

The role of epilepsy surgery treatment in quality of life of the patient with refractory epilepsy- experience from local outpatient care

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Purpose: To evaluate quality of life of the patients who underwent epilepsy surgery treatment before and after procedure in 6 months follow up in epileptologist outpatient care. Methods: The validated Czech 1.0 version of the questionnaire QOLIE-31 (health-related quality of life for adults with epilepsy) has been used to evaluate the quality of life of the patient with refractory epilepsy before and 6 months after epilepsy surgery. The questionnaire consists of 31 questions focusing on 7 sub-groups of quality of life with reachable maximum of 100 points. Descriptive statistics and a two-tailed *P*-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Results: We have prospectively examined 17 adults (8 men, 9 women) with refractory epilepsy. One man was excluded from the final analysis due to not passing the follow-up visit. Mean age while operation performed in men group was 36,25 ± 8,12 years, and in women group mean age was 36,33 ± 9,24 years. QOLIE-31 mean total score before the operation was 39,59 ± 17,80 points. After the epilepsy surgery mean total score value was 81,25 ± 21,39. Difference mean was 41,69 ± 23,05 (*p* 0.001). 15 patients improved. One patient worsened with -3,4 points difference. We also can see distinct improvement of all subgroups of quality of life except for medication category. Conclusions: We conclude epilepsy surgery as highly effective treatment of refractory epilepsy patients with significant improvement of quality of life.