

Study variables

Independent variables:

- Demographic variables: age (in years), gender (female or male), and residency (city, village, refugee camp)
- Clinical characteristics: age of onset of epilepsy (infant, toddler, etc.), family history of epilepsy (yes/no), and etiological factors (structural, genetic, infectious, etc.)
- Diagnostic characteristics (tools used): EEG, neuroimaging (MRI, CT, HUS), and genetic testing
- Treatment-related variables: number of ASMs used (currently and previously), name/ type of ASMs, surgical interventions (yes/no, type), and use of ketogenic diet (yes/no)

Dependent variables:

- Seizure-related variable: type of seizure (focal, generalized)

Specific variables:

These variables were analyzed as both dependent and independent variables and included:

- Comorbidities: cognitive problems, mood disorders, developmental issues, and behavioral problems. Comorbidities were treated as a dependent variable when analyzing their association with the number of ASMs used. In a subsequent analysis, it served as an independent variable to explore its relationship with seizure type and DRE.
- DRE: as a dependent variable, it was analyzed in relation to clinical features and treatment-related variables, and as an independent variable, it was used to explore its association with seizure type.