RESEARCH PAPER

Increased prevalence of ECG markers for sudden cardiac arrest in refractory epilepsy

R J Lamberts,1 M T Blom,2 J Novy,3 M Belluzzo,3,4 A Seldenrijk,5 B W Penninx,5 J W Sander,1,3 H L Tan,2 R D Thijs1,3,6

ABSTRACT

Background and aim People with epilepsy are at increased risk of sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) due to ECG-confirmed ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation, as seen in a community-based study. We aimed to determine whether ECG-risk markers of SCA are more prevalent in people with epilepsy.

Methods In a cross-sectional, retrospective study, we analysed the ECG recordings of 185 people with refractory epilepsy and 178 controls without epilepsy. Data on epilepsy characteristics, cardiac comorbidity, and drug use were collected, and general ECG variables (heart rate (HR), PQ and QRS intervals) assessed. We analysed ECGs for three markers of SCA risk: severe QTc prolongation (male >450 ms, female >470 ms), Brugada ECG pattern, and early repolarisation pattern (ERP).

Results People with epilepsy had higher HR (71 vs 62 bpm, p<0.001) and a longer PQ interval (162.8 vs 152.6 ms, p=0.001). Severe QTc prolongation and ERP were more prevalent in people with epilepsy (QTc prolongation: 5% vs 0%; p=0.002; ERP: 34% vs 13%, p<0.001), while the Brugada ECG pattern was equally frequent in both groups (2% vs 1%, p>0.999). After adjustment for covariates, epilepsy remained associated with ERP (ORadj 2.4, 95% CI 1.1 to 5.5) and severe QTc prolongation (ORadj 9.9, 95% CI 1.1 to 131.7).

Conclusions ERP and severe QTc prolongation appear to be more prevalent in people with refractory epilepsy. Future studies must determine whether this contributes to increased SCA risk in people with epilepsy.

INTRODUCTION

A recent community-based study found that people with epilepsy had a twofold to threefold increased risk of ECG-confirmed sudden cardiac arrest (SCA), that is, ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation, irrespective of the traditional cardiac risk factors for SCA.1 A 12-lead standard ECG is a potential low-cost screening test for SCA risk. Several ECG markers for SCA risk have been established in the general population; these include severe QTc prolongation,2–4 Brugada ECG pattern (Brugada ECG),5 and early repolarisation pattern (ERP).6–9 QTc prolongation reflects abnormal cardiac repolarisation. In most studies comparing people with epilepsy and without epilepsy, mild QTc prolongation was reported in those with epilepsy,10–12 while others reported similar QTc durations in both groups,13,14 or QTc shortening.15,16 The number of people with severe QTc prolongation was not reported in these studies.

Brugada ECG is characteristic of Brugada syndrome, an inherited disease associated with disrupted cardiac depolarisation.17,18 Sudden death in young people with structurally normal hearts in epilepsy and Brugada syndrome occurs mainly during rest or sleep.19–21 ERP, long considered a benign and more common variant of the Brugada ECG, was found to be more prevalent in people with idiopathic ventricular fibrillation than in healthy controls.22,23 Subsequently, ERP was identified as an independent predictor of SCA in several population-based studies.24–26

We hypothesise that the prevalence of severe QTc prolongation, Brugada ECG, and ERP, are increased in people with epilepsy; this may (partly) explain the higher SCA risk in people with epilepsy.

METHODS

Cases Cases consisted of 188 consecutive people with confirmed drug-refractory epilepsy,22 who were assessed at one epilepsy tertiary referral centre between September 2009 and April 2011. In all, a resting 12-lead ECG was recorded as part of the routine assessment on initial evaluation.23 The anonymised data were obtained as part of an audit into epilepsy-associated comorbidities, which was approved as such by the local ethics committee. As all data was acquired during routine clinical care, no informed consent was required.

Controls Controls were drawn from a subsity of The Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety.24 They were 18–65 years old, randomly selected from a general practitioners’ database in the Amsterdam area, and had no lifetime history of a psychiatric disorder.24 A resting 12-lead ECG was recorded in 179 subjects. We excluded all those with a diagnosis of active epilepsy or current use of antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) (n=1), leaving 178 controls. The study was approved by the local ethics committee. Informed consent was obtained from all participants.

ECG analysis In all participants, conventional characteristics of the 12-lead ECG (heart rate (HR), PQ, and QRS duration) were automatically determined. Brugada ECG was classified as type-1 (coved ST-segment elevation in right precordial ECG leads ≥0.2 mV
followed by a negative T-wave with little or no isoelectric separation, type 2 (coved ST-segment elevation in V1–V3 followed by a gradually descending ST-segment elevation remaining ≥0.1 mV above the baseline and a positive or biphasic T-wave that results in a saddleback configuration), or type 3 (right precordial ST-segment elevation of ≥0.1 mV of saddleback type, coved type, or both), according to Brugada syndrome consensus criteria.25 QTc duration was calculated using Bazett’s formula to correct for HR: QT/√RR.26 Severe QTc prolongation was defined according to the European Society of Cardiology Guidelines: >450 ms in men, >470 ms in women.27 ERP was defined as J-point elevation ≥0.1 mV in ≥2 adjacent leads with either slurring or notching morphology.20,26 Leads V1–V3 were not assessed to avoid confusion with ECG patterns typical of Brugada syndrome. ECGs with intraventricular conduction delay (QRS duration of ≥0.12 s), which precluded reliable assessment of QTc duration, Brugada ECG or ERP (n=3, all cases), were excluded from analysis.20

An experienced cardiologist (HL T) reviewed all ECGs for Brugada ECG pattern to ensure consistent classification. The QTc interval including the presence/absence of severe QTc prolongation and ERP were assessed by two blinded researchers (RJL and MB). In case of disagreement between the examiners, HL T provided the final verdict. There was no systematic difference between the reviewers in their analysis of the QTc interval (paired t test: 0.59) or ERP (k score 0.75).

### Assessment of comorbidities and medication use

Variables were collected from medical records (in cases) and on self-reported/assessed information during a face-to-face interview (in controls). These variables were: gender, age, presence of ≥2 cardiac risk factors (hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, diabetes mellitus), presence of heart disease, and medication use. We defined four drug categories: (1) QT-prolonging medication (http://www.azcert.org), (2) depolarisation-blocking drugs (http://www.brugadadrugs.org), (3) cardiovascular drugs (β-adrenoreceptor blockers, calcium channel antagonists, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, diuretics, angiotensin-II receptor blockers, nitrates, platelet aggregation inhibitors and/or statins) and (4) lipid-lowering drugs. Some drugs fit in more than one category.

Among AEDs, QT-prolonging drugs were phenytoin and felbamate, while depolarisation-blocking drugs included carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin and lamotrigine.

In people with epilepsy, additional data were recorded including epilepsy aetiology (symptomatic/non-symptomatic), history of epilepsy surgery (yes/no), age of onset and duration of epilepsy, seizure frequency (≥1 vs <1/month), polytherapy (≥2 AEDs), presence of a learning disability, and family history of epilepsy (≥2 family members with epilepsy).

### Statistical analysis

Differences between cohorts in baseline characteristics and ECG parameters were analysed using χ2 statistics for categorical variables (Pearson/Fisher’s Exact test where appropriate) and Student t test/Mann–Whitney U test for continuous variables. We performed multivariate logistic regression models to determine whether epilepsy was independently associated with Brugada ECG, severe QTc prolongation, or ERP. We employed two models: the first included all determinants that were univariately associated (p<0.1) with outcome, whereas the second model included only those determinants that also changed the point estimate by ≥5%. As severe QTc prolongation was not seen in controls, we used penalised logistic regression analysis to perform multivariate analysis applying the same strategy as above. Among people with epilepsy the same approach was used to determine which clinical (comorbidities and medication use) and epilepsy characteristics were associated with these SCA predictors. Statistics were performed in R (penalised logistic regression analysis; R statistical package, V2.14, package logistf; V1.10), and in SPSS (all other analyses; V17.0 for Windows, Chicago, Illinois, USA).

### RESULTS

#### Baseline characteristics

ECGs of 185 people with epilepsy and 178 controls were analysed (table 1). People with epilepsy were more often male (non-significant), were significantly younger, and more frequently used drugs with QT-prolonging or depolarisation-blocking effects. QT-prolonging drugs used were AEDs (46%), antidepressants (30%), antipsychotics (20%), or antiepileptics (5%), whereas depolarisation-blocking drugs were almost exclusively AEDs (99%). The prevalence of ≥2 cardiac risk factors, heart disease, cardiovascular medication and lipid lowering drugs did not differ between groups.

#### ECG analysis

People with epilepsy had a higher HR (71 vs 62 bpm, p<0.001), a longer PQ interval (163 vs 153 ms, p=0.001), and shorter (though not statistically significant) QRS interval (89 vs 91 ms, p=0.07). Mean QTc duration was also longer: 405 vs 394 ms, p<0.001. Brugada ECG was equally prevalent in both groups (2% vs 1%, p=0.999). The prevalence of severe QTc prolongation (5% vs 0%, p=0.002) and ERP (34% vs 13%, p<0.001; figure 1) was higher in cases than in controls: table 1.

#### Multivariate analysis of severe QTc prolongation and ERP

Apart from epilepsy, severe QTc prolongation was univariately associated with (female) gender, (lower) age, (higher) HR, and use of depolarisation-blocking drugs (see online supplementary table e-1). QT-prolonging drugs were not used by those with severe QTc prolongation. Due to the absence of severe QTc prolongation in the control cohort, it was not possible to separate the effects of epilepsy and use of depolarisation-blocking drugs (99% of which were AEDs) in multivariate analysis. Therefore, only epilepsy, gender, age, and HR were entered in the model (penalised logistic regression, table 2). After correction for these variables epilepsy remained associated with severe QTc prolongation (table 2, Model A: ORadj 9.9 (1.1 to 1317.7)).

ERP was univariately associated with epilepsy, (male) gender, heart disease, (higher) HR, and the use of QT-prolonging, depolarisation-blocking, and cardiovascular drugs (see online supplementary table e-2). Multivariate analysis showed epilepsy to be independently associated with ERP: table 2, Model B: ORadj 2.4 (95% CI 1.1 to 5.3).

In those with epilepsy (n=185) none of the epilepsy characteristics were associated with either severe QTc prolongation or ERP (see online supplementary tables e-3 and e-4).

### DISCUSSION

We systematically analysed the prevalence of three ECG-risk markers of SCA and found that severe QTc prolongation and ERP were more frequent in people with refractory epilepsy. Our study had some limitations. There were several differences between cases and controls: people with epilepsy were younger and more likely to be male. Younger age may result in a lower QTc interval and a higher ERP prevalence.28 29 In view of the relatively small age differences in our study, however, only minor effects on severe QTc prolongation and ERP should
higher in cases than in controls: this may be due to cut-off points. In accordance with previous studies, HR was this variable in multivariate analysis, and using gender specification with epilepsy also remained signiﬁcant.26 W e, therefore, included HR in the multivariate analysis of QTc duration in people with higher HR: particularly, but the use of Bazett’s formula may lead to an overestimation of QTc intervals >440 ms in cases and controls.11 Our more stringent, gender-corrected deﬁnition of severe QTc prolongation (>450 ms in men, >470 ms in women), is recommended, however, by the current guidelines of the European Society of Cardiology and has been used in the more recent large-scale prospective, population-based studies of SCA risk.3 27 We, therefore, believe our criteria to be more clinically relevant.

In our analysis of severe QTc prolongation, we could not separate the effects of epilepsy and use of depolarisation-blocking drugs. Severe QTc prolongation was only present in people with epilepsy and depolarisation-blocking drugs (predominantly AEDs) were used almost exclusively by this group. W e believe the use of depolarisation-blocking drugs is more likely a proxy for epilepsy severity than directly affecting cardiac repolarisation. In this study, use of depolarisation-blocking drugs was not related with severe QTc prolongation when analysing only the cohort with epilepsy. Use of depolarisation-blocking AEDs was not associated with QTc prolongation in cross-sectional studies,11–14 nor in a prospective drug trial.31 QT-prolonging drugs are more likely to contribute to severe QTc prolongation, but none of the individuals with this ECG risk marker used these drugs.

In the multivariate analysis of ERP, we could separate the effects of epilepsy and depolarisation-blocking drugs, and found that the latter variable was not an independent determinant. Due to the higher prevalence of this SCA risk marker in our population, the evidence for the association of epilepsy with ERP is stronger than with severe QTc prolongation.

Our ﬁndings might explain why people with epilepsy carry an increased risk of SCA.1 ERP was associated with a 1.7-fold increased risk of SCA in a recent meta-analysis,12 and seizures

Table 1 Distribution of clinical characteristics in cases and controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Epilepsy cohort (n=185)</th>
<th>Control cohort (n=178)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male gender (%)</td>
<td>85 (46)</td>
<td>65 (37)</td>
<td>0.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age, years</td>
<td>38 (13.3)</td>
<td>48 (12.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac comorbidity (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2 cardiac risk factors</td>
<td>7 (4)</td>
<td>11 (6)</td>
<td>0.293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myocardial infarction</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>0.969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-heart disease</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td>0.962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication use (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QT-prolonging drugs</td>
<td>39 (21)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depolarisation-blocking drugs</td>
<td>145 (78)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular drugs</td>
<td>32 (17)</td>
<td>26 (15)</td>
<td>0.484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipid-lowering drugs</td>
<td>9 (5)</td>
<td>6 (3)</td>
<td>0.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate, beats per min</td>
<td>70.7 (11.4)</td>
<td>61.8 (9.8)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PQ, msec</td>
<td>162.8 (26.0)</td>
<td>152.6 (32.6)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORS, msec</td>
<td>88.7 (13.8)</td>
<td>91.0 (10.3)</td>
<td>0.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTc, msec</td>
<td>404.8 (33.0)</td>
<td>393.5 (24.8)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brugada ECG pattern (%)</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>&gt;0.999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe QTc prolongation (%)</td>
<td>10 (5)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERP (lateral and/or inferior) (%)</td>
<td>62 (34)</td>
<td>23 (13)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERP (inferior) (%)</td>
<td>50 (27)</td>
<td>20 (11)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECG parameters</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QT-prolonging drugs</td>
<td>39 (21)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depolarisation-blocking drugs</td>
<td>145 (78)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular drugs</td>
<td>32 (17)</td>
<td>26 (15)</td>
<td>0.484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipid-lowering drugs</td>
<td>9 (5)</td>
<td>6 (3)</td>
<td>0.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate, beats per min</td>
<td>70.7 (11.4)</td>
<td>61.8 (9.8)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PQ, msec</td>
<td>162.8 (26.0)</td>
<td>152.6 (32.6)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORS, msec</td>
<td>88.7 (13.8)</td>
<td>91.0 (10.3)</td>
<td>0.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTc, msec</td>
<td>404.8 (33.0)</td>
<td>393.5 (24.8)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brugada ECG pattern (%)</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>&gt;0.999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe QTc prolongation (%)</td>
<td>10 (5)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERP (lateral and/or inferior) (%)</td>
<td>62 (34)</td>
<td>23 (13)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERP (inferior) (%)</td>
<td>50 (27)</td>
<td>20 (11)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Dichotomous data are expressed as n (%), and continuous data as mean (SD) unless indicated otherwise. p Values are calculated with the χ² or the Fisher’s exact test in dichotomous data, and with the Student t test in continuous data unless indicated otherwise. Cardiac risk factors include hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, and diabetes.

ERP, early repolarisation pattern.

be expected. Accordingly, having epilepsy remained signiﬁcantly associated with severe QTc prolongation after correction for age. ERP is more frequently found in males, but having epilepsy remained an independent determinant after accounting for gender differences.29 As for severe QTc prolongation, the association with epilepsy also remained signiﬁcant after correction for this variable in multivariate analysis, and using gender-speciﬁc cut-off points. In accordance with previous studies, HR was higher in cases than in controls: this may be due to epilepsy-related abnormalities of cardiac autonomic balance.30 HR is incorporated in the deﬁnition of severe QTc prolongation, but the use of Bazett’s formula may lead to an overestimation of QTc duration in people with higher HR: particularly those with epilepsy.26 We, therefore, included HR in the multivariate analysis of severe QTc prolongation and ERP. As severe QTc prolongation as SCA marker has been deﬁned using Bazett’s formula and for study comparability, we did not use alternative QT correction formulae.

We found that QTc duration was increased in people with epilepsy when compared with controls. This is concordant with some,10–12 but not all previous studies.13–16 Conﬂicting ﬁndings may be explained by differences in epilepsy severity or medication use between study populations. We analysed people with refractory, more severe epilepsy than in previous studies. QTc duration was dichotomised in one study (>440 ms, yes vs no), allowing comparison between ours and their results.11 By contrast with our ﬁndings, they reported a similar prevalence of QTc intervals >440 ms in cases and controls.12 Our more stringent, gender-corrected deﬁnition of severe QTc prolongation (>450 ms in men, >470 ms in women), is recommended, however, by the current guidelines of the European Society of Cardiology and has been used in the more recent large-scale prospective, population-based studies of SCA risk.3 27 We, therefore, believe our criteria to be more clinically relevant.

In our analysis of severe QTc prolongation, we could not separate the effects of epilepsy and use of depolarisation-blocking drugs. Severe QTc prolongation was only present in people with epilepsy and depolarisation-blocking drugs (predominantly AEDs) were used almost exclusively by this group. W e believe the use of depolarisation-blocking drugs is more likely a proxy for epilepsy severity than directly affecting cardiac repolarisation. In this study, use of depolarisation-blocking drugs was not related with severe QTc prolongation when analysing only the cohort with epilepsy. Use of depolarisation-blocking AEDs was not associated with QTc prolongation in cross-sectional studies,11–14 nor in a prospective drug trial.31 QT-prolonging drugs are more likely to contribute to severe QTc prolongation, but none of the individuals with this ECG risk marker used these drugs.

In the multivariate analysis of ERP, we could separate the effects of epilepsy and depolarisation-blocking drugs, and found that the latter variable was not an independent determinant. Due to the higher prevalence of this SCA risk marker in our population, the evidence for the association of epilepsy with ERP is stronger than with severe QTc prolongation.

Our ﬁndings might explain why people with epilepsy carry an increased risk of SCA.1 ERP was associated with a 1.7-fold increased risk of SCA in a recent meta-analysis,12 and seizures
may facilitate the transition from ERP into Brugada ECG.33 Severe QTc prolongation is associated with a threefold increased risk of SCA, which may be aggravated by additional peri-ictal QTc prolongation.34 35

Severe QTc prolongation, ERP, and certain epilepsy syndromes are associated with sodium and potassium channel mutations.36 37 Conceivably, a single mutation expressed in heart and brain might confer a propensity for epilepsy and an innate vulnerability to cardiac arrhythmias, thereby linking epilepsy with these ECG-markers and SCA.

Routine performance of a 12-lead ECG in all adults with suspected epilepsy is recommended by the NICE guidelines but not listed in the AES/AAN guidelines.23 38 The diagnostic yield of heart and brain might confer a propensity for epilepsy and an innate vulnerability to cardiac arrhythmias, thereby linking epilepsy with these ECG-markers and SCA.

Routine performance of a 12-lead ECG in all adults with suspected epilepsy is recommended by the NICE guidelines but not listed in the AES/AAN guidelines.23 38 The diagnostic yield of this practice has not yet been determined. Our study suggests that an increased prevalence of severe QTc prolongation and ERP occurs in people with epilepsy. Routine ECG evaluation in people with epilepsy may be of importance in guiding clinicians in their choice of AED therapy, for example, avoidance of QT-prolonging or depolarisation-blocking drugs in people with ECG markers of increased SCA risk.

Acknowledgements The authors are grateful to Dr S. Balestrini for her assistance with data collection, to Dr M. Tanck for his statistical assistance, and to Dr GS Bell for reviewing the manuscript.

Contributors Study designed by RJL, JWS, HLT and RDT. Data was collected by RJL, MTB, JN, MB, AS and BP. Data analysed by RJL, MTB, JWS, HLT and RDT. Manuscript drafted by RJL and MTB and critically reviewed by JWS, HLT and RDT. All approved the final draft.

Funding This study was supported by the Dutch Epilepsy Foundation (project number 10-07), Christelijke Vereniging voor de Verpleging van Lijders aan Epilepsie (Netherlands) and Nederlands Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO, grant ZonMW Vici 918.86.816).

Competing interests JWS receives research support from Epilepsy Society, the Dr Marinus Well Epilepsy Research Fund, Eisa, GSK, UCB Pharma, the WHO, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and has been consulted by and received fees for lectures from GSK, Eisa and UCB Pharma. RDT receives research support from NUTS Ohra Fund, Medtronic, and AC Thomson Foundation, and has received fees for lectures from Medtron, UCB Pharma and GSK. JWS and RDT are members of PRISM—the Prevention and Risk Identification of SUDEP Mortality Consortium, which is funded by the NIH (NBHI/NINDS-1P20NS076965-01). JN was supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation-Fellowships for prospective researchers and the SICPA Foundation, Philly, Switzerland.

Ethics approval Local ethics committee.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 3.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/


Increased prevalence of ECG markers for sudden cardiac arrest in refractory epilepsy


J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2015 86: 309-313 originally published online June 19, 2014
doi: 10.1136/jnnp-2014-307772

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/86/3/309

These include:

Supplementary Material
Supplementary material can be found at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/suppl/2014/06/19/jnnp-2014-307772.DC1

References
This article cites 36 articles, 6 of which you can access for free at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/86/3/309/#BIBL

Open Access
This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 3.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

Open access (241)
Epilepsy and seizures (846)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/