

West syndrome is a specific, age dependent electroclinical syndrome and one of the most common and well described form of epileptic encephalopathy. In this study, we describe outcome regarding epilepsy and adaptive behavior in patients with WS treated in our clinic.

Patients with WS treated in our clinic from 2000 -2018 were followed up regularly for at least 2 years. For this study, their adaptive behavior was measured using Vineland-II Adaptive Behavior Scales. Adaptive behavior (AB) refers to the skills needed by individuals to function and be self-sufficient within their everyday environments. Vineland-II assesses adaptive behavior in four domains: communication, daily living skills, socialization and motor skills, each divided in more subdomains. It provides standardized scores in every domain and is applicable from birth throughout life.

A total of 64 patients were enrolled in this study, 38 males (59%) and 26 females (41%). Symptomatic WS had 46 patients (72%) and 18 patients (28%) had cryptogenic WS. One patient with symptomatic WS died during follow up.

Regardless of response to initial treatment and resolution of infantile spasm, 20 patients (31%) developed different kind of seizures during follow up and are still taking antiepileptic therapy, 17 of symptomatic (37%) and 3 of cryptogenic WS (16%).

Among all patients, 4 (6%) have no deficit in adaptive behavior in all measured domains and subdomains while 40% of patients have severe or profound deficit. Significant differences were found between symptomatic and cryptogenic form of WS. In cryptogenic WS, most of the patients have moderately low AB, 66% of them, 17% have AB and 17% have low AB. In symptomatic WS moderately low AB were measured in 37% of patients, low AB in 62% and only 4% had adequate AB. Low AB was also in negative correlation with seizure freedom.

Analyzing each domain and subdomain of adaptive behavior, the lowest scores in almost every patient (patients with adequate AB were excluded) were measured in communication domain, more specific, in expressive speech and in subdomain of community daily living skills.

In this study we confirmed that the most important prognostic factor for outcome of epilepsy and psychomotor development in WS is underlying etiology of the syndrome. Despite the etiology, the great majority (94%) of the patients with WS need some kind of help in everyday functioning throughout lifetime.

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ELECTRICAL STATUS EPILEPTICUS IN SLEEP (ESES): CLINICAL AND EEG CHARACTERISTICS AND RESPONSE TO TREATMENTS

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Electrical status epilepticus in sleep (ESES) is defined as an age related, self-limited epileptic encephalopathy. It is characterized by heterogeneous clinical manifestations and a specific electroencephalographic (EEG) pattern of continuous spikes and waves during slow sleep (CSWS)

Objective The aim of this study was to describe the electroclinical spectrum in children with electrical status epilepticus in sleep (ESES), and assessment of treatment pattern.

Methods Clinical data of 16 patients with ESES/CSWS syndrome who were treated and followed at least two years were analyzed. Inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) Determination of the ESES pattern on the EEG and a (2) follow-up period of two to four years. All patients underwent a clinical evaluation including history, physical and neurological examinations, sleep and awake EEGs, and brain MRI. Patients with an underlying etiology were classified as symptomatic while others were classified as idiopathic.

Records of EEGs of patients were reevaluated to determine two aspects of ESES: (1) The spike-wave index (SWI) on the NREM sleep EEG and (2) the area of maximum amplitude of continuous epileptic activity. The SWI on the NREM sleep EEG during the ESES period was visually calculated. The ranges of the SWI considered were as follows: N85– 100% (typical ESES) and 50–85% (atypical ESES). We also defined the ESES pattern as anterior if the maximum amplitude of spike-waves was in the frontal, frontocentral, or frontotemporal areas and as posterior if the maximum amplitude of spike-waves was in the posterior temporal, temporo-occipital, or occipital areas on the EEG.

Results Complete data were available in 16 children. Age at ESES diagnosis ranged from 36 to 84 months. Antiepileptic drugs were used as first treatment for ESES in 16/16 (100%). Electrical status epilepticus in sleep initially resolved in 87%, but 56% had subsequent relapse. At last follow-up, ESES resolved in 56%. And those children was seizures free.

Conclusion We found high failure rate of first line AEDs in preventing ESES, and high relapse rate. There are no standardizations of management of ESES. We were managed by our experiences, relevant medical records and clinical trials.

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POSTNEONATAL CEREBRAL PALSY – TIMING AND ORIGIN

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Cerebral palsy (CP) is most common severe neurodevelopmental disorder, affecting 2-3/1000 live borns. Postneonatal cerebral palsy is a rare and distinct form of CP in which damage to immature brain occurs after the newborn period until the age of 24 months. Surveillance of Cerebral Palsy in Europe (SCPE) is European project encompassing 26 currently active centers from 21 European countries. Common database of children with CP is one of the main assets, providing better insight even in the rare CP types.

Croatian SCPE register is enrolled since 2012 as „C28 RCP-HR Register of cerebral palsy of Croatia”, and is affiliated to Children's Hospital Zagreb. Object of this study is to address children with postneonatal origin of CP in our National Register and the main causes of this rare CP.

This population-based study included 502 children from C28 RCP-HR born 2003-2009, living at the area of Register at point of registration, with postneonatal cause of cerebral palsy. Patients were stratified according to the timing and origin of the lesion.

Out of total of 502 children with CP (total CP prevalence 2.11/1000), 11 had postneonatal origin, presenting 2.19% of total CP population or 0.46/10000 live borns. Most common