

Childhood Epilepsy: from Present to the Future

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Epilepsy prevalence peaks in the two age extremes: childhood and geriatric. The overall prevalence of epilepsy in Sri Lankan children is 5.7:1000 population. This is significantly higher than the figures from the Western counterparts. There has been massive expansion of understanding of epilepsy genomics over the past decade, with exploration of precision medicine and advances on therapeutic experimentations on prevention of epilepsy. However, in spite of vast technical advances in identification of aetiologies, introduction of medications with new mechanisms of action, proportion of those refractory to treatment remain without much change. The management of "Epilepsy plus" of childhood epilepsy requires integrated medical, surgical, educational, behavioural and community services.