

difference was also noted with the onset of seizure parameter among group I (control for PTZ) in comparison with groups III and IV ($p < 0.001$). All the above parameters were comparable to the standard group II in respect to the groups III and IV with p -value more than 0.05. In MES model, the parameters like (scores and THLE [tonic hind limb extension]) were also statistically significant different among groups VII and VIII when compared with the control group (group V) for MES with p -value less than 0.05. The above two parameters were also comparable to the standard drug group (group VI) for MES model in respect to the experimental test drug groups (group VII and VIII) with p -value more than 0.05.

Conclusion: Na⁺-K⁺-2Cl⁻ cotransport inhibitors (furosemide and torasemide) exhibited significant antiseizure activities in chemically (PTZ) and electrically (MES) induced seizure model tests in Wistar albino rats.

A009: Correlation between Distance from Health Centre and Adherence to Clinic Appointments and Medication Procurement among People with Epilepsy in the Community

Chirag Gupta,¹ Gagandeep Singh,¹ Karan Chouhan,¹ Archita Chawla,¹ R.K. Setia,¹ Suman Sharma,¹ Namita Bansal¹

¹Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab, India

Introduction: In resource limited countries (e.g., India), distance from the health care facility may be a barrier to treatment adherence in people with epilepsy.

Objective: To study the relationship between Euclidean distance of home dwelling from the health care center and number of health center visits to procure medication and medical advice by people with epilepsy.

Methods: The setting of the study was a community-based project in which subjects from across the Ludhiana city in one arm visited the civil hospital on a monthly basis for consultation and to procure antiepileptic drugs. We mapped out the homes of people with epilepsy who attended the epilepsy clinic and calculated the Euclidean distance between each home and the civil hospital. We studied the association between clinic visits and the distance factor; age, gender, educational and economic status, and duration of epilepsy as covariates.

Results: The mean distance between home and hospital was 3.33 ± 0.18 km. The average calculated cost of antiepileptic drugs per month was Rs.303 only. We could not establish a direct correlation between the distance and adherence (p -value = 0.74), although socioeconomic status ($p = 0.175$) and gender ($p = 0.113$) were associated with adherence.

Conclusion: The study is ongoing and although at this stage a correlation between distance and clinic visits could not be established, longer follow-up may demonstrate the distance decay effect.

A0010: Clinicoradiological Evaluation of Newly Diagnosed Epilepsy: A Monocentric Prospective Study from a Tertiary Care Hospital of Eastern India

Panigrahy D.,¹ Mallick A.K.,¹ Mohanty G.,¹ Samant M.¹

¹SCB Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack, Odisha, India

Introduction: "Newly diagnosed epilepsy" is defined as a subset of epileptic disorder, which presented or diagnosed first time during study period, and had two or more than two episodes of seizure. Early evaluation and diagnosis of Epilepsy is very important for better treatment.

Aim: Aim of study was to evaluate epidemiological, clinical profile, as well as radiologic characteristics in cases of newly diagnosed epilepsy and to find out correlation between them.

Materials and Methods: It was a prospective and descriptive study of 1-year duration, conducted in the department of neurology in Sriram Chandra Bhanja Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack, Odisha, India. Three hundred newly diagnosed epilepsy patients, more than 5 years of age, were included and subjected to detail clinical and radiological evaluation.

Results: Majority patients in our study were from second and third decades (mean age = 25 years, SD = 11.04) with characteristic male preponderance. Most patients were from rural **Background:** and majority of them (60%) attended neurology clinic after 3 to 10 episodes of seizures. Seizures in awake state and seizures without precipitating factors were more common. Headache was the most common prodromal symptom. Generalized seizure dominated over focal seizure (62:34) with tonic-clonic type (66.67%) being most common in the generalized seizure cohort. Focal seizure with secondary generalization was seen in 70.5% cases. Drowsiness (38%) and Todd's palsy (6%) were most and least common postictal symptoms in our study. Our study also revealed abnormal computed tomography (CT) findings in 70.6% of focal seizures and 24.2% of generalized seizures. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was abnormal in 53.6% of cases. Granulomatous lesion was dominant neuroimaging finding in our study.

Conclusion: This study concluded that males of second and third decades from rural Background are highly prone to epilepsy. Infectious causes like neurocysticercosis and tuberculoma are predominant etiologies in our area. Neuroimaging plays an important role in establishing and localizing etiology of seizure. Any patient coming with history of epilepsy or suspected as a case of newly diagnosed epilepsy must be investigated with neuroimaging for further management.

A0011: Changing Trends of Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis— Pre- and Postvaccination Era, Why Should Children Vaccinated against Measles Develop SSPE?

Ekta Agarwal,¹ Srivastava K.,¹ Rajadhyaksha S.¹

¹Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Introduction: Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) is thought to occur several years after measles infection. Measles vaccine is protective against SSPE. However,