

What Are Countable Motor Seizures?

It's important to track certain types of seizures that we refer to as countable motor seizures for the Resilience Program clinical trials .



Seizures that are considered countable motor seizures for the Resilience Program clinical trials

These seizures involve visible movements of the body. If you or your caregiver observe any of the following, they should be counted:

Tonic seizures: Stiffening of both sides of the body, may or may not cause a fall or the risk of falling

Clonic seizures: Repeated jerking movements on both sides of the body

Tonic-clonic seizures: Start with stiffening and then jerking movements

Atonic seizures: Sudden loss of muscle tone, may cause a fall or risk of falling

Focal to bilateral tonic-clonic seizures: Starts in one part of the brain and spreads, includes stiffening and jerking movements

Focal seizures with motor symptoms: Includes visible jerking or stiffening, even if only on one side

Seizures that do not count as countable motor seizures for the Resilience Program clinical trials

These seizures can happen frequently and getting an accurate count is challenging

Myoclonic seizures: Sudden, quick muscle jerks

Absence seizures: Brief staring spells or loss of awareness

Focal non-motor seizures: No visible movement (e.g., just a feeling or mental change)

Epileptic spasms: Sudden, short muscle contractions

If your child has seizure types such as myoclonic, absence, focal non-motor seizures, or epileptic spasms, you will still be tracking them in the daily seizure diary. While these seizure types may improve with relutrigine, they cannot be included in the official data used to evaluate the drug's effectiveness for approval with regulatory agencies.