

Correlation Between Frequency of Seizure and Cognitive Development Levels in Children with Drug Resistant Epilepsy

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Abstract: Epilepsy, if not treated properly, can develop into refractory epilepsy or drug-resistant epilepsy. This type of epilepsy does not respond perfectly to the anti-epileptic drugs given. Drug-resistant epilepsy causes ischemia in neuron cells in the brain. Drug resistant epilepsy can cause impaired cognitive function, especially in children who are in the golden age. Epilepsy prevalence from various studies ranged from 1.5 to 31/1000 population. Epilepsy cases in Indonesia are predicted to range from 0.7 to 1% of the population in Indonesia or range from 1.5 to 2 million people. To determine correlation between the frequency of seizures with the level of cognitive development in children with drug resistant epilepsy. A cross sectional correlation study was carried out in 41 children with drug resistant epilepsy to determine cognitive values in drug resistant epileptic children. The sample was chosen from an affordable population by non-random sampling or consecutive sampling. The research hypothesis is there is a level of cognitive development in children aged 6 to 68 months with drug resistant epilepsy. Calculation of research subjects used the formula for correlative research. Data analysis was performed by Saphiro-Wilk data normality test, correlation analysis used Coefficient Lambda. Results were significant if the value of $p < 0.05$. The results of this study found female subject 26 (63.4%). There were 16 subjects (39%) well nourished. diagnosis age of epilepsy < 1 year 15 (37%). Number of seizure periods < 10 times 12 (29%). The number of anti-seizure medication were 2 drugs 27 subject (65%). Abnormal 1 EEG results were 8 subjects (19.5%). The Mullen Scale test results are below average 38 subject (97.2%). Strong correlation of seizure frequency ≥ 10 times was statistically significant to the level of cognitive development in children with epilepsy with r 0.783 with a p value was 0.00. Frequency of seizure 43.3% influenced cognitive development level. Conclusion, the frequency of seizures has a positive strong correlation to the level of cognitive development.

Keywords: Seizure Frequency, Drug Resistant Epilepsy, Level of Cognitive Development

1. Introduction

Drug resistant epilepsy defined as a failure of adequate trials of two tolerated and appropriately chosen antiepileptic drugs (AED) schedules (whether as monotherapies or in combination) to achieve seizure freedom. Refractory epilepsy or drug resistant epilepsy is often caused by resistance to antiepileptic drugs. The mechanisms occur is still unclear [1]. Epileptic patients who do not successfully controlled by antiepileptic drugs can be considered

experienced drug resistant epilepsy. Golden age is an important period for an optimal growth and development of children. During 0 to 5 years age, children's brain going to have formation of nerve cells. When the child suffered epilepsy during the golden age will the formation of the brain's nerve cells will disturb. Disruption of the formation of nerve cells that causes a decrease in cognitive function in children who have an impact on the quantity and the quality of life of the child itself [2].

Mullen scale can be used to evaluate cognitive level in

children. Measurement result divided into above average (very high, above average and average) and below average (below average and very low). Mullen has been evaluated and validated as a tool to evaluate cognitive level in children [3]. Previous research in 2015 found that frequency of seizure > 10 times in general epilepsy children significant with cognitive level. This study also found cognitive impairment 47% in children age 12 until 68 months [4]. Research about correlation between frequency of seizure and cognitive development levels in children with drug resistant epilepsy has never been carried out in Indonesia, so a study is needed.

2. Methods

Cross-sectional study in was conducted to prove the correlation between frequency of seizure and cognitive development levels in children with drug resistant epilepsy. This study was conducted in pediatric ward/ polyclinic Sanglah Hospital Denpasar starting from February 2016 until August 2018. The inclusion criteria in this study consisted of children from 6 until 68 months with drug resistant epilepsy, still got antiepileptic drugs, parent agreed to participate in this study (evidenced by signing the informed consent). Exclusion criteria included unwilling to joined the study, children with major congenital anomaly, children with brain infection or brain disease such as tumors, brain injury.

The research sample was taken by consecutive sampling method. Data analysis in this study consisted of descriptive statistical analysis and correlation analysis. The statistical test used in the correlation analysis is Coefficient Lambda and Coefficient Determination. The correlation size obtained was adjusted r and R^2 , statistically significant with p value < 0.05. All data were entered and analyzed using SPSS version 23. This study was declared ethically feasible, with ethical clearance published by the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine Udayana University/Sanglah Hospital.

3. Result

Total subject enrolled in this study was 41 subjects. The basic characteristic of the study sample shown in Table 1. From the data presented in Table 1, median of age was 4 years. Total female subject was 26 (63.4%). Well-nourished subject was 16 (39%). Diagnosis age of epilepsy <1 year 15 (37%). Number of seizure periods < 10 times 12 (29%). The number of anti-seizure medication were 2 drugs 27 subject (65%). Abnormal 1 EEG results were 8 subjects (19.5%). The test results are below average 38 subjects (92.7%). analysis with Coefficient Lambda and Coefficient

Determination to get the strength of correlation and the magnitude of correlation. The result shown in Table 2. Correlation analysis by Coefficient Lambda shown positive strong correlation between frequency of seizure and cognitive development levels in children with drug resistant epilepsy with r 0.793 and p value 0.00. Correlation Determination analysis revealed that frequency of seizure influenced cognitive development levels with R^2 43.3%.

Table 1. Characteristics of subjects.

Characteristics	n=41
Age, median	4
Sex, n, %	
Male	15 (36.6)
Female	26 (63.6)
Nutritional status, n, %	
Well nourish	16 (39)
Mild malnutrition	22 (53.7)
overweight	2 (4.9)
Onset of epilepsy, n, %	
≥ 1 year old	26 (63)
< 1 year old	15 (37)
Frequency of seizure, n, %	
< 10	12 (29.3)
≥ 10	29 (70.7)
Antiepileptic drugs, n, %	
2 drugs	27 (65.9)
3 drugs	14 (34.1)
EEG result, n, %	
Abnormal 1	8 (19.5)
Abnormal 2	33 (80.5)
Father education, n, %	
Middle	5 (12.2)
High	36 (87.8)
Mother education, n, %	
Low	1 (2.4)
Middle	14 (34.1)
High	26 (63.4)
Father occupation, n, %	
Civil servant	8 (19.5)
Self employe	25 (61)
Entrepreneur	8 (19.5)
Mother occupation, n, %	
Civil servant	2 (4.9)
Self employe	8 (19.5)
Entrepreneur	7 (17.1)
Others	24 (58.5)
Mullen result, n, %	
Above average	3 (7.3)
Below average	38 (92.7)

Table 2. Correlation analysis frequency of seizure and cognitive development level.

Variable	Cognitive development level		r	R^2	P value
	Below average	Above average			
Frequency of seizure, n (%)					
< 10 times	9 (75)	3 (25)	0.783	43.3%	0.000
≥ 10 times	29 (100)	0 (0.0)			

4. Discussion

Subjects in this study consist of 5 (36.6%) male and 26 (63.4%) female subjects. Previous study had different result, where male had a higher risk of suffering epilepsy. Suwarba in 2011 claimed that a study of 276 epilepsy cases found male (56.9%) than female (43.1%) [5]. Different result caused by the different of inclusion criteria. In this research, only took drug resistant epilepsy as a subject. Onset of epilepsy found bigger in children ≥ 1 years. This finding concordance with Camfield in 2012 where the incidence of epilepsy in the first year of life was 100.000 and increased to 40-50 cases per 100.000 children between 1-10 years age children, and decreased about 20 cases per 100.000 children in adolescent phase [6].

Abnormal 2 EEG result was 80.5% in this study. Epileptiform wave in abnormal EEG result indicates a hypofunction and it's shown a severe brain damage. EEG examination in this study not performed in 24 hours after seizure attack so it can't reflect the actual condition. Video-EEG monitoring is needed to perform actual condition. This study similar to other study which reveals that various factors can be related to cognitive and epilepsy including frequency of seizure [7, 12]. Previous study found that progressive cognitive in children with epilepsy influenced by frequent seizures, younger onset of seizures, antiepileptic drugs, resistance of antiepileptic drugs. In this study found frequency of seizure ≥ 10 times has a positive strong correlation to the level of cognitive development.

There are 3 main causes that contribute to the onset and progressivity of the disease: genetic factors, growth impairment or CNS malformation, brain injury. Brain plasticity in the babies and children are more susceptible to seizures and can causes damage to the neurons [8, 11, 12, 14]. This study found that the more frequent the seizures, the cognitive level will be lower. Frequent spontaneous seizures that occur can change sinaps plasticity that contribute to learning disorders and behavior. In epilepsy patient, often decreased in memory function and psychomotor responses [9]. This study result was similar with previous study. Poor seizure control and high frequency of seizure causes permanent cognitive impairment.

Research in secondary generalized seizure epilepsy found frequency of seizure < 10 times got normal IQ test results. Otherwise in frequency of seizure > 50 times got abnormal IQ test result [10, 13]. Seizure can interfere with learning mechanism and memory in the brain. This process through the mechanism of inhibition and acquisition of maturity function. Previous study found that children who had drug resistance at 0-3 years old showed impaired cognitive function. This study is in accordance with previous study where the onset of epilepsy started in early life, if the frequency of seizures lesser then the disruption of cognitive function would be minimal [11, 15].

Frequency of seizure in this study affect the level of

cognitive development 43.3%, and 56.7% comes from another factors. Further research is needed to determine factors that influence the level of cognitive development in patient with drug resistant epilepsy.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

This study shows that the frequency of seizures more than 10 times has a positive correlation with the level of cognitive development in children with drug-resistant epilepsy. A positive correlation between the frequency of seizures more than 10 times to the level of cognitive development in children with drug-resistant epilepsy indicates the need for seizure management quickly and appropriately. Proper and good management of seizures will affect the frequency or duration of seizures and reduce the risk of impaired cognitive function.

This study can be used as a baseline to conduct further studies that prove other factors related to the cognitive level of children with drug-resistant epilepsy.

Disclosure

The authors hereby declare no personal or professional conflicts of interest regarding any aspect of this study.

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