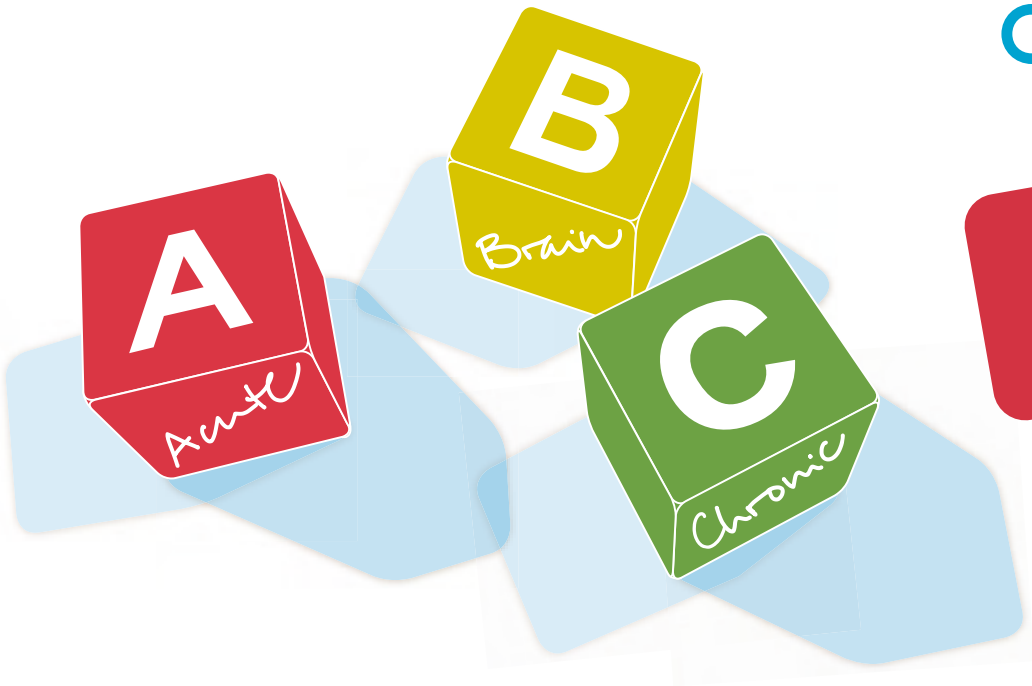
EPNS 2025

16th European Paediatric Neurology Society Congress

EPNS 2025 munich

8 - 12 July 2025 Germany



Abstract Book

A · Acute
B · Brain – Science & Health
C · Chronic

Building our alphabet

ABSTRACTS

Topic: Epilepsy: Diagnosis and Investigations

EPNS25_964 - The Applicability of the ILAE 2022 Childhood Epileptic Syndrome Classification Diagnostic Criteria: A Retrospective Study of 1000 Children Diagnosed with Epilepsy

Elif Nalan Taş[1], Huriye Çetin[1], Zeynep Ozturk[1], Esra Serdaroglu[1], Tuğba Hırfanoğlu[1], Ercan Demir[1], Ebru Arhan[1]
[1]Gazi University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Child Neurology, Ankara, Türkiye

Objectives: In 2022, the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) reviewed epileptic syndromes and published new nomenclature and diagnostic criteria. Data on the practical use of the new classification and nomenclature of childhood epileptic syndromes, as well as the changes it has caused, are insufficient. Our aim was to identify the epileptic syndrome spectrum and specific epileptic syndromes observed in our population using the ILAE 2022 epileptic syndrome classification.

Methods: The medical records of all children diagnosed with epilepsy at the Gazi University Pediatric Neurology Clinic, a tertiary-level University Hospital, between 2019 and 2024 were retrospectively reviewed for age at seizure onset, seizure type, comorbidities, electroencephalography (EEG), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and genetic testing results. Epileptic syndrome classification according to the ILAE 2022 criteria was performed for all patients and compared with the previous syndrome diagnosis based on medical records.

Results: Data obtained from 1000 children with epilepsy (66% male) were analyzed, and epileptic syndrome classification based on the ILAE 2022 diagnostic criteria was possible in 43% of cases. According to the ILAE 2022 classification, 270 children (27%) had only a change in the nomenclature of their epileptic syndrome. 163 children (16%) who could not be classified with previous classifications were classified using the ILAE 2022 criteria. 281 children (28%) who had been classified with previous systems could not be classified with the ILAE 2022 criteria. 245 children (24%) were categorized into a new category for epileptic syndrome. No change in classification was made for 41 children (4.1%).

Conclusions: The ILAE 2022 diagnostic criteria resulted in a change of diagnosis in 67% of children with epilepsy. The ILAE 2022 criteria will enable standardization in the classification of childhood epileptic syndromes.