

THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH INTRACTABLE EPILEPSY IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL USING THE PEDIATRIC QUALITY OF LIFE INVENTORY™ EPILEPSY MODULE (PEDSQL™ EPILEPSY MODULE): A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

Epilepsy is the most common chronic neurologic disorder in childhood. Because children with intractable epilepsy have significant morbidity and disability, their quality of life (QoL) is also greatly affected. This study aimed to determine the health-related quality of life, the factors that affect it and the predictors of poor QoL among children with intractable epilepsy in a tertiary hospital using the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory™ Epilepsy Module (PedsQL Epilepsy Module).

METHODOLOGY

Prospective Cross Sectional study with 109 participants diagnosed with intractable epilepsy using the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory™ epilepsy module.

RESULTS

109 patients with intractable epilepsy was included. Majority of demographic and clinical variables did not impact or predict the QoL of patients, as perceived by both their parents and themselves. Seizure control was both a factor and a predictor with negative correlation (P value <0.05). Age had positive correlation (P value <0.05) as predictor of the good quality of life. Poor QoL was identified across all domains, particularly in the toddler, preschool, and school age groups was identified with the exception of the sleep dimension.

CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

This study identified seizure control as both a factor and predictor of quality of life among patients with intractable epilepsy. Age was also identified as a prediction with positive correlation.

A multi-centered study among tertiary level hospital to assess the HRQOL among patients diagnosed with intractable epilepsy is recommended to obtain a greater grasp of current treatment impact. In this study, inter-center comparison would be useful so best practices can be shared.

Keywords: Intractable Epilepsy, PedQL, Quality of Life