

# Doose Delphi Round 3

Please complete the survey below.

Thank you!

**The following statements are made on basis of results of rounds 1 and 2. We have just a few more questions to clarify CLASSIFICATION, INVESTIGATION, PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT .Pls answer all questions. Follow up questions will come up depending on your answers- please write in answers for all subsequent questions.**

## Questions regarding terminology and alternate diagnosis:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
For the subset of patients who do not become seizure free and have residual seizures after 4-5 years- I believe it is appropriate to reclassify them as having LGS phenotype.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

"Reason: For the subset of patients who do not become seizure free and have residual seizures after 4-5 years- I believe it is appropriate to reclassify them as having LGS phenotype.

## The next 3 questions have to do with reasons to reclassify this subset of drug resistant EMAS: as LGS include

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Reason to reclassify a subset of drug resistant EMAS as LGS includes -eligibility for LGS-Approved Drugs/Treatments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reason to reclassify a subset of drug resistant EMAS as LGS includes -eligibility for DRUG TRIALS aimed at LGS patients	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reason to reclassify a subset of drug resistant EMAS as LGS includes -providing MORE DEFINED EXPECTATIONS REGARDING DRUG RESISTANCE AND COGNITIVE DELAYS- FOR FAMILY	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reason: Reason to reclassify a subset of drug resistant EMAS as LGS includes -eligibility for LGS-approved drugs/treatments

Reason: Reason to reclassify a subset of drug resistant EMAS as LGS includes -eligibility for drug trials aimed at LGS patients

Reason: Reason to reclassify a subset of drug resistant EMAS as LGS includes -providing more defined expectations

### The next two questions have to do with outcomes related to classification:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I believe that most drug resistant EMAS patients have a better seizure outcome than most LGS patients?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that most drug-resistant EMAS patients have a better cognitive outcome than most LGS patients	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reason: I believe that most drug resistant EMAS patients have a better seizure outcome than most LGS patients?

Reason: I believe that most drug-resistant EMAS patients have a better cognitive outcome than most LGS patients

### Questions regarding investigations in EMAS:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I believe that basic metabolic testing should be performed in the majority of patients presenting with a phenotype of EMAS (serum amino acids, urine organic acids, lactate etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Either an epilepsy gene panel OR Whole Exome Sequencing should be strongly considered in ALL patients presenting with an EMAS phenotype	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If the epilepsy gene panel is negative, I believe WES should be strongly considered in all cases of EMAS phenotype	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the epilepsy gene panel is negative, I believe WES should be strongly considered in a patient with EMAS phenotype who remains with Drug Resistant Epilepsy (DRE) for longer than 4-5 years?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A karyotype is NOT required for ALL patients presenting with an EMAS phenotype, but could be ordered selectively if other clinical concerns	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Re CMA: Chromosomal microarray (CMA) should be strongly considered in the majority of patients with an EMAS phenotype	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Re CMA: CMA is not indicated in most cases of with an EMAS phenotype but may be ordered selectively if other clinical concerns	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Re CMA: CMA should be strongly considered in Cases with EMAS who remain with DRE for longer than 4-5 years.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that GLUT1 should be excluded in a patient presenting with an EMAS phenotype	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If SLC2A1 testing is normal, I would pursue an LP to exclude GLUT 1 in most cases with EMAS phenotype	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Reason: I believe that basic metabolic testing should be performed in the majority of patients presenting with a phenotype of EMAS (serum amino acids, urine organic acids, lactate etc)

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Reason: Either an epilepsy gene panel OR Whole Exome Sequencing should be strongly considered in ALL patients presenting with an EMAS phenotype

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Reason: If the epilepsy gene panel is negative, I believe WES should be strongly considered in all cases of EMAS phenotype

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Reason: If the epilepsy gene panel is negative, I believe WES should be strongly considered in a patient with EMAS phenotype who remains with Drug Resistant Epilepsy (DRE) for longer than 4-5 years?

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Reason: A karyotype is NOT required for ALL patients presenting with an EMAS phenotype, but could be ordered selectively if other clinical concerns

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Reason: Chromosomal microarray (CMA) should be strongly considered in the majority of patients with an EMAS phenotype

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Reason: CMA is not indicated in most cases of with an EMAS phenotype but may be ordered selectively if other clinical concerns

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Reason: CMA should be strongly considered in Cases with EMAS who remain with DRE for longer than 4-5 years.

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Reason: I believe that GLUT1 should be excluded in a patient presenting with an EMAS phenotype

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Reason: If SLC2A1 testing is normal, I would pursue an LP to exclude GLUT 1 in most cases with EMAS phenotype

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#### Regarding Neuropsychological testing:

Strongly agree

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Strongly disagree

I believe every EMAS patient should have baseline formal developmental/ cognitive assessment prior to starting kindergarten, if one has not been done in the recent past.

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If a patient with EMAS has clinical concerns for developmental delay prior to kindergarten entry, early referral for assessment is recommended

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Reason: I believe every EMAS patient should have baseline formal developmental/ cognitive assessment prior to starting kindergarten, if one has not been done in the recent past.

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Reason: If a patient with EMAS has clinical concerns for developmental delay prior to kindergarten entry, early referral for assessment is recommended

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**In rounds 1 and 2 - panelists opined about video EEG- Regarding prolonged VEEG- we would like to parse out more specific questions**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I usually perform prolonged VEEG in patients presenting with an EMAS phenotype to confirm seizure types and exclude features which may suggest LGS.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I usually perform a prolonged VEEG in a patient with EMAS in whom I suspect NCSE	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I usually perform a prolonged VEEG in a patient with EMAS with unexplained developmental regression	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I usually perform a prolonged VEEG in a patient with EMAS to confirm seizure freedom	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I usually perform a prolonged VEEG in a patient with EMAS who develop a new spell type, if I am not sure it is a seizure, or not sure what type of seizure it is.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reason: I usually perform prolonged VEEG in patients presenting with an EMAS phenotype to confirm seizure types and exclude features which may suggest LGS.

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Reason: I usually perform a prolonged VEEG in a patient with EMAS in whom I suspect NCSE

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Reason: I usually perform a prolonged VEEG in a patient with EMAS with unexplained developmental regression

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Reason: I usually perform a prolonged VEEG in a patient with EMAS to confirm seizure freedom

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Reason: I usually perform a prolonged VEEG in a patient with EMAS who develop a new spell type, if I am not sure it is a seizure, or not sure what type of seizure it is.

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**In rounds 1 and 2, we have consensus about tier 1 treatment and treatment of stormy phase- but want to know about tier 2 / other antiseizure meds ( ASM) :**

**Questions regarding treatment: ASM**

**In a patient with EMAS WHO HAS FAILED THERAPY with VALPROIC ACID, CLOBAZAM,LEVETIRACETAM,ETHOSUXIMIDE AND KETOGENIC DIET ,the following agents are reasonable next therapeutic options.**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
rufinamide	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
topiramate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
lamotrigine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
perampanel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
felbamate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
zonisamide	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
lacosamide	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reason: rufinamide

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Reason: topiramate

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Reason: lamotrigine

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Reason: perampanel

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Reason: felbamate

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Reason: zonisamide

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Reason: lacosamide

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**Questions regarding treatment: VNS**

Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
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VNS is a reasonable consideration in a patient with EMAS who has failed multiple (>4-5) ASMs (including valproic acid, clobazam, levetiracetam, as well as 1-2 other agents) and the KD, and whose epilepsy has remained drug resistant for at least one year or longer.

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I would consider VNS if a patient with EMAS has evolved to an LGS phenotype

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Reason: VNS is a reasonable consideration in a patient with EMAS who has failed multiple (>4-5) ASMs (including valproic acid, clobazam, levetiracetam, as well as 1-2 other agents) and the KD, and whose epilepsy has remained drug resistant for at least one year or longer.

Reason: I would consider VNS if a patient with EMAS has evolved to an LGS phenotype

### Questions regarding treatment: Corpus callosotomy (CC)

Strongly agree

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Strongly disagree

CC is a reasonable consideration in a patient with EMAS who has failed multiple (>4-5) ASMs (including valproic acid, clobazam, levetiracetam, as well as 1-2 other agents) and the ketogenic diet, whose epilepsy has remained drug resistant for more than one year, and who is having frequent drop seizures.

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VNS should be strongly considered prior to CC

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I would consider CC if a patient with EMAS has evolved to an LGS phenotype

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Reason: CC is a reasonable consideration in a patient with EMAS who has failed multiple (>4-5) ASMs (including valproic acid, clobazam, levetiracetam, as well as 1-2 other agents) and the ketogenic diet, whose epilepsy has remained drug resistant for more than one year, and who is having frequent drop seizures.

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Reason: VNS should be strongly considered prior to CC

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Reason: I would consider CC if a patient with EMAS has evolved to an LGS phenotype

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