

Caregiver Assessment of the Impact of Non-Seizure Morbidities in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathies

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Sleeping During Day

Dysautonomias

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Introduction

Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathies (DEE), in addition to seizures, are characterized by severe functional impairments and life-limiting non-seizure morbidities (NSM), which may have similar or greater impact than seizures themselves. As precision therapies begin being tested in clinical trials, selection of appropriate nonseizure outcomes must reflect stakeholder priorities regarding aspects of the disease that are most life-limiting, life-altering, and have the greatest impact on the patient and caregiver (Ref 1.2.3 i.e. FDA guidances). The DEE Parents Speak Survey elicited caregiver insight into which NSMs may be the most common and have the greatest impact, overall and relative to seizures. This survey is part of The Inchstone Project, a project of DEE-P Connections.

An online survey built in CLIRINX© was disseminated to caregivers through Parent-Advocacy Groups affiliated with DEE-P Connections. The survey addressed the impact on the affected child and on the family of 17 NSM areas and asked caregivers to identify the top three NSMs for improvement. Eligible subjects were ≥ 1 year old and had severely impaired communication. Surveys were in English only. This is a preliminary analysis of data obtained before the survey was closed





How Great an Impact Does This Area Have

on Your Child?

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People with DEEs have good days and bad days,

and their caregivers can identify and describe what

these days look like

Funding

Thank you to our 2023 project sponsors: Jazz Neurocrine, Longboard, Marinus, Ovid, Neurelis, Encoded, and Stoke

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Although people with DEEs have many NSMs that have great impact on their quality of life, caregivers have shared all the reasons they are proud of their children.

- Caregivers descriptions of good and bad days may be able to provide some qualitative indicators of overall mood Many caregivers describe their children as showing

"Resilience" and being "Hard Workers"

Results How Great an Impact Does This Area Have on

You

and the Rest of the Family?

References

50%

Frequency of Gross Motor Selection

as Top 3 Priority by Age Group

75%

100%

Frequency of Top 3 Priority Selection

Dysautonomias 3%

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