Epilepsy, one of the most common neurological diseases in the world, is a chronic disorder that causes recurrent seizures. Epilepsy is defined as having two or more unprovoked seizures that can range anywhere in severity from muscle jerks to severe convulsions.

The Prevalence and Impact of Epilepsy

Nearly 65 million people suffer from epilepsy worldwide, including more than 3.4 million people in the U.S.¹

1 in 26 people will develop epilepsy or recurring seizures in their lifetime²

Slightly more men than women have epilepsy²

Epilepsy also creates a significant economic burden for the healthcare system, patients and their families in both direct (outpatient visits, hospital stays) and indirect costs (employment, productivity)⁶

Current Unmet Need

While important advances have been made over the years, too many people continue to face the disruptive challenges associated with epilepsy.

56% of adults with epilepsy are still having seizures

Despite the approval of more than a dozen AEDs over this timeframe, the percentage of refractory epilepsy patients has not changed⁸

In order to understand epilepsy, it is important to separate fact from fiction:

- Everyone who has epilepsy is unique, the way they experience symptoms and seizures are different²
- Epilepsy is a disorder that ranges broadly in severity from individual to individual²
- Epilepsy can develop in anyone at any age²
- Epilepsy is contagious²
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In addition to the social and economic burden, epilepsy is associated with complications such as sudden unexplained death in epilepsy (SUDEP), dependency, depression and anxiety, and cognitive impairment²

Fact vs. Fiction

Types of Seizures

Partial-onset seizures, sometimes called focal seizures, refer to those that start in a zone of the brain. They can be localized or spread to larger areas.

Generalized seizures affect both sides of the brain or large networks of cells on both sides from the onset of the event.

Unknown onset: This classification is given if the beginning of the seizure is not known and may be changed to a generalized or focal onset diagnosis once additional testing is completed³

For additional information, please visit: www.sklifescienceinc.com or email: media@SKLSI.com.

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