

Table (1): Etiology of infantile spasms among the studied children

Etiology		N (%)
Idiopathic		43 (8%)
Cryptogenic		73 (13.5%)
Symptomatic:	Prenatal disorders Hydrocephalus Microcephaly Congenital infections Brain malformations Brain atrophy Joubert syndrome Chromosomal disorders(Down synderom) Cerebral calcifications	12 (2.2%) 5 (0.9 %) 5 (0.9 %) 26 (4.8%) 195 (36.1%) 4 (0.7%) 9(1.7%) 3 (0.6%)
	Perinatal disorder Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy Intracranial hemorrhage kernicterus Head trauma	55 (10.2%) 2 (0.4%) 1 (0.2%) 1 (0.2%)
	Postnatal disorder Meningitis Encephalitis Cerebral stroke Phenylketonuria	7 (1.3%) 7 (1.3%) 8 (1.5%) 6 (1.1%)
	Other causes Brain tumor Metabolic disorders Neurocutaneous disease (tuberous sclerosis) Degenerative disorders (White matter disease)	1(0.2%) 41 (7.8%) 24 (4.4%) 14 (2.6%)
Total		540 (100%)

Table (2): Outcome of infantile spasms among the studied children.

Parameters	N (%)
Favorable Control of convulsions, decrease frequency, normal psychomotor development	82 (15.2%)
Unfavorable Epileptic Autistic features Mental retardation Death	53 (11.5%) 24 (5.2%) 249 (54.3%) 132 (28.8%)

Table (3): Multiple logistic regression of significant variables in the univariate model

Characteristics	OR (CI _{95%})	P – value
Frequency		
Frequent	1.06 (0.6 – 1.9)	0.851
Infrequent	1	
Primary response to treatment		
Uncontrolled	16.9 (7.5 – 38.4)	<0.001*
Controlled	1	
Etiology		
Idiopathic	1	
Cryptogenic	1.8 (0.7-4.7)	0.234
Symptomatic	3.2 (1.5-6.7)	0.002*