

Epilepsy 4

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Paediatric epilepsy monitoring unit: 8 years experience

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Background and aims: Adult epilepsy monitoring units (EMU) are primarily dedicated to surgical evaluation of known epilepsies. When evaluating children, the study of paroxysmal events is the most important indication. Our aim was to characterize the population of children admitted to the paediatric EMU.

Methods: Observational, retrospective study to characterize clinical, imaging and neurophysiologic features of patients admitted to the paediatric EMU between January 2010 and November 2018.

Results: We analysed 329 Video-EEG exams. 56% were males, with a mean age of 6 years. Differential diagnosis was the most common (46%) indication for the exam. 196 children (59%) did not have an epilepsy diagnosis. 109 (33%) had a normal MRI, 56 (17%) had a single lesion and 69 (21%) multiple lesions. Patients were monitored for a mean of 30 hours. 66 (20%) had at least one seizure, 153 (46,5%) had interictal EEG activity and in 124 (38%) interictal dysfunction was detected in the EEG. 43 (13%) had a diagnosis of an epileptic encephalopathy and in 30 a genetic mutation/Cromossomopathy was detected.

Conclusion: This series shows our centre's 8 years experience with paediatric EMU. This is a vital exam for its value in diagnosing and managing epileptic and non epileptic cases. We also highlight the short duration of the Video-EEG needed to capture the abnormal events, making it an efficient tool in this population.

Disclosure: Nothing to disclose

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Women's issues in epilepsy: a cross-sectional survey of community pharmacists' knowledge in the West Bank of the occupied Palestinian territories

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Background and aims: Community pharmacists are key providers of healthcare services for patients with chronic diseases including women with epilepsy. This study was conducted to assess pharmacist's knowledge of women's issues in epilepsy in the West Bank of the occupied Palestinian territories.

Methods: This study was conducted using a cross-sectional observational design. The study participants were community pharmacists of both genders. A total of 500 community pharmacists were approached in person in their places of work and invited to take part in the study. After collecting their sociodemographic and practice details, the participants responded to a validated and reliable 12-item KOWIE-II knowledge questionnaire of women's issues in epilepsy.

Results: The questionnaire was completed by 408 pharmacists, giving a response rate of 81.6%. On the 12-item questionnaire, the median correct score was only 53.8% with an IQR of 30.8. Pharmacists who interacted with ≥ 10 patients with epilepsy per month were 1.61 (95% CI of 1.04-2.49) more likely to score $\geq 60\%$ in the test than those who interacted with < 10 patients with epilepsy per month. Nearly 91% of the pharmacists answered correctly the question on the role of folic acid in reducing teratogenesis and only 46% answered correctly the question on exposure to valproic acid and the risk of giving birth to a child with autism.

Conclusion: Although pharmacists could be knowledgeable and in key position to provide essential information to patients with chronic diseases, in this study pharmacists were fairly knowledgeable of issues pertaining to women's general health issues.

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