for the treatment of epilepsy in patients with KCNQ2 mutation.

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Clinical features of Dravet syndrome patients with PCDH19 mutations

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Purpose: To explore the clinical features and diagnosis of Chinese female Dravet Syndrome (DS) patients with PCDH19 mutation.

Method: We performed PCDH19 molecular analyses in a cohort of SCN1A-negative female DS patients. Clinical data of DS patients with PCDH19 mutations were collected and summarized.

Results: Four different heterozygous PCDH19 mutations (V163G, N449_H450insN, N340D and N2352) were identified in five unrelated patients of 74 SCN1A-negative female DS patients (6.8%), among which four patients were de novo mutations and one patient was inherited from her affected mother. V163G and N449_H450insN were previously unreported novel mutations. Mean onset age of the five patients with PCDH19 mutations was 7 months (range 5-9); onset seizures were triggered by fever in three patients (60%) including one with low fever; after vaccination in one and without fever in one. Generalized tonic-clonic seizure (GTCS) type is the first seizure type in four patients and focal seizure with secondary GTCS is the remaining one. All patients presented various seizure types including GTCSs and focal seizures in five patients, myoclonic seizures in three, absence seizure and atomic seizures in one respectively. In all patients, seizures manifested fever-sensitive and in clusters. Seizures always in brief duration, no more than 5 minutes, except one experienced twice epileptic status triggered by fever. Five patients with development delays, two with Autism Spectrum Disorder, three with ataxia.

Conclusion: PCDH19 is another important gene of DS after SCN1A, mutations mainly occurred de novo. Female DS patients without SCN1A mutation should be identified PCDH19 as a routine. Female DS Patients with PCDH19 mutations had the clinical features including GTCSs and Focal seizures are the main seizure types, seizures occurring in clusters and tend to be fever-sensitive, short seizure duration, rare SE, common development delay and some may manifest autism spectrum disorders (ASD).

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Protocal optimization for treatment of infantile spasms with high dose prednison combined with topiramate

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Purpose: To optimize the therapy protocols of high dose prednison combined with topiramate (TPM) in patients with infantile spasms (IS).

Method: Fifty-six cases were collected and randomly divided into two groups. The control group took the initial prednison dose of 40mg a day for 2 weeks and the trial group took the same initial dose for 1 week. The cases under control of spasms maintained the same doses till the end of 2 weeks; however, the dose increased to 60mg a day for those out of control in the another week. Meanwhile, topiramate (TPM) was combined in both groups. Prednison was then reduced by degrees until the withdrawal. The spasms were assessed by VEEG.

Results: The responsive rates were 50.00%(15/30) in trial group and 46.47%(14/30) in control group in the end of 1 week P<0.796. For the remainders, 46.47%(7/15) and 60.00%(9/15) in trial group, 31.25%(5/16) and 37.50%(6/16) in control group respectively in 2 weeks and the end of treatment. The responsive rates for the cases with the lead time within 2 months was 85.71%(18/21) and 85.71%(18/21) higher than 44.44%(4/9) and 33.33%(3/9) beyond 2 months in trial group (P<0.05) respectively in 2 weeks and the end of treatment. In the control group, 80.00%(16/20) and 75.00%(15/20) higher than 30.00%(3/10) and 40.00%(P<0.05). The incidence of side effects were 83.33%(25/30) and 80.00%(24/30) in both groups (P=0.739).

Conclusions: For the unresponsive cases in the first week, the responsive rates in trial group were higher than in control group, but the incidence of side effects and the relapse rate were similar in both the groups, which indicated that the protocol of the trial group is better than that of the control group. The responsive rates of children within 2 months of lead time were higher than between 2 months, which suggested that early diagnosis and early treatment have an important influence on the prognosis of IS.

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Clinical features and electroencephalographic characteristics of tuberous sclerosis complex in children with epileptic seizures

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Purpose: To probe the clinical features and the characteristics of radiography and electroencephalogram (EEG) of tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) in children with epileptic seizures.

Method: The clinical data of the TSC children with epileptic seizures were retrospectively analyzed, who were collected from inpatients in Jiangxi Children’s Hospital from Jan.2013 to Oct.2015.

Results: Among all the 26 cases, there were 21 cases (80.77%) with abnormalities of the skin, including 10 cases with hypomelanotic macules, 7 cases with cafeaulait spots and 4 cases with facial angiofibromas. For the epileptic seizures, there were 8 cases (8/26, 30.77%) with epileptic spasms, 3 cases with partial seizure, and 10 cases (10/26, 38.46%) with complex partial seizure, 5 cases (5/26, 19.23%) with secondary generalized seizure, and 2 cases (2/26, 7.69%) with generalized tonic-clonic seizure and one case with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. The average onset age was 6.28±2.50 months in the epileptic spasms group vs 21.17±2.01 months in the other seizure groups (t=2.234, P<0.042). EEG monitoring showed hyprrhythmia in 7 cases (7/26, 26.92%) appeared. Irretrical local epileptic discharges in 11 cases (11/26, 42.31%), multifocal discharges in 5 cases, slow background activity in 2 cases and the normal EEG in 1 case. Cranial imaging demonstrated subependymal nodules (SEN) was the most common, accounting for 96.15%(25/26).

Conclusion: The clinical manifestations and seizure types of the children with TSC were diverse and had age-dependent. Epileptic spasms were more common onset in infants, whereas partial seizures were more frequent onset in children beyond one year old. Mastering clinical and neuropsychological characteristics was helpful to diagnose TSC early and improve outcome of TSC.

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Statin treatment can prevent the occurrence of poststroke seizures

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Purpose: It is supposed that a well-treated ischemic stroke will modify the outcome and prognosis of post-stroke seizures. This study was designed to know if statin administration in the acute phase of first ever ischemic strokes can reduce the risk of post-stroke early seizures (ES).

Method: Patients with a first-ever ischemic stroke and no history of epilepsy before stroke were enrolled. After a follow-up period of two years, assessment was done to identify poststroke epilepsy. Logistic regression and Cox regression analyses were used to assess the relationship between statin use and poststroke early-onset seizures or poststroke epilepsy.

Results: Of 245 enrolled patients, 15(7.4%) patients had poststroke seizures in trial group and 46.47%(14/30) in control group in the end of 1 year (P<0.796). For the remainders, 46.47%(7/15) and 60.00%(9/15) in trial group, 31.25%(5/16) and 37.50%(6/16) in control group respectively in 2 weeks and the end of treatment. The responsive rates for the cases with the lead time within 2 months was 85.71%(18/21) and 85.71%(18/21) higher than 44.44%(4/9) and 33.33%(3/9) beyond 2 months in trial group (P<0.05) respectively in 2 weeks and the end of treatment. In the control group, 80.00%(16/20) and 75.00%(15/20) higher than 30.00%(3/10) and 40.00%(P<0.05). The incidence of side effects were 83.33%(25/30) and 80.00%(24/30) in both groups (P=0.739).

Conclusions: For the unresponsive cases in the first week, the responsive rates in trial group were higher than in control group, but the incidence of side effects and the relapse rate were similar in both the groups, which indicated that the protocol of the trial group is better than that of the control group. The responsive rates of children within 2 months of lead time were higher than between 2 months, which suggested that early diagnosis and early treatment have an important influence on the prognosis of IS.

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The prevalence and influence factors of major depression in epilepsy with Indonesian version of Neurological Disorders Depression Inventory for Epilepsy (NDDI-E)

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Purpose: Depression is the most frequent comorbid disorder in epilepsy. Depression leads to poorer seizure control, quality of life and also higher suicidal risk. The objectives of this study were to find the prevalence and influence factors of major depression in epilepsy patient based on Indonesian version of NDDI-E.

Method: Seventy nine epilepsy patients on epilepsy outpatient clinic at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta were included consecutively in this cross sectional observational study. Depressive symptoms were assessed with Indonesian version of the NDDI-E. Factors that evaluated were demographic, epilepsy syndromes, seizure frequencies and AED. Data were analyzed with chi square test, Mann-Whitney rank and regression logistic analysis.

Results: The prevalence of major depression based on Indonesian version NDDI-E was 50.6%, which 52.5% among them.

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occurred in productive age (26-45 yo). The significantly influence factors of major depression were seizure frequency ≥ 8 times a year (p < 0.001) and comorbid disease (p < 0.001).

Conclusion: Major depression occurred in 50.6% subjects with epilepsy, which more than half occurred in productive age. Patient with poorer seizure control (≥ 8 times a year) and with comorbid disease was prone to have depression.

p262 Prevalence and characteristics of epileptic patients with psychiatric disorders
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Purpose: To describe the prevalence and characteristics of psychiatric disorder in EP at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital.

Method: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study in adult EP in the Neuropsychiatry clinics at Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital from August to October 2015. Secondary data was obtained from medical records and primary data from interview using MINI ICD 10 questionnaire. Patients were then grouped based on age, sex, epileptic focus, AED, and the PD such as depression, obsessive compulsive, agoraphobia, psychotic, dysthymia, social phobia, mania, and panic disorders.

Results: Out of 144 EP subject, the prevalence of PD was 33.3% (48/144 subjects). There was higher distribution in male with mean age of 37.87 ± 13.69 years. PD was found much more frequent in subjects with unemployed and unmarried, partial seizure, TLE, left-sided foci, monotherapy AED, age of onset < 22 years old, duration of epilepsy 15 years, seizure frequency > 8 times in last 3 months. Bivariate analysis showed that EP with PD had significantly higher mean frequency seizure in last 3 months compare to non-PD patients (6 vs 3; p < 0.05). Among 48 patients with PD, 70.8% had more than 1 type of PD. The most common PD type was agoraphobia.

Conclusion: The prevalence of PD in EP was 33.3%. Higher seizure frequency in last 3 months was influence factor to developing PD in EP. Mostly had more than 1 type of PD and the most common type was agoraphobia.

p263 Diagnostic study for the Indonesian version of the Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) scale in adult epileptic patients
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Purpose: Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is one of the most common type among anxiety disorders in epilepsy population that can impaired quality of life. The Generalized anxiety disorder-7 (GAD-7) is a brief self reporting questionnaire which is used as a screening tool for detecting GAD that has been adapted in Bahasa, and has good validity and reliability. The GAD-7 has high accuracy to determine GAD in adult epileptic patient in Korea with cut-off point 7. Because of language and cultural differences, we were determine the accuracy of cut off point ≥7 of GAD-7 in Indonesian version as screening tools of GAD in adult epileptic patients, and to set the new adaptable cut off point if necessary.

Method: The diagnostic study was conducted in epilepsy outpatient clinic, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta. Consecutive epilepsy patient who attending the clinic during data collection period were given a self-administered GAD-7 (GAD-7) scale in adult epileptic population. They completed several questionnaires, including the Apathy Evaluation Scale (AES), the Korean version of the Neuropsychological Disorders Depression Inventory for Epilepsy (K-NDDI-E), the Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7), the Revised Stigma Scale (RSS), the Epworth Sleep Scale (ESS), the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI), and the Quality of Life in Epilepsy-10 (QOLIE-10).

Results: The study sample consisted of 146 subjects. Prevalence of GAD using MINI ICD-10 was 16.4%, meanwhile using GAD-7 was 29.5%. The GAD-7 with cut off point ≥7 has a satisfactory accuracy with specificity 84.4%, sensitivity 100%, positive predictive value 55.8% and negative predictive value 100%.

Conclusion: The Indonesian version of GAD-7 with cut off point ≥7 was found to be accurate as a screening tool for GAD in adult epileptic patient.

p264 Development of therapeutic educational program for children and adolescents with chronic illness and their parents
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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to develop a therapeutic educational program that improves the quality of life in children and adolescents who are experiencing chronic illness, including epilepsy, and their parents, and to test the feasibility, satisfaction and efficacy after the therapeutic educational intervention.

Method: Participants for the study were recruited between June and November 2015 at the pediatric clinics of the Severance Children’s Hospital in South Korea. Nine children, adolescents and their parents participated in the therapeutic educational program, and participants included those who were experiencing chronic illness with psychological comorbidity and excluded those with intellectual impairment (IQ < 80). The program was carried out once per week for four sessions: (1) children: self, emotion, coping skill, finish up, (2) parent: family dynamic & emotional intervention, coping skill, child care & education, finish up. Clinical psychologists provided psychological assessments, such as Child Behavior Check List (CBCL), Pediatric Quality of Life (Pedqol), Parenting Stress Index (PSI), Beck Depression Indic (BDI), Children’s Depression Index (CDI), Revised Children Manifest Anxiety Scale (RCMAS) at the pre and post intervention, and satisfaction surveys after the intervention.

Results: Satisfaction surveys were used to analyze the participants’ opinions about the program’s necessity, program’s contents, program’s process, and overall program satisfaction. Both parents and children alike reported high levels of satisfaction with the therapeutic educational program for chronic illness. At the Pre/Post intervention, externalizing behavioral problems and children’s QOL in emotional functioning showed improvement after the therapeutic educational intervention. Although not statistically significant, anxiety showed trends towards improvement and child total stress also decreased.

Conclusion: A four session structured therapeutic educational program for children/adolescents with chronic illness and their parents was successfully implemented. This program highlighted the importance of comprehensive intervention for psychological comorbidity in children and adolescents with chronic illness and their parents.

p265 Apathy and its predictors in people with epilepsy
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Purpose: The core features of apathy are diminished motivation, initiative and interest, and blunting of emotions. Despite apathy is common in neurological disorders, it is under-recognized and underestimated in people with epilepsy (PWE). The aims of this study were to investigate apathy and its predictors in PWE.

Method: Patients who consecutively visited the epilepsy clinic were recruited, along with age- and gender-matched controls. They completed several questionnaires, including the Apathy Evaluation Scale (AES), the Korean version of the Neuropsychological Disorders Depression Inventory for Epilepsy (K-NDDI-E), the Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7), the Revised Stigma Scale (RSS), the Epworth Sleep Scale (ESS), the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI), and the Quality of Life in Epilepsy-10 (QOLIE-10).

Results: PWE had a higher behavioral subscale score. All subscale scores in patients with uncontrolled epilepsy (UCE) were higher than those in controls. In univariate analyses, the AES score was associated with education, employment, household income, disease duration, duration of antiepileptic drug (AED) intake, AED regimen, seizure control, the RSS score, the K-NDDI-E score, the GAD-7 score, the K-LAEP score, the ESS, and the ISI. In stepwise linear regression analyses, the strongest predictor for the AES score was the K-NDDI-E score (β = 0.514, p < 0.001), followed by the RSS score (β = 0.241, p = 0.002), the GAD-7 score (β = -0.227, p = 0.041), and duration of AED intake (β = 0.113, p = 0.044). The AES score was inversely correlated with the overall QOLIE-10 score.

Conclusion: The degree of apathy was different according to seizure control and it was higher in UCE than controls. Depression, perceived stigma, anxiety, and duration of AED intake are predictors for apathy and apathy affects quality of life (QOL). Therefore, it is needed to evaluate and manage apathy in PWE to improve QOL.

p266 Epilepsy in elderly people and affective disorders
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Purpose: Epilepsy is associated with a broad range of psychopathological states, including emotional affective disorders, which affect the disease itself as well as patients’ health-related quality of life.

Objective: The objectives of this research were: (1) to study non-psychotic disorders (NPD) in patients with symptomatic post-stroke epilepsy and in elderly post-stroke seizure-free patients.

Method: Two patient groups (105 persons) were studied. In Group 1 (65 post-stroke patients: 31 men and 34 women), the disease course was complicated by the development of symptomatic post-stroke localization-related epilepsy. The average age in Groups was 63.0 years.
RESULTS: The prevalence of affective disorders of the depressive spectrum was higher in Group 1 (Group 1 - 78.9% of the patients; Group 2 - 33.3%), whereas the prevalence of affective disorders of the anxiety spectrum was higher in Group 2 (Group 1 - 21.5%; Group 2 - 66.7%). The average depression scores in the groups were 34.81±2.72 and 28.57±3.07 points, respectively, on the BDI scale; and 0.14±1.01 and 0.17±1.04 points respectively, on the HDRS. In Group 1, a marked intra-structural correlation between depression and anxiety scores, on the one hand, and other psychopathological factors (up to .819**) and the Global Severity Index (GSI), on the other hand, was found. In Group 2, only a weak correlation between anxiety and GSI scores (up to .828**) was found. Analyzing the group of patients with epilepsy, we found multiple reciprocal correlations between depression and anxiety scores.

CONCLUSION: The study results have revealed a high intensity of depression and anxiety in elderly post-stroke patients with symptoms of epilepsy, which, undoubtedly, determines their health-related quality of life. Thus, emotional affective disorders in the pathogenesis of epilepsy in elderly people play a significant part in the changes in their quality of life. Therefore, these disorders require additional rehabilitation interventions.

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Discussion: SD first recognized by Jankovic and Penn in 1982. Patients may develop serious metabolic, renal and respiratory complications. Our case has proved challenging to treat like SE. Both conditions shares many features: a life-threatening, affecting patient with preexisting condition, may be caused by same precipitating factors (trauma, infection, fever ...etc) and may not respond to conventional treatment becoming a refractory that require aggressive treatment in intensive care setting.

Imputation: Pediatricians should be aware of the condition so that it is recognized and treated early. It is a rare condition and to date, no definite data exists about the optimal treatment strategy

p269 A case of frontal lobe epilepsy (FLE) which is easily misdiagnosed as rapid eye movement behavior disorder (RBD)

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Purpose: To improve the diagnosis and differentiation of rapid eye movement behavior disorder (RBD) and frontal lobe epilepsy (FLE), a case of frontal lobe epilepsy which with a clinical feature of sleep behavior disorder is analyzed as follows. Method: Retrospective analysis was conducted for a patient with frontal lobe epilepsy monitored on September 18th, 2015, whose main clinical manifestation was behavior disorder during sleep. A 12 year old male patient who was frightened during sleep 4 years ago used to sit up suddenly at night, with refrained eyesight, profuse sweating, panic, who could recover by himself. Once the patient sat up suddenly and jumped out of the window with great strength while sleeping one month before attending the hospital, who could not be stopped by his dependent. Symptom occurred again a week before admitting, which was stopped by his families, the families were hurt during the paroxysm, one of the families'throat was seized by the patient, 2-3 minutes later the the symptoms stopped, he had no memory of this.

Results: The Polysomnography (PSG) was normal, 8-hours-sleep/VEEG was abnormal, with sharp wave of right frontal lobe.He was administered with Qu Lai (oxcarbazepine) 150mg twice a day orally, the patient mentioned that no aggressive behavior happened again 3 months later, and the 8-hour-sleep VEEG monitoring still showed right frontal epileptiform discharges.

Conclusion: (1) Although RBD is more common in the elderly, if a child with such symptoms should not be ignored, PSG is necessary to identify the diagnosis. (2) To improve the diagnostic rate and avoid misdiagnosis, PSG and VEEG should be taken for the patient with sleep behavior disorder at the same time.

p270 Incidence and localizing value of vertigo in patients with epilepsy: Video-EEG monitoring study

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Purpose: Vertigo (or dizziness) is a common neurological complaint, and has long been associated with epilepsy. However, studies of patients with epileptic vertigo with concurrent EEG monitoring are scare. We performed the present study to investigate the incidence and localizing value of vertigo in epilepsy patients who had confirmation of EEG changes via video-EEG monitoring.

Method: Data of aura and clinical seizure episodes of 831 consecutive patients who undertook video-EEG monitoring were analyzed retrospectively. We included patients who had epileptic vertigo with concurrent EEG changes during the patients’ habitual seizures. We excluded patients with nonspecific cephalic symptom or abnormal sensation, even when the patients described the symptoms as ‘vertigo or dizziness’. Video-recorded clinical seizures, EEG findings, and neuroimaging data were used to determine the ictal onset areas in the patients.

Results: Forty out of 831 (4.8%) patients experienced vertigo as aura (mean age, 32.8±13.8 years), all of whom had partial seizures. Eight had mesial temporal, 20 had lateral temporal, four had frontal, one had parietal, and seven had occipital lobe onset seizures. Vertigo was the most frequently encountered first aura (36 patients), followed by paresthesia (35 patients) and unrealistic feelings (27 patients). In four patients, vertigo was the second common aura following gastric or visual aura. Intracranial EEG with cortical stimulation study was performed in seven patients, and the area of stimulation-induced vertigo coincided with the ictal onset area only in one patient.

Conclusion: Our study shows that vertigo is a common aura in epilepsy patients, and temporal lobe is the most frequent ictal onset area in these patients. However, it can be suggested that symptomatogenic area in patients with epileptic vertigo may not directly coincide with the ictal onset area.
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Six cases reports for leucine-rich glioma-inactivated-1 protein antibody positive limbic encephalitis
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Purpose: We summarized the clinical characteristics of leucine-rich glioma-inactivated-1 protein antibody positive limbic encephalitis(LGI1-LE) in order to diagnose and treat this condition as early as possible.
Method: We analyzed clinical, laboratory data, and the electroencephalogram(EEG) and imaging data of 6 patients that presented with LGI1-LE and the outcomes from 2-12(7.31±3.3) months.
Results: All patients presented with seizure onset, including faciobrachial dystonic seizure(FBDS), partial seizure(PS) and generalized tonic-clonic seizure(GTCS). Two patients (i.e.,case 3, and 5) had mild cognitive deficits.Interictal EEG showed normal, focal slowing or sharp waves in the temporal lobes and/or frontal lobes. The ictal localization of the seizure was uncertain in five patients. Ictal EEG of case 4 showed diffuse reduced voltage with FBDS. Ictal EEG of case 3 showed left frontal/temporal origin. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan revealed T1 hyper-intense and swelling right mesial temporal lobe in case 3 and left hippocampal atrophy in case 5. All patients manifested LGI1 antibody positive in serum and four patients positive in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Three patients (i.e., case 2, 4, and 6) presented with mild hypomnia. One patient (case 2) was diagnosed small cell lung cancer. The response to antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) was poor and immunotherapy was effective except case 2.
Conclusion: Patients with LGI1-LE had relative good outcomes. Identified characteristic FBDS and applied immunotherapy could improve prognosis. It is necessary to take tumor screen in some cases.

p272
Correlating seizure semiology with electroencephalography
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Purpose: To study the seizure semiology and predict the epileptic focus using semiological seizure classification and correlating findings with interictal electroencephalograph (EEG).
Method: Hospital-based descriptive study, conducted at National Epilepsy Centre, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi. Patients of all ages and both genders having partial onset epilepsy were included. A detailed patient and eyewitness interview to assess seizure semiology and classification using Luders et al. 1998 “Seizure Semiology Classification” with interictal EEG, reported by a trained neurophysicist was done and correlated.
Results: Study included 324 patients; 57.4% were males and 42.6% females. Mean age at presentation was 21.25 years. Auras were reported in 50.9%, dialetic seizures in 91.4%, simple motor seizures in 63.3% and special seizures in 4%. Anatomical localization was done purely on clinical assessment. In majority (40.1%) both frontal lobe and temporal lobe involvement was implicated followed by only frontal lobe (22.8%) and only temporal lobe (26.2%). Lateralization was possible in 43.8%. EEG abnormality was reported in 64.5%. Gender related comparison showed no statistical difference between males and females whilst a significant difference was observed between children (<15 years) and adults. Overall concordance of seizure semiology with interictal EEG was found in 15%; 26.4% in children, 9% in adults.
No significant difference on gender comparison.
Conclusion: Seizure Semiological Classification is a simple, effective tool to localize and lateralize a seizure in outpatient clinics. However, a routine interictal EEG is not an efficient diagnostic tool and the significance of a video-EEG is uncertain in five patients.

p273
Are generalized seizures just partial seizures disguised?
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Purpose: To describe 3 children whose EEG or clinical semiology suggested generalized seizures had other features strongly correlated cortico epilepsyogenesis.
Method: Two infants with infantile spasms and 1 child with EEG features of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy were studied with video-EEG, including long term inpatient video EEG monitoring, and neuroimaging.
Results: One infant sustained right frontal contusion while 6 weeks old with subsequent focal seizures but developed typical infantile spasms at 6 months old with EEG showing PLEDs-like activities confined to the right hemisphere. The child...
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responded to ACTH and was soon seizure-free without long-term anticonvulsants and enjoyed normal development. Another infant showed typical infantile spasms at 10 months of age but these were always immediately preceded by semiology suggesting partial seizures. EEG demonstrated right temporal spikes. The child responded to treatment with Levetiracetam and continued to develop normally.

A 15-year-old child had EEGs suggested generalized seizures, i.e. juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, but had semiology suggested partial frontal seizures and responded to treatment with lamotrigine. About 10 years after the diagnosis, long-term inpatient video EEG showed right frontotemporal discharges and an MRI abnormality in the right hemisphere (though at the parietal region).

Conclusion: The debate continues whether generalized seizures are cortically generated (focal) but with rapid secondary generalization. For instance absence seizures perhaps are preceded by cortical fast ripples. Infantile spasms and juvenile myoclonic epilepsy are generalized seizures. Infantile spasms occurred frequently in children with tuberous sclerosis which strongly suggested focal origin. Nonetheless children with tuberous sclerosis might have defective background neuro-network predisposing generalization. The 3 children described here all have normal development and therefore presumably normal background neuro-network. Nonetheless the strong clinical indications of focal origination of the seizures supports the hypothesis that generalized seizures, at least frequently, might be focal seizure with rapid secondary generalization.

p279
Disparity in the knowledge on myths and misbelives regarding epilepsy: a study of different strata in a hospital populace

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Purpose: Epilepsy is the commonest neurological disease originating from brain and the disease where people continue to hold many mythological notions and misbelives, heightening stigma and discrimination. We aimed to identify the common myths and misbelives and knowledge disparity, among different strata of hospital populace.

Method: A descriptive, cross sectional-cohort study was performed. Samples were selected using stratified random sampling method. Data were collected using a pretested, custom designed, self administered questionnaire as the tool.

Results: Outpatient department patients without epilepsy (Pts.); number = 307, mean age 38.9(±12.8) years, females 66.6% were enrolled. Out of them 65% has studied up to ordinary level, 93.5% has heard of epilepsy while 46.6% was known to a patient with epilepsy. Majority(74.9%) believed putting a spoon in the mouth would prevent tongue bite during an attack, 69.7% believed handling a piece of iron would cease the event, 68.0% considered epilepsy as an extremely rare disease. 51.1% professed epilepsy as a lifestyle disease, 41.0% said no western medicine is available. There are no significant correlations between the age of the patient and the knowledge(ρ=0.06), sex and the knowledge(ρ=0.62) or level of education and knowledge on myths-misbelives(r=0.89). There are significant differences between the mean knowledge of Doctors (Drs) and Pts(ρ=0.00), Nurses (NOs.) versus Pts(ρ=0.00), Public health midwives (PHMs) versus Pts (ρ=0.00), attendant hospital staff (ATS) versus Pts (ρ=0.00); there was no significant knowledge gap between the Drs and NOs, however the differences of mean knowledge between Drs versus PHMs (ρ=0.05), ATS (ρ=0.05) were significant .

Conclusion: Majority of the patients erroneously believed putting a spoon in the mouth and handing a piece of iron as correct first-aid remedies. There is a significant discrepancy in the knowledge pertaining to myths and misbelives in epilepsy between the healthcare employee and patients. The knowledge differed significantly among the employees depending on occupational hierarchy.

p280
Patient behavior, and factors driving choice of hospital and physician among epilepsy patients

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Purpose: To explore patient behavior and factors driving their choice of medical institution and physician in Japan, where epilepsy is treated by pediatricians, psychiatrists, neurologists, and neurosurgeons and patients have free access to any type of hospital from the early stages of treatment, from primary care clinics to epilepsy centers.

Method: A web-based survey was administered to 300 adult epilepsy patients.

Results: The respondents’ mean age was 41.6 years, the mean time since diagnosis was 17.1 years, and 43.7% were male. The choice of hospital and specialty were not correlated with seizure type/frequency, or disease duration. About 40% of respondents continued to receive care where they were originally diagnosed. Among the 187 respondents who had switched hospitals, the most common reason was accessibility. In general, respondents were satisfied with their specialist knowledge, not requiring an epilepsy specialist, and were more concerned that their physician was able to adequately answer their questions and diligently provide care. Only 38.3% knew the existence of “epileptologists”, specialists certified by the Japan Epilepsy Society. Over 70% indicated a desire to remain with their current physician, but sought various improvements. Respondents’ main source of information was their physician, indicating that they wanted information not only at diagnosis but also ongoing updates on their prognosis, as well as relevant information at every stage of their lives and referrals to financial assistance programs.

Conclusion: Many Japanese patients with epilepsy are likely to continuously receive care where originally diagnosed as long as there is a certain level of satisfaction in their relationship with their physician and the care provided. The findings suggest the need to improve the quality of non-specialists directly engaged in the front line of epilepsy care, and establish a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of epileptologists.

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The experiences of women with epilepsy in northern India

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Cronbach α reliability index was 0.69. Statistically significant increased score after viewing animation was observed in all 3 parts and total score. Mean total scores of the pre-test and post-test were 13.02 and 16.60, respectively (95% CI 3.40, 3.74) (p < 0.001). Although being in a low level, there was increased correlation of the scores among each part after viewing animation.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Cognitive Function, Epilepsy, Teachers.
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No Problem: Computer-naive health workers can use a tablet-based epilepsy diagnosis app
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Purpose: Reducing the epilepsy treatment gap is going to need to involve non-physician health workers (NPHWs) because of the non-existence of doctors in most rural areas of the world. So NPHWs need to be empowered to perform "medical" tasks such as diagnosis and management. We have developed a tool to distinguish between epileptic and non-epileptic episodes and have presented this as an app to run on a tablet. We supplied computer-naive NPHWs in a rural Indian setting with this and assessed how they coped.

Method: There were 12 NPHWs of different levels of education. The app EpilepsyDiagnosis Aid (NetProphets pvt) was supplied on Pentium tablets. NPHWs were given a one-day course on epilepsy and a half-day course on how to use the tablet and the app. After 6 months we assessed: hardware issues, software issues, ease of use of tablet, ease of use of app and other possible applications of this technology.

Results: One tablet screen broke and was replaced. Users were temporarily shut out of three tablets. The tablet was used for other purposes by 8/12 NPHWs and by 6/10 of their families. Three NPHWs and 8/10 of their families had used the internet. The app was judged easy to use in nine. Five of the app questions were judged difficult in one instance. The majority thought that pictures would make the app more understandable. All 12 would like the app to be developed to internet. The app was judged easy to use in nine. Five of the app questions were judged difficult in one instance. The majority thought that pictures would make the app more understandable. All 12 would like the app to be developed to internet. The app was judged easy to use in nine. Five of the app questions were judged difficult in one instance. The majority thought that pictures would make the app more understandable. All 12 would like the app to be developed to internet.

Conclusion: NPHWs had little difficulty using this unfamiliar technology. The tablets were well looked after and used for other purposes by NPHWs and their families. This method of empowering health workers in diagnosis and management has implications well beyond epilepsy in treating illnesses where there are not enough doctors.

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The unsung heroes: An exploratory study on caregiver burden of caregivers for adults with epilepsy
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Purpose: This study explored the factors affecting burden of caregivers of adult with epilepsy (AWE).

Method: This study aimed to recruit 100 principle informal caregivers for AWE, who would be consecutively recruited from the University Malaysia Medical Centre's outpatient clinic. Participants' consent were obtained prior to self-administered survey which consisted five scales, namely the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI), Impact of Epilepsy on Quality of Life (IEQoL), General Functioning subscale of the Family Assessment Device (FAD), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPPS), and Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales (DASS-21). The university ethics board's approval was obtained prior to study commencement.

Results: As the data collection phase is still ongoing, we hereby present the preliminary analyses of 54 caregivers of AWE. The mean age of caregivers was 55.6 years (SD 13.45), with 74.1% female, 57.4% Chinese, and 88.9% were married. Of which, 35.2% had full-time employment, 5.6% had part-time employment, 3.7% were unemployed but actively looking for job, 27.8% housewife, and 27.8% were retired. Majority of the caregivers had family monthly income above RM2000 (72.2%), 35.2% had personal monthly income above RM2000. Caregiver burden (ZBI) was negatively correlated to seizure onset age (r = -0.269) and positively correlated to seizure frequency (r = 0.308) of AWE. Additionally, caregiver burden was significantly correlated to problematic family functioning (r = 0.427), stress level (r = 0.601), depression level (r = 0.563), and anxiety level (r = 0.620). Supplementary analyses on IEQoL domains found that caregiver's burden score was negatively correlated to family quality of life (r = -0.607) and poorer attitudes towards epilepsy (r = -0.387).

Conclusion: The seizure onset age and seizure frequency of AWE were important factors to caregiver's burden. Furthermore, variables including FAD and DASS-21 scores were shown to significantly impact caregiver's burden.

Acknowledgement: This study was sponsored by the High Impact Research Grant, a governmental research fund (Reference no: UM.C/6IR/MMOHE/ED-08).

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National data of seizure-related injuries in Thailand
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Purpose: We retrospectively explored national data in Thailand for reimbursement of traffic accident ICD 10 (V20-V99), admission in the fiscal year 2004-2012. PWE were diagnosed and searched based on ICD 10 (G40) from the national database with Universal Health Coverage Insurance office. The most of motor vehicle crashes traffic accidents were motorcycles 283 cases (0.32%), followed by cars 15 cases (0.02%), truck 1 case (0.003%), respectively. Seizure-related falls were 126 cases (3.75%) and drowning were 42 cases (0.05%). At discharge, 90.75% of PWE were improved, while 7.31% were not improved, and in-hospital mortality rate was 1.94%.

Conclusion: This finding supports the public policy for consider issue-legislative driving license for PWE in Thailand. In addition, seizure-related falls especially fall from working on height or construction worker must be considered.

p289
Traffic accident in person with epilepsy
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Purpose: People with epilepsy (PWE) are high risk of traffic accidents. There has been no national study in PWE who had injury on road traffic accident and were admitted in hospital. To determine the incidence of traffic accident of PWE in Thailand.

Method: We retrospectively explored national data in Thailand for reimbursement of traffic accident ICD 10 (V20-V99), patient age of 15 or over who admitted in the fiscal year 2010. We search comorbidity of all patients who were diagnosed traffic accident.

Results: There were 126, 730 admissions, most of traffic accident was motor-cycle accident (11, 640; 90.64%), followed by car occupant injured (5049; 3.98%), and occupant of pick-up truck or van injured (4559; 3.60%). Alcohol dependence was the most common comorbidity (3,484 patients), followed by diabetes (1933 patients), cardiovascular diseases (470 patients), epilepsy (430 patients), and psychiatric problem (270 patients).

Conclusion: Epilepsy was a common comorbidity in person who had a traffic accident.

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Knowledge, attitudes and experiences in parents of children admitted with acute febrile seizures in Sri Lanka
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Purpose: Management of febrile seizures is mostly conservative and often performed by the parent. Therefore parental knowledge, attitude towards febrile seizures is the cornerstone of proper management of this common problem.

Method: Parents or guardians of 90 children with confirmed first or recurrent febrile seizures were recruited. They were interviewed with a pre-tested interviewer-administered questionnaire. A score generated to assess parental knowledge was developed based on expert opinion which was then considered as satisfactory or not based on cut off values decided by the experts. Responses for attitudes were categorized as favorable/unfavorable and percentages for each group were obtained.

Results: Mean age at presentation was 2.19 years (SD 1.4). Seventy three percent were simple febrile seizures; balance complex febrile seizures. Sixty one percent were first time experiences with febrile seizures. The experience during seizure was described as causing irrational fear in 59%, shouting for help (76%), turning the child to a side by 54%, inserting things into the mouth (27%) and not knowing what to do in 54%. The mean (SD) knowledge scores were 49 (24.9), 72.9 (11.5) and 69(18.7) respectively for the general domain, prevention of convulsion and management during convulsion. Based on the predetermined cut-off values, 13 (14.4%), 83 (92.2%) and 60 (66.7%) parents had satisfactory knowledge in relation to above three Domains. Attitudinal responses demonstrated a wide variation of favorable (44.4% to 96.7%) as well as unfavorable (3.3% to 55.5%).

Conclusion: This study identified gaps in knowledge regarding general understanding and the management of febrile seizures among Sri Lankan parents. Several unfavourable attitudes were also identified. Addressing these aspects during hospital admission in the future will be important for optimizing patient and parent care when admitted with febrile seizures.
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Japanese patients’ satisfaction with epilepsy care and influencing factors

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Purpose: To explore patients’ satisfaction with epilepsy care, influencing factors, and the impact satisfaction has on actual behavior in healthcare settings.

Method: A nationwide web-based survey was administrated to 300 adult patients (220) diagnosed with epilepsy and administered anti-epileptic drugs. The survey included questions on seizure control, epilepsy management, medication adherence, impact of epilepsy on daily life, treatment satisfaction, and communication with their physician.

Results: The respondents’ mean age was 41.6 years, the mean time from diagnosis was 17.1 years, and 43.7% were male. Overall, 40.7% of respondents were satisfied with their current epilepsy treatment, 33.0% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 26.3% were dissatisfied. Satisfaction with improvement of seizures, current seizure frequency, side effects, and improvement in daily life, as well as patient perception of their physician were associated with overall treatment satisfaction. In contrast, type of medical institution and physician specialty were not correlated with patient satisfaction. Medication adherence was associated with patients’ perception of their physician and understanding of explanations provided, indicating the importance of the patient-physician relationship. In particular, patients’ level of understanding of topics such as “treatment goal”, “reason for choosing the current treatment”, and “efficacy of prescribed drugs” had a major impact.

Conclusion: Less than half of the respondents who completed the survey were satisfied with their current epilepsy treatment, and influencing factors were varied. Patient-physician relationship and interactions were associated with treatment satisfaction and medication adherence. The findings suggest that physicians must strive not only to reduce seizure frequency and side effect severity but also improve communication with patients to build trust, provide necessary explanations to the patient in an easy-to-understand manner, and ensure that the patient truly understands what is being explained.

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Nonconvulsive status epilepticus amongst comatose and noncomatose patients: Should they be viewed similarly?

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Purpose: Nonconvulsive status epilepticus [NCSE] amongst patients with coma may represent sequelae of damaged/dying brain and may differ from NCSE in non-comatose patients.

Method: A retrospective study of patients with NCSE [based on Hirsch et al 2005] in Shree Krishna Hospital, Karamsad between 1 July 2009 - 31 Dec 2015 based on data from EEG records. We divided patients into two groups: A: NCSE without coma and B: NCSE with coma.

Clinical characteristics, presentation, aetiology, EEG findings, treatment and outcome were compared.

Results: 63 patients [38 males], mean age 67yrs (18-88) years were studied. 23 patients had NCSE without coma [group A], 40 patients had NCSE with coma [group B]. In Group A, 15 had preserved ictal speech with confusion disorientation while 8 had aphasic NCSE. In group B, 21/40 had subtle signs.

In Group A, EEG demonstrated focal unilateral hemispheric abnormalities which resolved with intravenous midazolam associated with recovery.

In Group B, 5 had focal abnormalities, 11 had hemispheric rhythm abnormalities, 7 had PLEDS, 5 had GPDMS and 2 trichiphasic waves. 33 patients showed clinical recovery after intravenous midazolam [definite NCSE] while the rest only had resolution of EEG abnormality without clinical improvement [probable NCSE]. 11 patients could currently be classified as boundary waves. 13 patients showed clinical recovery after intravenous midazolam [definite NCSE] while the rest only had resolution subtle signs.

NCSE in comatose differs completely in presentation, EEG finding, treatment and outcome with NCSE in non-comatose and both should be viewed as completely different entities.

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three antiepileptic medications (fosphenytoin 30mg/kg and levetiracetam 50mg/kg in both cases and additional phenobarbital 30mg/kg in case 1) were given topiramate (TPM) with loading and maintenance dose of 400mg/day. Results: There were dramatic improvements in EEG and mental status within 24-48 hours after TPM loading. Eventually, TPM successfully controlled refractory NCSE and were well tolerated in two elderly patients. Conclusion: Our experience indicates that TPM can be an effective and safe treatment option in refractory NCSE, even in elderly.

p296 Functional disability and factor related to mortality in status epilepticus: a preliminary study

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Purpose: Status epilepticus (SE) carries a significant mortality and prolonged refractory SE can cause severe neurological morbidity. The aim of this study was to investigate functional disability and factor related to mortality in SE.

Method: This was a retrospective study. Patients who admit to the hospital, a single tertiary referral center between March 2013 and August 2015 were included in this study. Demographics, clinical characteristics, the Status Epilepticus Severity Score (STESS), and the Modified Rankin Scale (MRS) at prior to admission and at discharge were recorded. The STESS is a clinical prognostic score to predict survival in SE and patients with a low score have a good prognosis for survival. The MRS was used as a functional outcome measure and MRS ≥ 3 at discharge was defined as a poor outcome.

Results: Twenty-two patients constitutes the final group for analysis. Mean age was 65.8 years (range 32-81) and the male-female ratio was 1:1. At discharge, the MRS was increased in cases of half (11/22) and patients with MRS ≥ 3 were significantly increased from 8 to 14 (p = 0.007). The mortality rate of patients in hospital was 13.6% (3/22). There were no significant differences in functional disability and mortality according to the STESS. The mortality in SE was only associated with the MRS before hospitalization.

Conclusion: Mortality associated with SE was somewhat lower than reported in previous studies, and was not related to age, specific etiology, or SE duration. The degree of disability at prior to admission was related to mortality. Further large prospective studies are needed to identify additional factors related to mortality in SE.

p297 The role of immunotherapy in management of super-refractory status epilepticus

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Purpose: Super-refractory status epilepticus (SRSE) is defined as status epilepticus that continues or recurs 24 h or more after the onset of anesthetic therapy, including those cases where status epilepticus recurs on the reduction or withdrawal of anesthetic agents. It is an uncommon but important clinical problem with high mortality and morbidity rates. Despite proposed treatment protocols (anesthetic and antiepileptic drugs), seizures continue or recur in some patients and switch to second-line treatment should be considered.

Method: PubMed, ScienceDirect and Cochrane databases were searched for time interval of 2000-2015 using key words “immunotherapy”, “super-refractory status epilepticus”, “steroids”, “intravenous immunoglobulin” and “plasma exchange”.

Results: Immunotherapy with steroids, intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIG) and plasma exchange (PLEX) is a widely used treatment modality. The follow-up analysis of hemispheric epilepsy with surgical treatment (93 cases report) over past 11 years, 2005-2015. Seizure outcome reported according to Engel Classification. Etiologies classified into Favorable seizure outcome etiologies: Developmental Tumour, Focal Cortical Dysplasia, Mesial Temporal Sclerosis; Vasacular lesion; Least favourable seizure outcome: hypophalamic hamartoma, tuberous sclerosis.

Conclusion: Favorable seizure outcome etiologies: Developmental Tumour, Focal Cortical Dysplasia, Mesial Temporal Sclerosis; Vasacular lesion; Least favourable seizure outcome: hypophalamic hamartoma, tuberous sclerosis.

p299 The follow-up analysis of hemispheric epilepsy with surgical treatment (93 cases report)

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Purpose: To study postoperative efficacy of hemispheric epilepsy by surgical treatment and evaluate patients psychosocial and cognitive function after operation.

Method: The authors performed a retrospective review of 93 patients. Through the preoperative comprehensive evaluations, 30 cases were performed Adams anatomical hemispherectomy, 7 cases were Rasmussen functional hemispherectomy, 3 cases were hemispherectomy, while 24 cases were multilobe-sections, The latter 29 cases were multilobe-sections and corpus callosotomy. Continuous follow-up 2.5 years to 6 years and 3 months.

Results: According to Engel curative effect classification, 43 patients were seizure free at the termination of the study. 50 patients who were not seizure free. All cases had significant improvement in seizure frequency, 24 patients achieving Engel Class II outcome and 19 patients achieving Engel Class III, Then 7 patients receiving Engel Class IV. The efficacy of hemispherectomy was remarkable over time with no significant change over the postoperative follow-up period. Hemiplegia of patients were not exacerbate, and muscular tension and spasticity of the trouble side were obvious reduced. Through the systematic Physical rehabilitation and neural function rehabilitation training, Limb function is obviously improved, Higher cortical functions. Life self-care ability, Social adaptation ability to different degrees of improvement.

Conclusions: Cerebral hemispheric surgery is safe and feasible. Epilepsy has been effectively controlled. The verbal ability of patients with postoperative function not affected, social neural psychological condition improved markedly, the quality of life has improved significantly. Plasticity of hemispheric functions is related with age of onset., Younger patients, the more the compensatory completely.

p300 Trend of epilepsy surgery service in regional hospital of Hong Kong over past 11 years, 2005-2015

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Method: Review the record of patients with video EEG performed in this period for evaluation of epilepsy surgery.
Using stereoelectroencephalography in epilepsy presurgical evaluation (78 cases’ experience from South China)

FLE.

epileptogenic zone. Posterior FLE mainly present a pure elementary motor seizure, and once the epileptogenic zone

Conclusion:

specialty of transboundary, is more likely to show "comprised semiology" of EM and CM. Construction of the "60º line"

Objective: To investigate characteristics of motor semiology of epileptic seizure originated from dorsolateral frontal lobe.

Methods: Retrospectively analysis the clinical profiles of patients who were diagnosed dorsolateral frontal lobe epilepsy

FLE based on stereoelectroencephalography (SEEG) and underwent respective surgeries subsequently. Component of

motor semiology in a seizure can be divided into elementary motor (EM, include tonic, versive, clonic, and myoclonic

seizures) and complex motor (CM, include automotor, hypermotor, and so on). A Talairach coordinate system was

constructed and the MPRAGE imaging in each case. From the cross point of VAC and the Sylvian Fissure, a line was

drawn antero-superiorly, which made an angle of 60° with the AC-PC line, then the frontal lobe could be divided into

anterior and posterior portion. The epileptic zone, which was defined as anterior onset and early spreading zone in SEEG,

was classified into three types, according to the positional relationship of the responding electrodes contacts and the "60° line".

The anterior, posterior, and intermediate FLE. The correlation of the components of motor semiology in seizures and

the location of the epileptic zone was analyzed.

Results: Five cases (26.3%) were verified as anterior FLE, among which there were 2 of EM, one of CM, and 2 of E+CM. In 7 cases (36.8%) of intermediate FLE, there were one of EM, none of CM, and 6 of E+CM. In the rest 7 cases of posterior FLE, there were 6 of EM, none of CM, and one of E+CM. Compared with the cases that the epileptogenic zone involved anterior portion, the posterior FLE is more likely to present EM seizures (85.7%), and less likely to show CM components (p<0.05). And Compared with the anterior FLE and posterior FLE, the intermediate FLE is more likely to present EM+CM seizures (85.7%) (p<0.05).

Conclusion: The motor seizure semiology of dorsolateral FLE has significant correlation with the localization of the

epileptic zone. Posterior FLE mainly present a pure elementary motor seizure, and once the epileptogenic zone

involved anteriorly beyond the "60° line", the component of complex motor seizure would be seen. Intermediate FLE, as its

specialty of transboundary, is more likely to show "comprised semiology" of EM and CM. Construction of the "60° line"

with AC-PC coordinate system in the MRI images may play an useful role in semiology analysis in presurgical evaluation of

FLE.

Using stereoelectroencephalography in epilepsy presurgical evaluation (78 cases’ experience from South China)

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Objective: The study is to investigate the value of stereoelectroencephalography (SEEG) application in epilepsy presurgical assessment.

Methods: Profiles of 78 patients from April 2014 to April 2015 were retrospectively analyzed. All the 78 patients diagnosed with intracerebral epilepsy respectively received a noninvasive assessment based on their clinical and imaging profiles, and after SEEG electrodes implantation was designed. Then guided by the Robotic Stereotactic Assistant (ROSA), electrodes were successfully implanted. After SEEG monitoring and the following plan of resection, a final surgery was performed with the guidance of neuronavigation.

Results: Total 222 episodes of video EEG were performed and 25 episodes were excluded. Total 130 patients were evaluated. 28 patients (28/130 = 22%) were operated, 6 patients were waiting and 7 patients refused our suggestion of operation finally. 82% (23/28) had good outcome (Engel Class I-II), 31% (3/28) and 7% (2/28) had Engel Class III and IV respectively. The time from habitual seizure onset to the first specialist assessment and operation was 18.6 years and 22.8 years respectively. The length of work-up (from the time of first video EEG booking to operation) was 34 months. By dividing into 2 groups (group I: year 2005-2010, group II: year 2011-2015), the length of workup increased from 23 months to 42 months in average respectively, partly due to long waiting time for video EEG, 4.9 months and 12.5 months in average respectively. 24% (12/50) versus 76% (38/50) had self-paid investigations (3T MRI, MEG or PET) while 13% (8/63) versus 87% (55/63) of patients attempted ictal SPECT in the group I & group II respectively. However, the number of operations remained similar (13 and 16 respectively, 1 patient was re-operated). 31% (13/42) in group I versus 69% (29/42; 6 waiting, 7 refused) in group II had operation or operation was suggested.

Conclusion: There is a mark delay in referral for specialist assessment despite it is the standard of care in intractable epilepsy. Over the past 11 years, despite increasing number of patients referred to our center, the number of operation remained static, partly due to the rate-limiting factor of waiting time for video EEG and increasing complexity of cases requiring multiple investigation modalities, and partly due to patient’s preference.
POSTER ABSTRACTS

p305
Feasibility of magnetoencephalography and dynamic changes of epileptic discharges in epilepsy patients carrying vagus nerve stimulation

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Purpose: Vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) has been beneficial to patients considered unsuitable candidates for resective surgery. Recent study showed some patients who underwent prior VNS for intractable epilepsy, some of whom with lack of response to VNS underwent subsequent intracranial epilepsy surgery via the further evaluation, i.e., magnetoencephalography (MEG) for epileptogenic localization. This study evaluated (1) the feasibility of MEG in patients carrying VNS and (2) the dynamic changes of epileptic spikes using equivalent current dipole (ECD) and gradient magnetic-field topography (GMFT) developed for visualizing the dynamic change of gradient magnetic fields (Hashizume A et al., 2007) before and after and VNS.

Methods: Seven patients were studied by MEG using the MaxFilter (Elekta-Neuromag) for elimination of magnetic noise during VNS. MEG was performed with 36-channel whole-head type system which included 204 channels of planar gradiometers. We classified distributions of ECD into clusters and scatters as previously reported (Iida K et al., 2005). GMFT evaluated predominant distributions (anterior, A; posterior, P) and then spreading patterns of the hemisphere(s) (unilateral, U; bilateral, B) for pre-and post-VNS MEG spikes.

Results: In all 7 patients, interpretable MEG data were obtained using the MaxFilter. Before VNS, all patients had multiple ECD clusters or scatters in the bilateral hemispheres. MEG after VNS revealed the similar distributions of the ECDs in 6 patients and a single cluster in 1 patient. The number of total MEG spikes decreased without statistical significance (p=0.16) after VNS. GMFT showed the proportion (%) of AB spikes was not markedly changed but that of AU spikes was significantly increased after VNS. The proportions of PB and PU spikes were significantly decreased after VNS.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates the feasibility of MEG in VNS patients. VNS produced dynamic changes in epileptic spikes which were revealed by GMFT analysis.

p306
Surgical outcomes in patients with electrocorticography (ECoG) guided epilepsy surgery-experiences of a tertiary care centre in India

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Purpose: This study aimed to assess the predictive value of acute postoperative seizures (APoS) on the long-term surgical outcome of pharmacoresistant epilepsy caused by focal cortical dysplasia (FCD) and to identify the risk factors of APOS.

Method: The study retrospectively analyzed the data of pharmacoresistant epilepsy patients with histologically proven FCD in two Chinese epilepsy centers from May 2010 to January 2015. Based on the description of staff or family members, APOS was considered habitual if they were similar to the patients’s preoperative seizures; otherwise, it was classified as non-habitual APOS.

Results: One hundred and twenty five patients were included with a mean follow-up of 33.7 months. APOS occurred in 22 patients (17.6%). Of them, 14 patients had habitual APOS. The presence of habitual APOS was independent predictors of seizure recurrence in a multivariable cox proportional hazards regression model (rate ratio [RR] 3.93; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.77-8.72). Incomplete resection and the presence of IEDs on 3-6 months postoperative EEG were independently associated with Habitual APOS.

Conclusion: The occurrence of APOS was associated with seizure recurrence on long-term follow up, but this was confined to patients who had habitual APOS. Additionally, habitual APOS were independently associated with incomplete resection and the presence of IEDs on 3-6 months postoperative EEG. These findings provided somewhat helpful information for counseling patients with FCD who suffer from APOS after surgery.

p308
Surgical treatment of drug-resistant epilepsy

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Purpose: To analyse outcomes after epilepsy surgery in patients with MRI positive and MRI-negative forms.

Materials and methods: Prospective analysis of 34 (23 women and 11 men) patients with medically intractable epilepsy, who had undergone resective surgery at the Scientific Research Institute of Emergency Medicine of N. V. Sklifosovsky (Moscow, Russia) between 01.01.2014 and 01.09.2015. The average age at surgery was 31,08±8,53 years. The average duration of disease -19,5±12,6 years. Twenty two (65%) patients didn’t know about possibility of surgical treatment. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) did not reveal any lesion in 16 patients (47%). Patients were followed up at 3, 6, 12 months after surgery. Surgical outcome (Engel’s classification), complication rate, MRI results, pathohistology results were analyzed.

Results: 13 (82%, n=16) MRI - negative patients evaluated 6 months after surgery; seizure free became 9 (60%) patients: 4 patients (31%) Engel 1a, 5 patients (38%) - Engel 1b. One patient had Engel 2a, 2 patients (15%) - Engel 2b. The unsatisfactory result of treatment was noted at one patient - outcome 4a class. In MRI-positive group (13 patients (72% of n=18) ) after 6 months 12 (92%) patients became seizure free pathologies are estimated outcomes at, outcomes of the I class are noted at 12 patients (92%) and Engel 2d outcome was observed at one patient. Twelve months after surgery 14 (11%) patients were evaluated. Eight patients (57%) became seizure free; one patient (8%) had Engel 2a outcome, 3 (21%) patients - Engel 2b, and one patient - Engel 2d. The unsatisfactory result of treatment was noted at 2 (14%) patients - outcome Engel 4a.

Conclusion: The provided results confirm efficiency and safety of surgical treatment drug-resistant epilepsy. 92% MRI positive patients and 69% of MRI negative patients become seizure free after the surgical treatment.

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The surgical treatment of hemispheric epilepsy

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Purpose: To study modified hemispherectomy in treatment intractable epilepsy caused by lateral lesion of hemisphere.

Method: 95 cases treated by hemispherectomy were retrospectively summarized in our ward from Sep.2006 to Mar.2015. The epileptogenic hemispheres were determined by analysing these patients’ clinical feature, neuroimaging and scalp
Poster Abstracts

POster abstracts

Epileptic cortex resection for nonlesional periventricular epilepsy

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Purpose: The objective of this study was to assess seizure outcomes and deficits in nonlesional periventricular epilepsy patients undergoing resective surgery.

Method: All 26 nonlesional periventricular epilepsy patients who underwent cortical resection from October 2006 to October 2014 at the Comprehensive Epilepsy Centre of Beijing Xuanwu Hospital were included in the study. The locations of functional cortical areas were mapped by electric cortical stimulation, and ictal onset zones were localized by chronic intracranial EEG recordings. Seizure outcome was determined using the modified classification of Engel and colleagues. Motor and sensory deficits were monitored.

Results: At the first year follow-up, in all 26 patients (no missed), 6 in Engel class I, 7 in class II, 9 in class III, and 4 were in class IV. At the third year follow-up, 21 patients were performed operation, one case missed. 20 patients information were collected. 9 in Engel class I, 3 were in class II, 5 were in class III, and 3 were in class IV. At the fifth year follow-up, 15 patients were performed operation and 2 cases missed. 4 in Engel class I, 3 in class II, 4 in class III, and 2 in class IV. Three patients suffered with transient motor function deficits. Five patients suffered with persistent mild postoperative deficits.

Conclusion: Presurgical evaluation using invasive recordings and functional brain mapping, accurate epileptic cortex resection in patients with nonlesional periventricular epilepsy may be a good option.

Shifting of semiology from frontal to temporal lobe in multi-focal focolar cortical dysplasia

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Purpose: To review the shifting semiology from frontal lobe to temporal lobe in a patient with multi-focal cortical dysplasia.

Method: A refractory epilepsy patient with suspected frontal lobectomies failed due to the development of temporal lobe semiology subsequent investigations and surgical intervention were performed.

Results: Invasive EEG monitoring showed no epileptogenic focus in mesial frontal lobe. Instead, visual field disturbance and right hemiparesis was noted. fMRI was performed and the involved cortex revealed mild cortical dysplasia/microdysgenesis. Engel IIG surgery failed due to left motor function was not preserved. Engel IIIE surgery was performed. No postoperative deficit was noted. 2 years follow-up showed further improvement of right hemiparesis.

Conclusion: Evolving semiology can be observed in patients with multi-focal cortical dysplasia. Early surgical intervention may be required in patients with multi-focal semiology.

Surgical outcomes of tuberous sclerosis complex intractable epilepsy patients with different disease courses: A comparative and correlative analysis

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Purpose: To compare the surgical outcomes of tuberous sclerosis complex intractable epilepsy patients with different disease courses and to investigate the relationship between surgical outcome and disease course.

Method: To compare the surgical outcomes of tuberous sclerosis complex intractable epilepsy patients with different disease courses and to investigate the relationship between surgical outcome and disease course. A retrospective analysis was performed on 61 patients with tuberous sclerosis complex intractable epilepsy who received surgical treatment in the Department of Functional Neurosurgery. Xuan Wu hospital, Capital Medical University from January 2008 to December 2014. The surgical outcomes of patients with different disease courses were evaluated based on Engel's classification, and the relationship between disease course and surgical outcome was analyzed.

Results: After operation, the early surgical treatment group had a significantly higher seizure-free rate than the middle surgical treatment group and late surgical treatment group (66.66% vs 40.48% vs 0.0%). The course of disease was negatively correlated with surgical outcome (r = -0.213, P = 0.002); the longer the duration of disease, the worse the surgical outcome.

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Poster Abstracts

Seizure outcome in malformations of cortical development: medical versus surgical management

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Purpose: Malformations of cortical development(MCD) encompasses heterogeneous entities which are major causes of drug refractory epilepsies among both pediatric and adult population. In this study, we reviewed clinical, neurophysiological, imaging, electrophysiological, pathological and seizure outcome of a large cohort of patients with MCDs who underwent presurgical evaluation through our comprehensive epilepsy care program. To determine factors predicting seizure outcome following resective surgery in MCD and to analyse various factors which caused surgical deferral in these patients.

Method: Consecutive patients with MCD who presented for presurgical evaluation were selected. MCD was diagnosed depending on characteristic MRI findings and confirmation by histopathology. We analyzed clinical characteristics, presurgical MRI findings, electrophysiological features, electrocorticographic, pathological features and seizure outcome, at last follow-up/ at end of two years, comparing the seizure free and seizure recurrence groups.

Results: 148 patients with MCD were identified, 69(46%) underwent resective surgery. Multifocal epileptogenicity(44%), proximal and distal seizures(opting out) 23% were the reasons for deferral, 28(33.3%) had a relapse of seizures postoperatively. Univariate analysis showed completeness of resection (p=0.02) and abnormal post-operative EEG (p=0.01) influenced seizure outcome. On multivariate logistic regression, independent predictors of seizure freedom were shorter duration of epilepsy (OR 1.19, 95% CI 1.02-1.39, p=0.02), completeness of resection (OR 8.2; 95% CI 4.3-16.96, p<0.001), and absence of spikes in 1year post-operative EEG (OR 4.2; 95% CI 2.52-16.6; p<0.002).

Conclusion: Complete resection, abnormal EEG at the seventh day of surgery and short duration of epilepsy were identified as significant predictors of seizure outcome.

Describe early result of corpus callostomy for the treatment of the children with intractable epilepsy in Hanoi, Vietnam

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Purpose: Describe early result of corpus callostomy for the treatment of the children with intractable epilepsy in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Method: 10 children under 16 years old of age with intractable epilepsy are operated corpus callostomy in the neurosurgical center - Viet Duc Hospital (6/2015-12/2015).

Results: Common - age 2.5 - 14 year of life, during time of AED 4.8 years, medium changes of AED are 8 times, but the patients still have 3.8 seizures/day, and the majority of patients were delayed seriously development with DQ < 20 (8/10 patients). The callostomy is indicated for tonic-clonic convulsion(4/10 patients), drop-attack (5/10 patients), Lennox-Gastaut syndrome(3/10 patients).

Conclusion: Corpus callostomy is a useful paliative procedure for the treatment of patients with intractable epilepsy in the children who are not candidates for removal of epileptic tissue.
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### Conclusion:
If the epileptogenic focus can be located, early surgical intervention may be more beneficial for controlling tuberous sclerosis complex intractable epilepsy and improving patient’s quality of life.

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**Outcome of epilepsy surgery for drug-resistant epilepsy in Thailand, a single center experience**

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**Purpose:** To study seizure outcome after epilepsy surgery and examine predictors of seizure recurrence in adults with drug-resistant epilepsy.

**Method:** We reviewed all patients who underwent surgery for drug-resistant epilepsy at Prasat neurological institute between November 2010 and November 2014. All patients had at least 6 months follow up post-operatively. Seizure outcome status was evaluated every 6 months using Engel classification. Variables related to seizure outcome were retrieved from patient records. Data was analyzed using survival analysis, Kaplan-Meier method and Cox proportional hazards model.

**Results:**
One hundred and three adults patients were studied, mean postoperative follow up was 22 months (range 6-41).
- Eighty-three patients had temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE). Overall estimated mean seizure free time was 31.1 ± 1.7 months (TLE: 32.5 ± 1.8 months VS non-TLE: 21.2 ± 3.3 months, p=0.09).
- Seizure freedom rates at 1 and 2 years follow up were 80.5% and 74.9% for people with TLE, vs 61.9% at 1 and 2 years for those with extra-TLE. Having ≥2 ictal onsets (HR: 2.83, p=0.03), presence of multiple lesions on MRI (HR: 3.35, p=0.04), and undergoing multilobar resection (HR: 3.46, p=0.02) were predictors of seizure recurrence in univariate analysis.
- Only several ictal onsets (HR: 7.2, p=0.02, 95%CI 1.38-37.28) and multilobar resection (HR: 13.5, p=0.045, 95%CI 1.05-173.1) had significant effect on seizure recurrence in multivariate analysis. Postoperative neurological complications included visual field defect, impaired short-term memory, and word finding difficulty, persisted more than 6 months occurred 9.7%, while those recovered within 6 months occurred 10.6%. There was no death.

**Conclusion:** Favorable seizure outcomes after epilepsy surgery were attained in patients with drug resistant epilepsy, both TLE and non-TLE. People with several ictal onset zones and/or multilobar resections did less well after surgery.

### Neuropsychological changes in temporal lobe epilepsy patients before and after surgery

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**Purpose:** Promote knowledge of neuropsychological changes after temporal lobe epilepsy surgery.

**Method:** We reviewed all literature about the influence of temporal lobe epilepsy from three aspects. First is the neuropsychological influence, second is the surgical methods, last is the changes in neuropsychological changes after surgery.

**Results:**
Neuropsychological function after the surgery closely related to the age of onset, preoperative neuropsychological scores, the dominant hemisphere, the seizure frequency and so on.

**Conclusion:** There are different reports about the neuropsychological effects of temporal lobe epilepsy surgery. Therefore, in order to predict the risk of surgery, individualized neuropsychological assessment is needed.

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**Long-term outcomes and experiences of epilepsy surgery in our hospital**

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**Purpose:** Epilepsy surgery is now making progress. New devices such as a cranially implanted responsive neurostimulator (RNS System) or a new type of VNS System responding ictal tachycardia (Aspire SR) have been created and used in clinical practices. However, it is still important to review long-term outcomes of old and established procedures like anteromedial temporal lobectomy, callosotomy, etc.

**Method:** Long-term outcomes more than 5 years after surgery in our hospital were reviewed. Patients who underwent epilepsy surgery before the end of 2010 were retrospectively evaluated especially in terms of seizure freedom.

**Results:**
All 78 cases were divided into 61 cases of symptomatic localization-related epilepsy (SLE) and 17 cases of symptomatic generalized epilepsy (SGE) such as Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. There were 26 cases (33%) of mesial temporal lobe epilepsy (MTLE), 11 cases (14%) of frontal lobe epilepsy, and 19 cases (24%) of multi-lobe epilepsy in SLE. Intracranial procedures were performed in 71 cases and VNS implantations were done in 7 cases. Fifty-one cases out of 71 (72%) underwent implantation of intracranial electrodes and were well evaluated during invasive monitoring. Forty-three cases out of all 78 (55%) obtained seizure freedom. Patients with SLE demonstrated 67% of seizure freedom. Patients with MTLE particularly showed excellent results and 24 cases out of 26 (92%) became free from seizures. However, only 12% of patients with SGE obtained seizure freedom.

**Conclusion:**
There were long-term outcomes demonstrated that patients with SLE got much better results as compared to those of SGE treated basically by palliative procedures like callosotomy or VNS. In recent years, the ratios of pediatric patients who undergo intracranial epilepsy surgery and/or VNS implantation have been increasing. We probably need to provide patients in younger age with surgical procedures and choose more opportunities of combination therapy using newer devices in the very near future.

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**Outcomes of palliative treatment options for medically refractory epilepsy in children - corpus callosotomy vs vagus nerve stimulation**

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**Purpose:** Vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) therapy has become gradually popular as a palliative treatment option for intractable epilepsy in Japan. Corpus callosotomy (CC) is palliative as an intracranial epilepsy surgery. However, we do not have much information whether VNS or CC is better for each patient. The object of this study was to assess the efficacy of VNS and CC in seizure reduction for pediatric patients who underwent these procedures aged 10 years old and younger.

**Methods:** Twenty-three patients who underwent VNS implantation from February 2011 through February 2015 were retrospectively reviewed. Outcomes of VNS was evaluated using the McHugh (MH) Outcome Classification. In the same way, 11 patients who underwent CC from August 2011 through March 2015 were reviewed.

**Results:**
- In the group of VNS, more than 80% reduction in seizure frequency (MH Class 1) was obtained in 8 patients (38%), and a 50-79% seizure reduction (MH Class 2) in 6 patients (29%). Four out of 9 patients (44%) with VNS followed up for more than 2 years achieved MH Class 1, although 4 out of 12 patients (33%) less than 2 years after the implantation showed MH Class 1. In the group of CC, a more than 50% reduction was achieved in 5 patients (45%). Especially in epileptic falls, 4 out of 5 patient (80%) who underwent CC obtained seizure freedom. Improvement in their behavior was also seen in 6 patients (55%) several months after CC.

**Conclusions:** VNS and CC were effective treatment options as palliation for pediatric patients with intractable epilepsy. Although CC is an invasive procedure, CC has potentials in obtlerating epileptic falls and improvement of mental development. On the other hand, VNS is less invasive and can be effective in some patients, although VNS needs time and increased output to see its efficacy.

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A new wireless accelerometer device for motor epilepsy detection

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**Purpose:** Epilepsy is a serious neurological condition, the incidence rate of epilepsy in rural areas is higher than that in urban. For the slow development of economy and far away from urban, epilepsy patients in rural areas always can receive the relatively expensive long term video-EEG monitory. So, the convenient and small epilepsy monitory device is necessary to be invented and can be widely used in developing country. The objective of this study was to quantitatively analyze the movement trajectories of temporal lobe seizure and psychogenic nonepileptic seizure.

**Method:** From these movement trajectories from patients, amplitude, frequency, proximal/distal limb amplitude ratios, and shoulder/abdominal movement ratios measurements were calculated. One-way ANOVA were used to analyse all the data from different patients.

**Result:** All the data we got revealed statistically significant differences in average amplitude, as well as proximal/distal limb amplitude ratios, in SMA seizures when compared with those of temporal lobe seizures and psychogenic nonepileptic seizures. This study proved the feasibility of quantitative analysis of SMA seizures and suggested that it should be further evaluated for its capability to distinguish different seizure semiology for the diagnosis of epilepsy.

**Conclusion:** Although we did not find the right way to predict seizure before the seizure happen, we developed the wireless device to tell someone have seizure in the first time. This translation medical product is also very important to decrease the death rate of epilepsy and ease the financial burden.
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PSTOR ABSTRACTS

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c-Fos immunoreactivity in the rat brain induced by vagus nerve stimulation
KATAGIRI M.1, IIDA K.2, ISHIIK K.1, HARADA K.1, KAGAWA K.1, HASHIZUME A.1,2, HANAYA R.1, ARITA K.1, KURISU K.1
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Purpose: Vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) is widely used as a palliative surgical therapy for patients with intractable epilepsy, although its working mechanism is not well understood.

Method: In this study, the left vagus nerve was stimulated for 2 h (one burst of 20 Hz with 250-msec pulse-width of 2.0-mA output current for 30 sec every 5 min) in 8 conscious rats, while 8 other rats served as controls. We then quantified c-Fos expression in brain sections to determine neuronal activation to identify potential site in rat brains where VNS may produce clinical effects. Data from the cell counts were analyzed by the Mann-Whitney U-test for each region of brain in all groups.

Results: The results (VNS vs controls) showed that while VNS significantly increased c-Fos staining bilaterally in the nucleus of solitary tract (NTS: 21.05±17.7 vs 3.79±3.61), paraventricular thalamic nucleus (PVP: 7.7±5.03 vs 3.04±4.07), central (LSV: 4.29±2.61 vs 0.79±1.71), only a tendency of greater c-Fos expression in the locus caeruleus (ZC: 3.6±5.78 ± 1.28±12.06, bed nucleus of stria terminals (BST: 0.99±3.31 vs 0.06±1.12), and the lateral septal nucleus (LSV4: 2.92±6.1 vs 0.79±1.71), only a tendency of greater c-Fos expression in the locus caeruleus (LC: P=0.054) was noted.

Conclusion: The NTS is the nucleus of vagus nerve input. The LC and CM belong to the ascending arousal system. The PVP and CM are involved in generalized arousal. The BST and the LSV are connected to the limbic system. These arousal and limbic systems may collectively play an important role in the VNS mechanism of suppressing intractable epilepsy.

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Myocardial and molecular alterations following kainate-induced status epilepticus in rats
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Purpose: Status epilepticus (SE) is associated with altered myocardial potassium channels and cardiac electrical properties, suggesting that SE may promote arrhythmogenic remodeling. Here we sought to examine additional myocardial electrical and molecular alterations that may contribute to arrhythmogenesis in an experimental SE model.

Method: We obtained EKG measurements in rats at two weeks following kainate-induced SE. Protein levels of myocardial potassium channels (Kv4.2, HCN2), and phosphorylation levels of ERK, PKA, and CaMKII were determined using western blotting. We investigated whether SE was associated with β-adrenergic receptor activation and altered Ca2+ homeostasis by determining levels of select proteins involved in these processes using western blotting. Data were analyzed using Student t-test.

Results: Compared with the sham group, SE animals exhibited higher heart rates (303±38 bpm vs. 335±47 bpm, n=28-29/group, P<0.01), longer QTc intervals (239±34 ms vs. 252±39 ms, n=28-29/group, P<0.001), and higher beat-to-beat QTc variability (11.5±8.7 vs. 16.9±2.1 ms, n=28-29/group, P<0.05). The mycardium of SE rats had lower Kv4.2 (100.0±19.9% vs. 70.89±7.0%, n=6/group, P<0.01) and HCN2 (100.0±6.8% vs. 48.89±11.8%, n=6/group, P<0.01) proteins; and higher levels of phosphorylated ERK (100.0±21.7% vs. 202.1±25.8%, n=4-5/group, P<0.001), PKA (100.0±8.1% vs. 435.1±14.3, n=4-5/group, P<0.01), and CaMKII (100.0±13.9% vs. 735.4±16.2%, n=9/group, P<0.01). Additionally, SE rats had decreased β1-adrenergic receptors (100.0±7.8% vs. 80.7±5.8%, n=5-7/group, P<0.01) and N2Ca2+ excchanger-1 (100.0±16.5% vs. 64.5±12.6%, n=8/group, P<0.01), along with increased gap junction protein connexin 43 (100.0±19.3% vs. 134.5±16.7%, n=5-7/group, P<0.001) and endoplasmic reticulum Ca2+-binding protein calreticulin 43 (100.0±14.6% vs. 199.1±78.9%, n=8/group, P<0.01).

Conclusion: SE triggers an array of early molecular alterations in the myocardium that include adrenergic receptors, gap junction proteins, ion channels, and signaling cascades. These changes, coupled with EKG abnormalities in the SE rats suggest that the observed molecular alterations may underlie SE-induced arrhythmogenesis.

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Zebrafish model of refractory epilepsy induced by kainic acid through an epileptogenesis process
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Purpose: Epilepsy is a complex neurological disorder with unknown mechanism and etiology. Current anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) can only reduce the seizure symptoms of non-refractory patients. Most patients return to epileptic state after stopping AEDs. Therefore, animal models for refractory epilepsy and epileptogenesis that enable high throughput screening of new AEDs and anti-epileptogenesis agents are crucial. Considering the advantages of zebrafish, we have developed a zebrafish model of refractory epilepsy through an epileptogenesis process by kainic acid (KA).

Method: Kainic acid was injected into the bloodstream of 3 days post fertilization (dpf) larvae. The larvae then followed up for their general toxicity, seizure behaviors, local field potential (LFP) and histological assessment from 3dpf till 7dpf. Two AEDs validation schemes were employed: 1. AEDs applied at 5dpf-6dpf and 2. AEDs applied at 3dpf (2 hours after injection)-6dpf. LFP recordings were quantified using the power spectral density from MatLab.

Results: We found that injection of KA induced a persistent seizure- and automatism-like behaviors in zebrafish larvae from 4dpf till 7dpf, which were confirmed by local field potential (LFP) recordings. In AEDs scheme 1, the zebrafish model was refractory to all tested AEDs. In contrast, from 3dpf to 4dpf when seizures did not occur, we found that KA-injected zebrafish brain underwent apoptosis and was changing structures. Some AEDs administered to larvae in AEDs scheme 2 could rescue the seizure phenotypes in LFP recordings. The anti-epileptogenesis profile of these AEDs were similar to that of rodent kainic acid and pilocarpine model of temporal lobe epilepsy.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that this KA-induced seizure in zebrafish larval could serve as an in vivo model for anti-refractory epileptic seizure, anti-epileptogenesis drug screening as well as a platform for mechanistic study of epileptogenesis process.

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Focal rapid cooling can control non-human primate cortical epilepsy: A pilot study
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Purpose: Explore the threshold temperature of cooling in terminating non-human primate cortical epilepsy and the mechanism of terminating seizures by cooling.

Method: To establish adult non-human primate cortical epilepsy model, we injected 30 µL of 4-AP (25 mM) into the area controlling hands moving in premotor cortex of a cynomolgus macaque. Using Pelletier thermo-electric cooling system, we cooled the temperature of cortex to 20°C, 18°C, and 16°C, respectively. Taking the duration of seizures before cooling as control group, we compared the durations of seizures at different temperatures and finally confirmed the threshold temperature of terminating non-human primate cortical epilepsy. During the process of cooling, we used FAST16mkIII system to test the change of glutamate concentration in real time in the sake of exploring the mechanism of terminating seizures by cooling.

Results: When two minutes after the injection of 4-AP, the electroencephalogram of the monkey appeared focal repetitive seizures. The average duration of each seizure was 81.7±14.2 s and the one of interictal period was 66.9±32.9 s. The intermittent seizure lasted for 3 h. We applied cooling for 60 s at each time. Before cooling, the temperature of cortex was 33°C. When cooling it to 20°C, 18°C and 16°C, respectively, the duration of seizures at 16°C significantly shortened [50.5±4.94s, P<0.01] and the concentration of glutamate decreased from 153.4 µM to 121.9 µM.

Conclusion: At threshold temperature (16°C), focal rapid cooling can terminate non-human primate cortical epilepsy successfully. Maybe the reduction of glutamate concentration which can lower the excitement of epileptogenetic tissues is one of the mechanisms of terminating seizures by cooling.

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KetoCal: quick and easy preparation helps reduce the burden of preparing 3 KD therapy meals a day
KetoCal: makes a real difference to lives on KD therapy

Nutrition Information

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