Title
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Permalink
https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1ns4864j

Journal
Annals of Neurology, 74(2)

ISSN
0364-5134

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Publication Date
2013-08-01

DOI
10.1002/ana.23916

Peer reviewed
Acute Seizures Predict Epilepsy after Childhood Stroke

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Objective: To determine incidence rates and predictors of epilepsy after childhood stroke and compare these to published estimates of 3 to 5% cumulative epilepsy incidence by 5 years poststroke in adults.

Methods: In a retrospective population-based study of children with stroke (29 days–19 years) in an integrated health care system (1993–2007), poststroke seizures were identified through electronic searches and confirmed by chart review. Stroke and seizure characteristics were abstracted from medical records. Survival analysis was used to determine rates and predictors of remote seizures and active epilepsy (anticonvulsant treatment for remote seizure within prior 6 months) at last follow-up.

Results: From a population of 2.5 million children, we identified 305 stroke cases. Over a median follow-up of 4.1 years (interquartile range 1.8–6.8), 49 children had a first unprovoked remote seizure. The average annual incidence rate of first remote seizure was 4.4% (95% confidence interval [CI] = 3.3–5.8) with a cumulative risk of 16% (95% CI = 12–21) at 5 years and 33% (95% CI = 23–46) at 10 years poststroke. The cumulative risk of active epilepsy was 13% (95% CI = 9–18) at 5 years and 30% (95% CI = 20–44) at 10 years. Acute seizures at the time of stroke predicted development of active epilepsy (hazard ratio = 4.2, 95% CI = 2.2–8.1). At last follow-up, 1/3 of the children with active epilepsy had a recent breakthrough seizure despite anticonvulsant usage.

Interpretation: Unlike adults, children are uniquely vulnerable to epilepsy after stroke. Children with acute seizures at the time of stroke are at particularly high risk.

STROKE OCCURS IN AN ESTIMATED 3.8 PER 100,000 CHILDREN ANNUALLY,1–3 AND IS AN IMPORTANT CAUSE OF CHILDHOOD BRAIN INJURY AND EPILEPSY. ESTIMATES OF SEIZURE INCIDENCE AFTER CHILDHOOD STROKE VARY WIDELY, IN PART DUE TO VARIATION IN STUDY REFERRAL POPULATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF SCOPE, SAMPLE SIZE, AND LENGTH OF FOLLOW-UP.4–9 IN ADULTS, REMOTE SEIZURES AFTER STROKE ARE RELATIVELY INFREQUENT, AND STUDIES HAVE SUGGESTED THAT STROKE TYPE AND LOCATION INFLUENCE THEIR LIKELIHOOD.10–12 DESPITE A GROWING BODY OF LITERATURE ON CHILDHOOD STROKE, EPIDEMIOLOGIC DATA REGARDING THE FREQUENCY, SEVERITY, AND PREDICTORS OF REMOTE SEIZURES AND EPILEPSY DUE TO STROKE IN CHILDHOOD ARE LIMITED.

Currently, the frequency of remote seizures and epilepsy after stroke in children may be underestimated by neurologists because of extrapolation from stroke studies demonstrating that few adults develop poststroke epilepsy. Accurate estimates of poststroke seizure incidence and measurements of epilepsy severity in children are needed to offer accurate prognoses to families, assess the magnitude of the problems posed by poststroke seizures to society, and design effective health care and service programs for children afflicted by stroke.13 Furthermore, characterizing the children at greatest risk is important so that potentially vulnerable children can be targeted for closer follow-up and future studies of epileptogenesis and epilepsy prevention.

We hypothesized that children frequently develop remote seizures and epilepsy after a stroke, and that clinical factors such as age, stroke type, stroke location, and acute seizures at the time of stroke affect their risk. We examined a large, population-based childhood stroke
cohort to measure the incidence rate for first remote seizure poststroke and determined clinical predictors. We also examined children with active epilepsy at last follow-up and described the severity of epilepsy in those children.

**Patients and Methods**

**Study Design, Setting, and Population**

We conducted a retrospective study of remote seizures and epilepsy within a population-based cohort of children with stroke enrolled at Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC). All study procedures were approved by the institutional review boards at KPNC and the University of California, San Francisco. KPNC is an integrated health care system that cares for about 1/3 of the population in Northern California. KPNC electronic medical records include all outpatient and inpatient visits; encounters at outside facilities are also captured through the billing process. Electronic medical record coding is performed by the treating physician (for outpatient visits) or by professional coders reviewing admission records. All medications prescribed and filled are recorded in the KPNC electronic pharmacy database.

The study population included all children through 19 years of age enrolled at KPNC, January 1993 to December 2007. From this population base, a cohort of children diagnosed with symptomatic stroke was identified in the Kaiser Pediatric Stroke Study (KPSS). Methods of case identification and characteristics of the cohort, including stroke etiology, have been previously described. \(^{14-17}\) The criteria for stroke were: (1) documented clinical presentation consistent with stroke, such as a sudden onset focal neurological deficit, headache, or seizure; and (2) computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging showing a focal ischemic infarct or hemorrhage in a location and of a maturity consistent with the neurological signs and symptoms. KPSS excluded cases of subdural and epidural hematomas and strokes that occurred outside of the study period. For the current seizure study, neonatal strokes (strokes that occurred before 29 days of life) and children who died during their stroke hospitalization were excluded.

**Data Abstraction**

A single pediatric nurse professional medical record analyst abstracted demographic and clinical data from electronic and traditional medical records. For children with a confirmed remote seizure, the same analyst abstracted additional data pertaining to seizures. All abstracted data were reviewed for accuracy by a pediatric neurologist.

**Remote Seizure Ascertainment**

To determine the primary outcome of remote seizure, we first electronically searched for International Classification of Diseases, ninth revision codes related to seizure and epilepsy in inpatient or outpatient databases, and searched the pharmacy database for prescriptions of anticonvulsant medications filled >1 month after stroke. Two child neurologists then independently reviewed all potential cases to confirm the remote seizure.

![Graph A](image1.png)

**FIGURE 1:** Among children with stroke enrolled at Kaiser Permanente Northern California, 1993–2007, Kaplan–Meier plot demonstrating failure function (solid lines) and 95% confidence intervals (gray shading) for (A) first remote seizure and (B) first remote seizure among those with active epilepsy at last follow-up. The x-axis is time from 30 days poststroke.

A third neurologist adjudicated in case of reviewer disagreement.

**Definitions**

Remote seizure was defined as at least 1 documented unprovoked seizure occurring >30 days after stroke. In 2 cases of acute ischemic strokes, the event date was not clear from the medical record, so the date of evaluation was used for the date of stroke onset. Unprovoked seizures were seizures that were not in close temporal association or attributable to an acute systemic, metabolic, or toxic insult (such as fever, hypoglycemia, or other electrolyte disturbances) or an acute central nervous system insult (such as a recurrent stroke) after chart review by a neurologist. We defined active epilepsy as at least 1 unprovoked remote seizure and either ongoing anticonvulsant treatment or <6 months seizure-free off of anticonvulsant agents at the time of the last follow-up. This is consistent with the International League Against Epilepsy definition of active epilepsy as "a person who is either currently being treated for epilepsy or whose most recent seizure has occurred within a time interval usually defined as the past 2 or 5 years... but the time should be specified." \(^{13}\)
Predictors

Age (in years) was analyzed as a continuous variable. Acute seizure was defined as the presence of a clinical seizure documented at the time of stroke presentation. Neurologic deficit at hospital discharge was defined as any neurologic deficit documented at the time of the patient’s discharge from the acute stroke hospitalization. Location was defined by documentation in radiology reports. These categories were not mutually exclusive; a single stroke case could have multiple locations. Stroke type indicated stroke classification after chart review by a vascular neurologist (H.J.F.) into mutually exclusive categories: any intraparenchymal hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage/intraventricular hemorrhage (SAH/IVH), arterial ischemic stroke, or venous sinus thrombosis. Laterality classified side of stroke (left, right, bilateral, or none) documented in radiology reports. Pure SAH/IVH and some venous sinus thromboses were listed as “none” if no lateralizing components of the stroke were identified.

Analysis

We used summary statistics to describe characteristics of the stroke cohort and compare groups stratified by onset of remote seizures, with nonparametric tests for age and length of follow-up. We used survival analysis to determine incidence rates and cumulative risk of remote seizure and active epilepsy, with time at risk beginning 30 days after stroke ictus. The first remote seizure was the failure event; children were also censored from the analysis at death or the last clinical follow-up in the KPNC system. We also used the first remote seizure as the failure event in analyses of active epilepsy. Children with a history of seizure prior to stroke were excluded from the survival analyses. Cox proportional hazards models were used to determine univariate predictors of children with remote seizures and active epilepsy due to stroke, using the log-rank test for statistical significance. Our multivariate model included univariate predictors of remote seizure with \( p < 0.2 \), as well as predetermined demographic factors (sex and race). An interaction variable of “acute seizure” and “age at stroke” was used to examine independence of these clinical predictors of remote seizure and active epilepsy, but was not included in the final multivariate models because the interaction term did not reach significance (defined as \( p < 0.2 \)).

Results

Description of Stroke Cohort

From a study base of 2.5 million children (11.5 million person-years at risk), we identified 322 children with a non-neonatal stroke (2.9 strokes per 100,000 person-years). Of these, 17 died during the acute hospitalization, leaving 305 for inclusion in our final study cohort: 140 ischemic and 165 hemorrhagic strokes. Median age at the time of the stroke was 13.1 years (interquartile range [IQR] = 6–17.1); the cohort was 41% Caucasian and 57% male. At stroke presentation, 27% (80 of 293, 12 missing) of the cases had an acute seizure and 60% (183 of 303, 2 missing) had a neurologic deficit documented at hospital discharge. Children who had a seizure at the time of the stroke were younger, with a median age of 8.4 years (IQR = 1.3–16.2) compared to 13.6 years (IQR = 7.8–17.3) among those who did not have an acute seizure \( (p < 0.003) \). Median length of poststroke follow-up was 4.1 years (IQR = 1.8–6.8), with a total of 1,111 person-years at risk for remote seizures.

Poststroke Incidence of Remote Seizure and Active Epilepsy

Seven children with remote seizures had a history of seizures prior to stroke and were excluded from survival analyses. We identified remote seizures in 49 children with no history of seizure prior to stroke. Of these, 40 children...
had active epilepsy at the time of last follow-up. The average annual incidence rate of a first remote seizure post-stroke was 4.4% (95% confidence interval [CI] = 3.3–5.8), with a 5-year cumulative risk of 16% (95% CI = 12–21) and 10-year cumulative risk of 33% (95% CI = 23–46; Fig 1A). The average annual incidence rate of first remote seizure among those with active epilepsy at last follow-up was 3.6% (95% CI = 2.6–4.9), with a 5-year cumulative risk of 13% (95% CI: = 9–18) and a 10-year cumulative risk of 30% (95% CI = 20–44; see Fig 1B).

**Predictors of Remote Seizure and Active Epilepsy**

On univariate analysis, children who had an acute seizure at the time of stroke were 4X as likely to have a remote seizure compared to children who did not have a seizure at the time of their stroke (hazard ratio [HR] 4.1, 95% CI 2.3, 7.3) (Figure 2A, Table 1). The average annual incidence rate of remote seizure among children who had an acute seizure was 10.6% compared to 2.5% for those without acute seizure, for an incidence rate difference of 8.1% (95% CI 3.8%, 12.2%). Among children with acute seizures, the cumulative risk of active epilepsy was 25% (95% CI 16%, 38%) by five years. Younger age also predicted remote seizures: for each 1 year increase in age at the time of stroke onset, the hazard ratio decreased by 4.3% (HR 0.96, 95% CI 0.92, 0.99). The cumulative incidence of first remote seizure was lowest among children with SAH/IVH (Figure 2B), although estimates stratified by stroke type had wide confidence intervals.

### TABLE 1. Unadjusted HRs for Remote Seizure after a Stroke among Children Enrolled at Kaiser Permanente Northern California, 1993–2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>No remote seizure, n/N (%)</th>
<th>Remote Seizure, n/N (%)</th>
<th>Unadjusted, HR [95% CI]</th>
<th>Log-Rank p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at stroke, median years [IQR]</td>
<td>13.4 [7.0–17]</td>
<td>9.8 [1.0–17]</td>
<td>0.96 [0.92–0.99]</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sex</td>
<td>141/249 (57)</td>
<td>32/49 (65)</td>
<td>1.4 [0.8–2.6]</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian race</td>
<td>99/249 (40)</td>
<td>20/49 (41)</td>
<td>0.9 [0.5–1.6]</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute seizure</td>
<td>48/239 (20)</td>
<td>26/47 (55)</td>
<td>4.1 [2.3–7.3]</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurologic deficit at discharge</td>
<td>144/247 (58)</td>
<td>36/49 (73)</td>
<td>1.7 [0.9–3.2]</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontal</td>
<td>84/249 (34)</td>
<td>17/49 (35)</td>
<td>1.1 [0.6–1.9]</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal</td>
<td>70/249 (28)</td>
<td>20/49 (41)</td>
<td>1.7 [1.0–3.0]</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>54/249 (22)</td>
<td>13/49 (27)</td>
<td>1.4 [0.7–2.7]</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occipital</td>
<td>33/249 (13)</td>
<td>10/49 (20)</td>
<td>1.6 [0.8–3.3]</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellum</td>
<td>20/249 (8)</td>
<td>2/49 (4)</td>
<td>0.6 [0.1–2.5]</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraparenchymal hemorrhage</td>
<td>108/249 (43)</td>
<td>20/49 (41)</td>
<td>2.0 [1.0–4.2]</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arterial ischemic stroke</td>
<td>96/249 (39)</td>
<td>24/49 (49)</td>
<td>2.2 [1.0–4.7]</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAH/IVH</td>
<td>32/249 (13)</td>
<td>1/49 (2)</td>
<td>0.6 [0.1–2.5]</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venous sinus thrombosis</td>
<td>13/249 (5)</td>
<td>4/49 (8)</td>
<td>0.6 [0.1–2.5]</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>91/245 (37)</td>
<td>21/49 (43)</td>
<td>2.0 [1.0–4.2]</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td>76/245 (31)</td>
<td>18/49 (37)</td>
<td>2.0 [1.0–4.2]</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>40/245 (16)</td>
<td>5/49 (10)</td>
<td>0.6 [0.1–2.5]</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>38/245 (16)</td>
<td>5/49 (10)</td>
<td>0.6 [0.1–2.5]</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location categories were not mutually exclusive.  
*Statistically significant.  
CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; IQR = interquartile range; SAH/IVH = subarachnoid hemorrhage/intraventricular hemorrhage.
and the difference in estimates did not reach statistical significance. Excluding children with SAH/IVH, the cumulative incidence of first remote seizure was 4.9% (95% CI 4%, 7%) at 1 year, 17% (95% CI 13%, 24%) at 5 years and 37% (95% CI 26%, 51%) at 10 years.

In our multivariate model, the hazard ratio for acute seizure was slightly attenuated (HR 3.5, 95% CI 1.9, 6.6) but remained a strong independent predictor of remote seizure, while age did not (Table 2). Younger age (HR 0.95, 95% CI 0.9, 1.0) and acute seizures (HR 4.1, 95% CI 2.1, 7.8) were also univariate predictors of active epilepsy, but only acute seizures predicted active epilepsy (HR 3.5, 95% CI 1.7, 7.1) in our multivariate model.

Younger age (HR = 0.95, 95% CI = 0.9–1.0) and acute seizures (HR = 4.1, 95% CI = 2.1–7.8) were also univariate predictors of active epilepsy, but only acute seizures predicted active epilepsy (HR = 3.5, 95% CI = 1.7–7.1) in our multivariate model. Among children with acute seizures, the cumulative risk of active epilepsy was 25% (95% CI = 16–38) by 5 years.

**Measures of Epilepsy Severity**

Among the 49 children with a remote seizure, 34 were seen in an emergency department at least once and 21 had multiple emergency encounters for seizure (Fig 3A). Fifteen children had been admitted to a hospital for a seizure, and 4 had been intubated and admitted to an intensive care unit because of an episode of status epilepticus. All children with remote seizures after stroke were ultimately treated with an anticonvulsant medication. Most had been treated with at least 2 different anticonvulsant agents (range = 1–7) during the follow-up period (see Fig 3B). At last follow-up, 9 children were on polytherapy with >1 concurrent anticonvulsant agent. Despite anticonvulsant usage, 13 (33%) of the children with active epilepsy had at least 1 breakthrough seizure in the month prior to the last follow-up and 8 were having multiple seizures per month.

**Discussion**

In this population-based childhood stroke cohort, 1 of 6 children suffering from stroke had a remote seizure by 5 years, and this increased to 1 of 3 children by 10 years poststroke. Prior pediatric stroke studies have reported proportions of children with remote seizures or epilepsy ranging from 7 to 29%, although these studies were limited by variable duration of follow-up or losses to follow-up, and were not population-based.5–9,18,19 A recent study of perinatal and childhood intracerebral hemorrhage found 13% of children developed epilepsy by 2 years.19 Several large population-based studies of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at stroke, yr</td>
<td>1.0 (0.9–1.0)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sex</td>
<td>1.6 (0.9–2.9)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian race</td>
<td>1.1 (0.6–2.1)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute seizure</td>
<td>3.5 (1.9–6.6)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurologic deficit at discharge</td>
<td>1.5 (0.8–2.9)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal location</td>
<td>1.5 (0.8–2.7)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke type</td>
<td>1.0 (0.8–1.2)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adjusted model included univariate predictors of remote seizure with p < 0.2 and predetermined demographic factors (sex and race).

*Statistically significant.

CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio.

FIGURE 3: Histogram plots demonstrating measures of epilepsy severity among 49 children with remote seizure after stroke. Children were stratified by: (A) the number of emergency room encounters for seizure during the follow-up period, and (B) the number of separate anticonvulsant medications prescribed during the follow-up period.
poststroke seizures in adults have used survival analysis
techniques; despite varying definitions of late seizures
and poststroke epilepsy, the range of 3 to 5% cumulative
incidence by 5 years is relatively consistent (Ta-
Table 3). Although different definitions across studies might
influence incidence rates, all of the comparable defini-
tions result in lower estimates in the adult studies, sug-
In some studies, >1 seizure outcome was reported.
AED = anticonvulsant agent; ICD-9 = International Classification of Disease, ninth revision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Stroke Study, N</th>
<th>Mean Age, yr (range)</th>
<th>Estimated Incidence Rate</th>
<th>Seizure Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kammersgaard &amp; Olsen, 2005</td>
<td>Copenhagen Stroke Study, N = 1,195</td>
<td>73 (all ages)</td>
<td>1% by 3 years</td>
<td>Recurrent seizures after stroke + AED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen 2012</td>
<td>Taiwan Health Insurance Database, N = 4,126</td>
<td>63 (20–80)</td>
<td>3% by 5 years</td>
<td>2 ICD-9 diagnoses in ambulatory care claims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lossius 2005</td>
<td>Askershus Stroke Study, N = 484</td>
<td>76 (&gt;60)</td>
<td>3% by 1 year</td>
<td>1 seizure &gt; 1 week after stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn 1997</td>
<td>Oxfordshire Community Stroke Project, N = 675</td>
<td>72 (all ages)</td>
<td>4% by 5 years</td>
<td>1 seizure &gt; 1 month after stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So 1996</td>
<td>Rochester, Minnesota, N = 535</td>
<td>72 (all ages)</td>
<td>5% by 5 years</td>
<td>1 seizure &gt; 1 week after stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viitanen 1998</td>
<td>Umea, Sweden, N = 409</td>
<td>72 (all ages)</td>
<td>5% at 5 years</td>
<td>Recurrent seizures &gt; 1 week after stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Kaiser Pediatric Stroke Study, N = 305</td>
<td>11 (0.1-19)</td>
<td>16% by 5 years</td>
<td>1 seizure &gt; 1 month after stroke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Studies that have examined age at the time of stroke in adults as a predictor of poststroke epilepsy report conflicting results. Younger age was associated with poststroke epilepsy in the Copenhagen Stroke Study, but the Askershus Stroke Study found no association. We found that younger age was associated with remote seizures after childhood stroke on univariate analysis, but was no longer significant in multivariate analysis. This is likely due to younger age being highly correlated with risk of acute seizure at time of stroke in our cohort; therefore, adjustment for acute seizure in multivariate analysis removed the age effect.

Several of the children were treated with multiple anticonvulsant medications, which we speculate was likely to be related to either poor seizure control or unacceptable medication side effects. A third of the children who were on treatment with an anticonvulsant agent at last follow-up had a seizure within the month prior to last follow-up, suggesting treatment-refractory epilepsy. The multiple
emergency room visits and hospitalizations for poststroke epilepsy among the children in our cohort are further evidence of the heavy burden of disease that poststroke epilepsy places on both individual families and society.

The cumulative risk and timing of remote seizures in our cohort are comparable to the patterns of remote seizures found after traumatic brain injury in children and adults. Studies of traumatic brain injury in children suggest that in this group, early seizures and younger age may also predict remote epilepsy. Post-traumatic epilepsy has recently received increasing attention because of its high incidence and its delayed but possibly predictable onset, suggesting a potential window for intervention and prevention. Poststroke epilepsy in children appears to similarly manifest a delayed but predictable onset, presenting an opportunity for intervention if an agent to prevent epilepsy after acquired brain injury can be identified. The potential for intervention is important because even without a stroke, children with epilepsy are at an increased risk for comorbid physical, developmental, and behavioral problems. Furthermore, current literature suggests that children who develop epilepsy after a stroke are more likely to have poor neurodevelopmental outcomes compared with children who do not develop poststroke epilepsy even after accounting for stroke location.

We do not know yet whether epilepsy is a marker for more severe initial brain injury or whether stroke recovery is impaired by seizures, interictal epileptiform discharges, or anticonvulsant treatment.

Our study had limitations. First, we were limited in assessing recurrent seizures because many of the children were treated with an anticonvulsant agent after the first remote seizure. We addressed this limitation by measuring active epilepsy, an outcome that should provide a more conservative estimate of epilepsy risk by limiting the outcome to those who had ongoing clinical treatment with an anticonvulsant agent. Second, because our initial screen for poststroke seizure outcomes used electronic data, it is possible that some outcomes may have been missed if no seizure or epilepsy diagnostic codes were given and anticonvulsant medications were not filled through the integrated health care pharmacy. Missed cases would result in underestimating the incidence rate of remote seizures. Finally, the sociodemographic and health characteristics of the adult Kaiser population base are comparable to the Northern California adult population, and data obtained from KPNC are considered generalizable to wider populations. Although it is likely that this is also true for children enrolled at Kaiser, it is possible that the Kaiser pediatric population may not be similarly generalizable.

Despite these limitations, our study provides strong evidence that remote seizures and epilepsy are common after stroke in children, particularly among children with acute seizures. The frequency of remote seizures after pediatric stroke has important implications both for public health and for individual families. These data highlight the urgency of understanding the neurocognitive implications of seizures and anticonvulsant medication usage after childhood stroke, and of searching for neuroprotective agents or other interventions to decrease epilepsy risk. Children with acute symptomatic seizures who are at higher risk may benefit from counseling and close monitoring for seizures in the outpatient setting, particularly during the first year poststroke.

Acknowledgment
This research was supported by the NIH National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke under K12NS001692, K23NS066137, and K02NS053883; a University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) grant through the Dubois Fund, and a UCSF Research Evaluation and Allocation Committee award (C.K.F.). The UCSF Neonatal Brain Research Institute supports H.C.G. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH.

We thank B. Rowe, who performed data abstraction and M. Sorel, who performed electronic searches of the Kaiser Permanente Northern California databases.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

References