RESULTS

The results of the present study are declared in the following tables and figures:

Table-1: Comparison of the demographic characteristics of the epileptic children versus the control group.

		Patients (n=35)	**Controls** (n=50)	**Student t test**	
		NO±SD	**NO±SD**	t	p
Age (Years)		10.3 ± 2.9	10.7 ± 2.5	-0.67	0.51
				Chi-square test	
		NO %	**NO %**	**X2**	**P**
Gender	Male	18 (51.4 %)	29 (58.0 %)	0.52	0.47
	Female	17 (48.6 %)	21 (42.0 %)		
Education	Preschool	1 (2.9 %)	1 (2.0 %)	0.31	0.99
	Primary	20 (57.1 %)	29 (58.0 %)		
	Preparatory	6 (17.1 %)	10 (20.0 %)		
	Secondary	2 (5.7 %)	2 (4.0 %)		
	None	6 (14.7 %)	8 (16.0 %)		
Social class	Low	15 (42.9 %)	21 (42.0 %)	1.4	0.49
	Middle	15 (42.9 %)	17 (34.0 %)		
	High	5 (14.2 %)	12 (24.0 %)		

This table shows no significant differences between the studied groups regarding age (around 10ys), sex (slightly more males in both groups),

educational level (more than half of both groups in primary school) and social class (mostly low or middle).

Table-2: **Clinical characteristics of epilepsy in the epileptic children (n=35).**

Age of Onset (years)	**Range**	0.5 – 13.0
	Mean ± SD	5.3 ± 3.4
Disease Duration (years)	**Range**	1.0 – 12.0
	Mean ± SD	4.9 ± 3.2
Family History	**+ve**	4 (11.4 %)
	-ve	31 (88.6 %)
Type of Seizures	**Generalized tonic clonic**	10 (28.6 %)
	Partial	11 (31.4 %)
	Partial with 2ry generalization	10 (28.6 %)
	Absence	4 (11.4 %)
EEG Findings	**Normal**	23 (65.7 %)
	Pathologic	12 (34.3 %)
Seizure Status	**Active**	9 (25.7 %)
	Controlled	26 (74.3 %)
Seizure Frequency	**< 5 / year**	19 (54.3 %)
	> 5 / year	16 (45.7 %)
Prolonged seizures (> 5 minutes)	**+ve**	7 (20.0 %)
	-ve	28 (80.0 %)
Seizure Therapy	**Monotherapy**	12 (34.3 %)
	Polytherapy	23 (65.7 %)

This table shows that the mean age of onset was 5.3 ± 3.4, the mean disease duration was 4.9 ± 3.2, 88.6% have -ve family history. The most common type of seizers was the partial seizer (31, 4%) followed by generalized

tonic-clonic & partial with 2ry generalization then lastly Absence. The EEG showed normal finding in 65, 7% of cases and the seizures were controlled in 74.3 %. About 54.3 % of cases showed seizure frequency of less than 5 / year, mostly of non-prolonged seizure and 65.7 % of the sample were on polytherapy.

Table-3: Comparison between epileptic children and controls regarding the number of cases with Child Behaviour Checklist scores (CBCL) ≥ cut off.

	Patients (n=35)	**Controls (n=50)**	**Chi-square test**	
			X2	**p**
Externalizing Behaviour problems	7 (20.0 %)	-	10.9	0.001
Internalizing Behaviour problems	12 (34.3 %)	-	20.0	0.0001
Total score of CBCL	8 (22.9 %)	-	12.6	0.0001

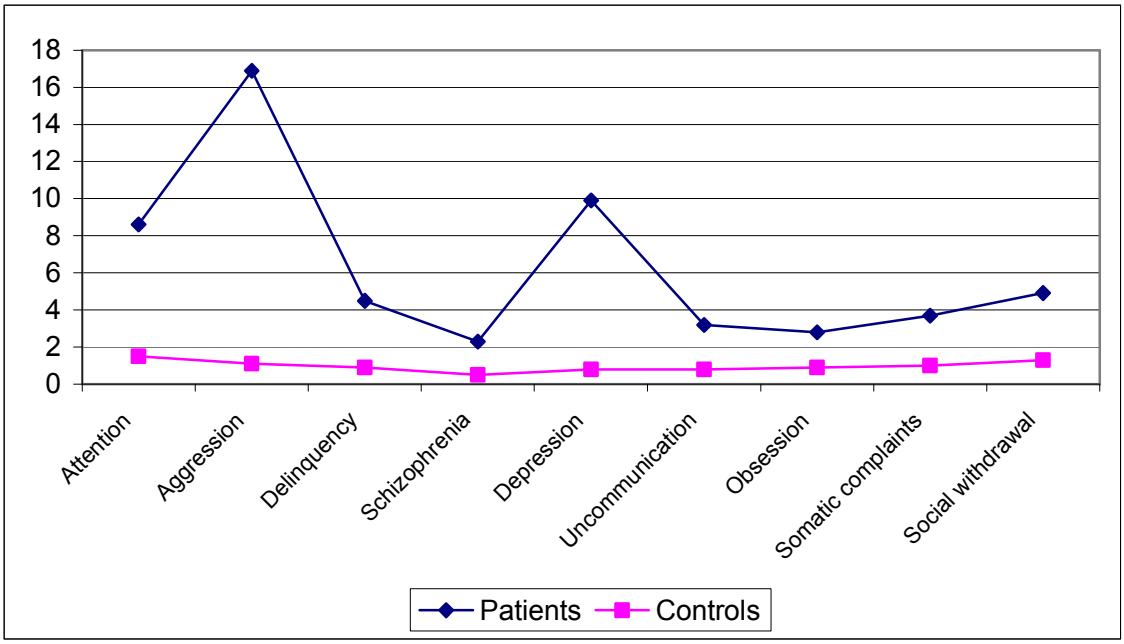
This table shows a significantly higher prevalence of cases with externalizing behaviour problems, internalizing behaviour problems and with total score of CBCL ≥ cut off in epileptic children when compared with controls.

Table-4: Comparison between epileptic children and controls regarding Child Behaviour Checklist mean scores.

	Patients (n=35)	**Controls (n=50)**	**Student t test**	
			t	**p**
Externalizing Behaviour problems	**29.9 ± 16.7**	**3.5 ± 1.8**	**9.3**	**0.0001**
• Attention	8.6 ± 4.6	1.5 ± 0.6	9.0	0.0001
• Aggression	16.9 ± 9.5	1.1 ± 1.1	9.8	0.0001
• Delinquency	4.5 ± 4.9	0.9 ± 1.2	4.3	0.0001
Internalizing Behaviour problems	**26.9 ± 16.1**	**5.4 ± 2.0**	**7.8**	**0.0001**
• Schizophrenia	2.3 ± 2.1	0.5 ± 0.6	5.1	0.0001
• Depression	9.9 ± 5.7	0.8 ± 0.8	9.4	0.0001
• Uncommunication	3.2 ± 3.8	0.8 ± 0.8	3.6	0.001
• Obsession	2.8 ± 3.7	0.9 ± 0.8	2.9	0.006
• Somatic complaints	3.7 ± 2.8	1.0 ± 0.7	5.6	0.0001
• Social withdrawal	4.9 ± 3.8	1.3 ± 0.9	5.4	0.0001
Total score	**56.7 ± 27.7**	**9.0 ± 2.7**	**10.1**	**0.0001**

In this table, the mean scores of epileptic children were higher than those of control group. The significance was extreme statistical significance regarding all items except uncommunication & obsession where it was moderate statistical significance.

Fig.(1): Comparison of individual Child Behaviour Checklist scores (CBCL) mean scores between epileptic children and controls.



It shows that there is great difference between epileptic children and controls regarding all subscals' scores. The greatest scores among the epileptic children were those of aggression & depression.

Fig. (2): Comparison of mean of externalizing, internalizing and total Child Behaviour Checklist scores between epileptic children and controls.

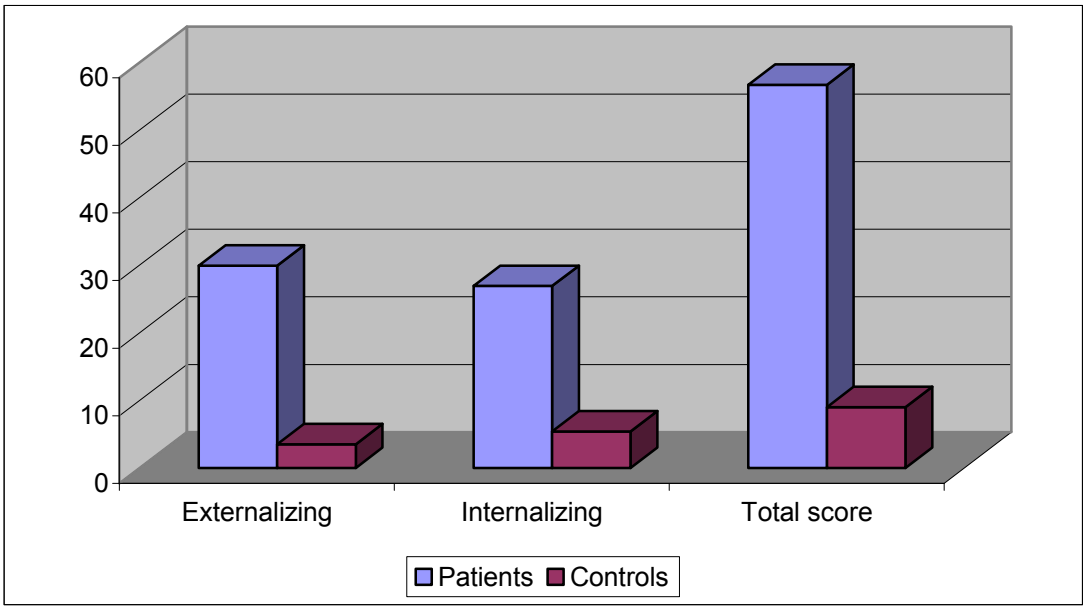


Table-5: Comparison between epileptic children with Child Behaviour Checklist total score ≥ cut off and those without regarding the demographic characteristics**.**

		CBCL + (n=8)	**CBCL - (n=27)**	**Student t test**	
				t	p
Age (Years)		11.1 ± 3.6	10.0 ± 2.7	0.93	0.36
				Chi-square test	
				X2	**P**
Gender	Male	4 (50.0 %)	14 (51.9 %)	0.001	0.93
	Female	4 (50.0 %)	13 (48.1 5)		
Education	Preschool	1 (12.5 %)	-	6.2	0.19
	Primary	5 (62.5 %)	15 (55.6 %)		
	Preparatory	1 (12.5 %)	5 (18.5 %)		
	Secondary	1 (12.5 %)	1 (3.7 %)		
	None	-	6 (22.2 %)		
Social class	Low	1 (12.5 %)	14 (51.9 %)	11.6	**0.003***
	Middle	3 (37.5 %)	12 (44.4 %)		
	High	4 (50.0 %)	1 (3.7 %)		

CBCL + = Child Behaviour Checklist total score ≥ cut off

CBCL - = Child Behaviour Checklist total score ≤ cut off

This table shows no statistically significantly differences between epileptic children with positive CBCL scores and patients with negative CBCL score regarding age, gender and educational level. However, CBCL + patients had significantly higher percentage of patients belonging to the high social class.

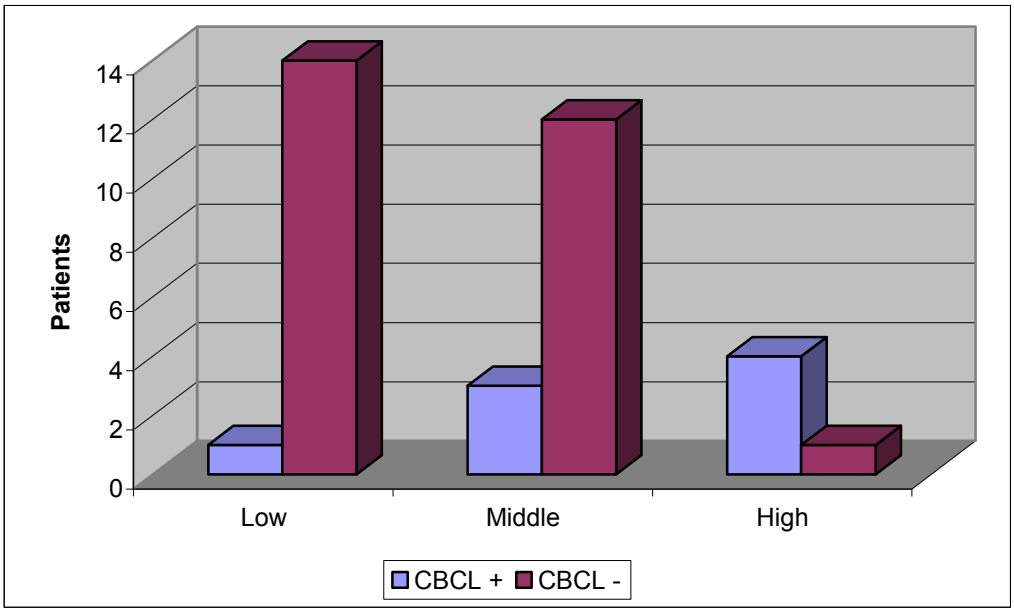


Fig. (3): Comparison between CBCL + and CBCL – regarding the social class.

Table-6: Comparison between epileptic children with psychopathology and those without regarding epilepsy characteristics.

		CBCL + (n=8)	CBCL - (n=27)	Student t test	
				t	p
Age of Onset		5.5 ± 3.6	5.3 ± 3.4	0.73	0.87
Disease Duration		5.6 ± 2.0	4.7 ± 3.4	0.97	0.34
				Chi-square test	
				X2	P
Family History of epilepsy	**+ve**	2 (25.0 %)	2 (7.5 %)	1.9	0.17
	-ve	6 (75.0 %)	25 (92.5 %		
Type of Seizures	**Generalized tonic clonic**	3 (37.5 %)	7 (25.9 %)	1.4	0.71
	Partial	3 (37.5 %)	8 (29.6 %)		
	Partial with 2ry generalization	1 (12.5 %)	9 (33.3 %)		
	Absence	1 (12.5 %)	3 (11.2 %)		
EEG Findings	**Normal**	5 (62.5 %)	18 (66.7 %)	0.05	0.83
	Pathologic	3 (37.5 %)	9 (33.3 %)		
Seizure Status	**Active**	2 (25.0 %)	7 (25.9 %)	0.003	0.96
	Controlled	6 (75.0 %)	20 (74.1 %)		
Seizure Frequency	**< 5 / year**	3 (37.5 %)	16 (59.3 %)	1.2	0.28
	> 5 / year	5 (62.5 %)	11 (40.7 %)		
Prolonged seizures	**+ve**	3 (37.5 %)	4 (14.8 %)	2.0	0.16
	-ve	5 (62.5 %)	23 (85.2 %)		
Seizure Therapy	**Monotherapy**	-	12 (44.4 %)	5.4	**0.02***
	Polytherapy	8 (100.0 %)	15 (55.6 %)		

CBCL + = Child Behaviour Checklist total score ≥ cut off

CBCL - = Child Behaviour Checklist total score ≤ cut off

This table shows only a statistically significant difference regarding seizure therapy between epileptic children with CBCL + & those with CBCL - where 100 % of those with psychopathology were receiving polytherapy versus only 55.6 % of those with out psychopathology.

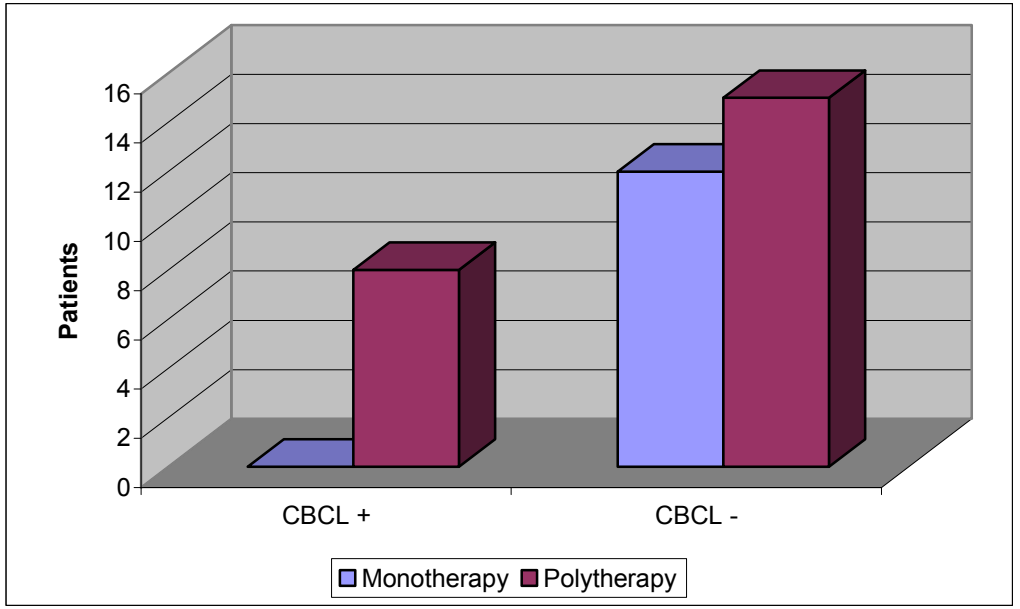


Fig. (4): Comparison of drug therapy between CBCL + and CBCL – patients.