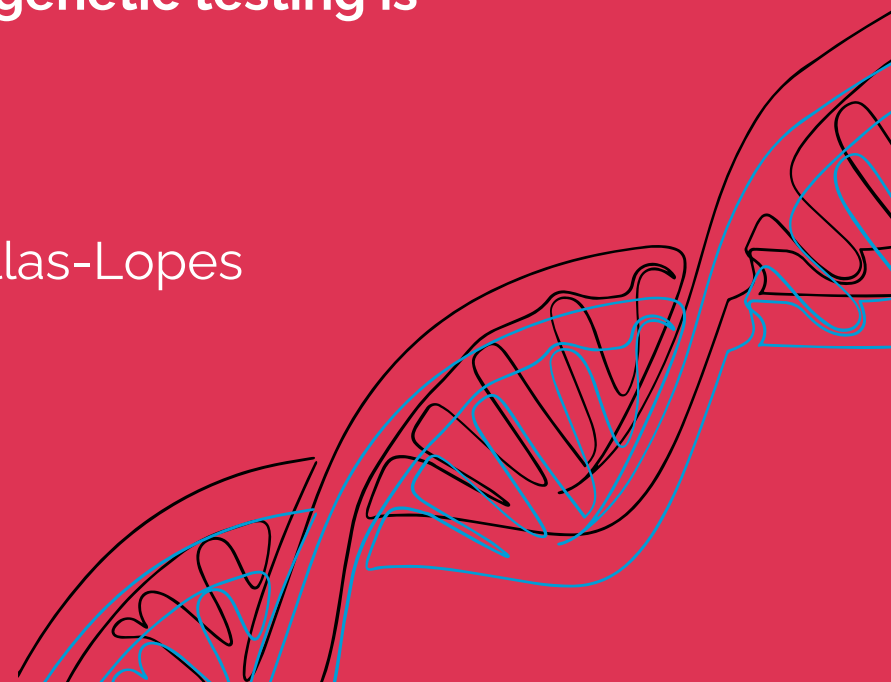


YES-ILAE Graphical summary

Current practice in diagnostic genetic testing of the epilepsies

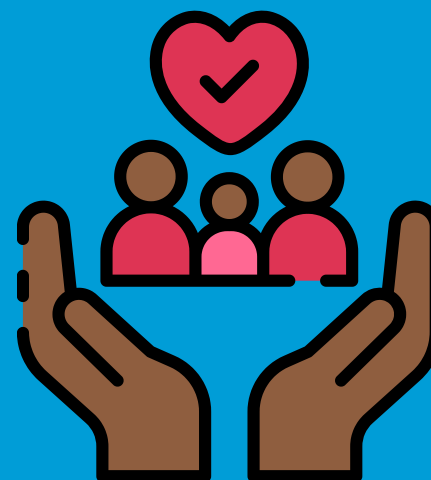
An update by the ILAE Genetics Commission on clinical genetic testing practice, including current techniques, indications, yield of genetic testing, recommendations for pre- and post-test counseling, and follow-up after genetic testing is completed.

Designed by Matheus Gallas-Lopes



Genetic testing aims

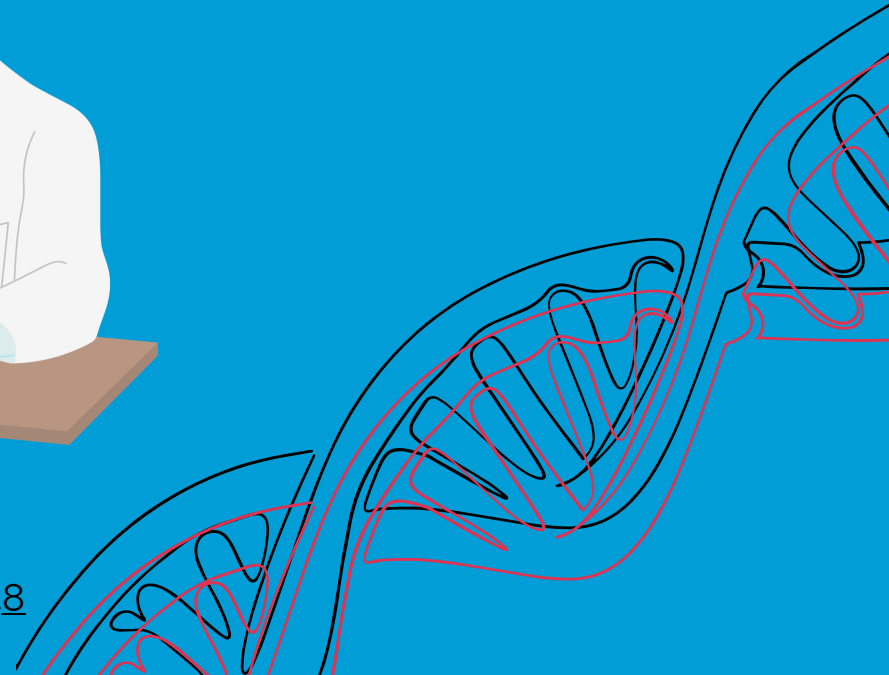
- Uncovering specific genetic causes
- Guiding precision treatments
- Understanding the condition's origin, reducing uncertainty and psychological strain;
- Improving long-term care planning by prognostication and explaining potential comorbidities.



Current practice in diagnostic genetic testing of the epilepsies

Pre-test considerations

- ✓ Discuss reasons for testing
- ✓ Explain potential outcomes; including social and psychological implications of results (e.g., family dynamics, health insurance);
- ✓ Thorough phenotyping of the patient to guide test selection
- ✓ Informed consent



Current practice in diagnostic genetic testing of the epilepsies

Which genetic test is indicated first?

Exome sequencing

Analyzes all coding regions of the genome

Genome Sequencing

Analyzes entire genome (coding & non coding regions)

Gene Panels

Targets a curated set of known genes. limited than ES or GS, cost-effective recommended if ES/GS are unavailable

Chromosomal Microarrays

Detects larger structural changes, such as duplications or deletions

these are the Next-generation sequencing methods.

Preferred for diagnostic testing as a First-line approach



Current practice in diagnostic genetic testing of the epilepsies

Diagnostic yield in epilepsy:

Genome Sequencing (GS):
up tp 48%

Exome Sequencing (ES):
up tp 45%

Epilepsy gene panels:
up tp 25%

Chromosome analysis:
very low

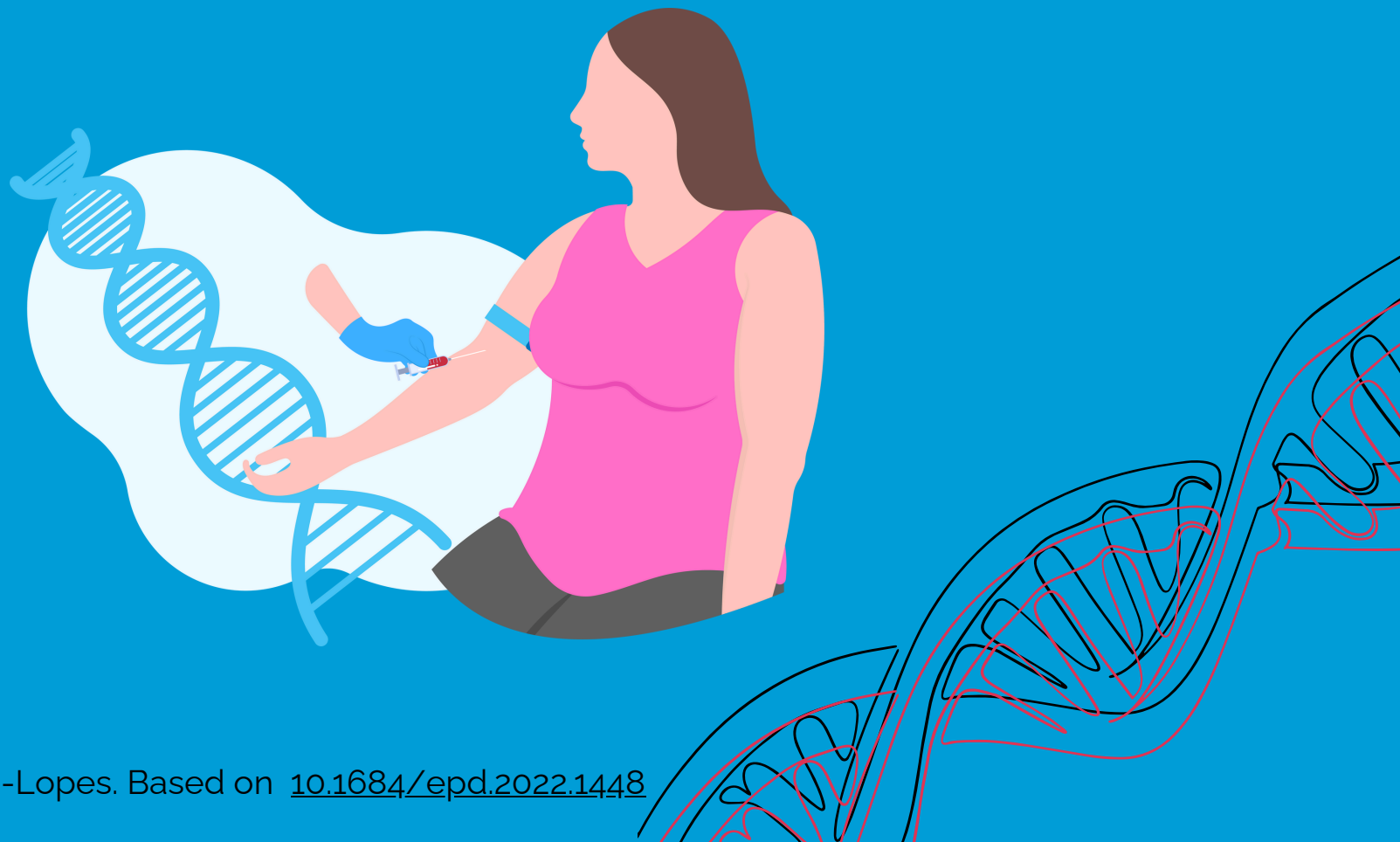
Sanger sequencing:
very low

Chromosomal microarray:
5 - 15%

Current practice in diagnostic genetic testing of the epilepsies

Post-test considerations:

1. If a causative genetic variant is found, offer genetic counseling to explain the diagnosis and discuss therapeutic implications;
2. For uncertain results, further deep phenotyping or family testing may be needed;
3. Even 'negative' results should be revisited periodically as new genes are discovered.



Current practice in diagnostic genetic testing of the epilepsies

Limitations of genetic testing:

Results may be inconclusive, especially for variants of uncertain significance (VUS).



Testing access can vary by region, affecting availability. Interpretation of results is complex, requiring expertise in genetics.

Results may not lead to immediate treatment changes in all cases.

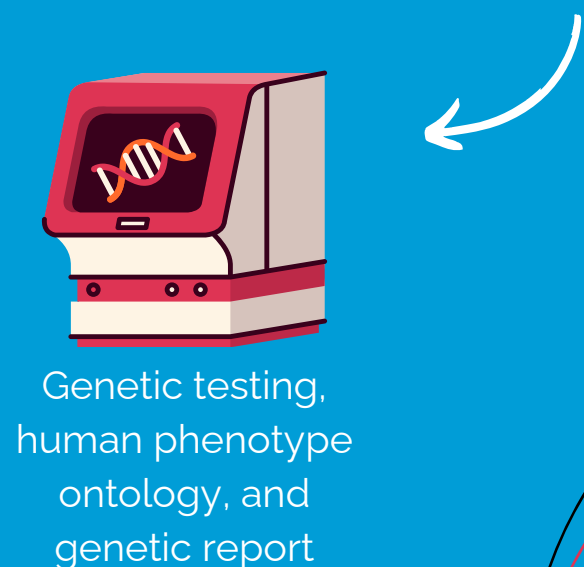
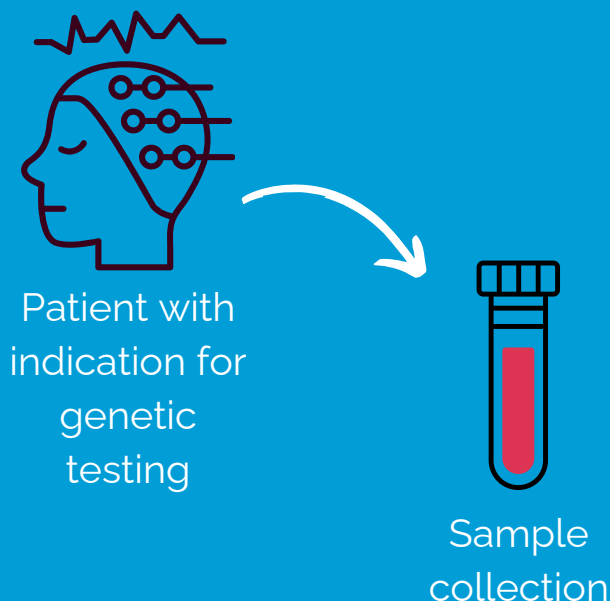


Current practice in diagnostic genetic testing of the epilepsies

Summary:

- Genetic testing, as well as genetic counseling before and after testing should be performed by appropriately qualified and trained professionals;
- In most cases, next-generation sequencing is currently recommended as first-line testing;
- Periodical genetic re-evaluation should be undertaken for individuals with suspected genetic epilepsy without a molecular genetic diagnosis.

Workflow of genetic testing:



Re-evaluation on re-visit of patient, genetic counselling recurrence risk and prognosis, and precision therapy