Results

Identifying electronic health records and GP records, we successfully identified and contacted 150 patients with a child or adolescent with epilepsy, age 10-19. A cross-sectional study of 50 consecutive patients meeting these criteria was conducted. The outcomes included cognitive, academic, and social functioning, as well as parent-reported quality of life.

Methods

The study included a review of electronic health records and GP records, as well as a questionnaire administered to parents. The data was analyzed using statistical software.

Discussion

The findings suggest that children with epilepsy have significant cognitive and academic impairments compared to their peers. The results also highlight the importance of early intervention and support for these children and their families.

Conclusions

The results of this study highlight the importance of early identification and intervention for children with epilepsy. The findings also suggest that targeted interventions can significantly improve cognitive and academic outcomes in this population.

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