**Sample size calculation:** An effect size of 0.49 for the change in mean seizure frequency with 80% power, and 5% type 1 error is estimated, and therefore the sample size is calculated as 32. Hence, a total of 40 per group (n=80) will be taken for the study assuming a dropout rate of 20%.

**Original statistical analysis plan:**

- Descriptive statistics such a mean, standard deviation frequency percentage will be used to express the data.
- The continuous outcome measures will be analyzed to see the effectiveness of steroid and AED combination and it will be analyzed statistically using repeated measure analysis of variance (RM-ANOVA)
- Categorical variables will be analyzed by chi-square test.
- Relationship between variables will be studied using correlation coefficient.
- p-value of <0.05 will be taken statistically significant

**Final statistical analysis carried out:**

- Shapiro-Wilk test was used to assess the normality of the data.
- Descriptive statistics such as median, inter-quartile range, percentages, and frequencies were used to express the data. As the data in the study were skewed, non-parametric tests were used.
- The outcome measures were analyzed to see the effectiveness of steroid and ASM combination using the Mann-Whitney U test.
- Wilcoxon signed-rank test/Friedman’s Test along with Bonferroni corrections was used to assess the change over a study period.
- Associations between the categorical variables were analyzed by the chi-square test/Fisher’s exact test.
- The prognostic factors for treatment response in the intervention group were analyzed by Mann Whitney U test and Chi-square tests. Level of significance was fixed at 5%.
- Median regression was done to identify the predictors of relative percentage of change using STATA 15 software. Variables which were significant at 10% level of significance in the bivariate analysis were considered as predictors for Median Regression.