

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Early submission

Epilepsies in children, young people and adults

Review questions

NICE guideline tbc

Review questions

September 2021

Early submission

Developed by the National Guideline Alliance part of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Disclaimer

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or service users. The recommendations in this guideline are not mandatory and the guideline does not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Local commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients or service users wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

NICE guidelines cover health and care in England. Decisions on how they apply in other UK countries are made by ministers in the [Welsh Government](#), [Scottish Government](#), and [Northern Ireland Executive](#). All NICE guidance is subject to regular review and may be updated or withdrawn.

Copyright

© NICE 2021 All rights reserved. Subject to [Notice of Rights](#).

ISBN:

Contents

Review questions	5
-------------------------------	----------

Review questions

Review questions	
A	What is the yield of relevant abnormalities detected by MRI in people with epilepsy?
B	What is the yield of relevant abnormalities detected by CT scans in people with epilepsy?
C	What is the effectiveness of genetic testing in determining the aetiology of epilepsy?
D	In people with epilepsy, who should have antibody testing?
E	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of generalised tonic-clonic (GTC) seizures?
F	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of focal onset seizures?
G	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of absence seizures?
H	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of myoclonic seizures?
I	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of tonic or atonic seizures?
J	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of seizures in idiopathic generalised epilepsies (IGEs), including juvenile myoclonic epilepsy?
K	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of seizures in Dravet syndrome?
L	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of seizures in Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (LGS)?
M	What are the criteria for stopping antiseizure medications in people with epilepsy?
N	What are the criteria for referral to specialist services?
O	What is the effectiveness of a nurse specialist in the management of epilepsy?
P	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of infantile spasms?
Q	What antiseizure medications (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of seizures in self-limited epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes?
R	What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of seizures in myoclonic atonic epilepsy (Doose Syndrome)?