

# Epilessia e Disturbi del movimento su base genetica\_Parte II

Dott.ssa Carlotta Spagnoli

*Review*

# **Rett Syndrome Spectrum in Monogenic Developmental-Epileptic Encephalopathies and Epilepsies: A Review**

Carlotta Spagnoli <sup>1,\*</sup> , Carlo Fusco <sup>1</sup> and Francesco Pisani <sup>2</sup>

**Table 1.** Neul's criteria for typical and atypical Rett syndrome.

| Required for Typical RTT  | Required for Atypical (Variant) RTT   | Main Criteria  | Exclusion Criteria for Typical RTT   | Supportive Criteria for Atypical RTT   |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A period of regression followed by recovery or stabilization</li> <li>• All main criteria and all exclusion criteria</li> <li>• Supportive criteria: not required, although often present</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A period of regression followed by recovery or stabilization</li> <li>• <math>\geq 2</math> out of 4 main criteria</li> <li>• 5 out of 11 supportive criteria</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partial/complete loss of acquired purposeful hand skills</li> <li>• Partial or complete loss of acquired spoken language</li> <li>• Gait abnormalities: impaired (dyspraxic) or absent</li> <li>• Stereotypic hand movements (hand wringing, squeezing, clapping, tapping, mouthing and washing/rubbing)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brain injury secondary to trauma, neurometabolic diseases, or severe infection causing neurological problems</li> <li>• Grossly abnormal psychomotor development in the first 6 months of life</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breathing disturbances when awake</li> <li>• Bruxism when awake</li> <li>• Impaired sleep pattern</li> <li>• Abnormal muscle tone</li> <li>• Peripheral vasomotor disturbances</li> <li>• Scoliosis/kyphosis</li> <li>• Growth retardation</li> <li>• Small cold hand and feet</li> </ul> |

| Typical RTT   | CDKL5-Related Disorder   | FOXP1 Syndrome  |
|---|--|---|
| Clinical Stages   | Electroclinical Stages   | Epilepsy Features   |
| <p>Early onset phase (6–12 months):<br/>loss of acquired motor and language skills and purposeful hand movements</p> <p>Rapid destructive phase (1–3 y):<br/>autistic features, intellectual disability, hand stereotypies, abnormal gait/motor dysfunction, onset of abnormal respiratory patterns</p> <p>Stabilization phase (2–10 y):<br/>improvements in behavior, eye contact and hand function</p> <p>Late motor deterioration (&gt;10 y):<br/>spasticity, dystonia, and scoliosis, loss of independent walking in ambulant patients</p> <p><b>EPILEPSY FEATURES</b><br/>Mean onset: 4.7 y<br/>Frequent FS, No specific seizure semiology</p> | <p>Stage I (Early epilepsy):<br/>IS; Tonic-vibratory seizure, followed by a clonic phase with series of spasms, gradually evolving into repetitive distal myoclonic jerks, lasting 2–4 min<br/>Onset: neonatal–4th month (median: 4 weeks)</p> <p>Stage II (EE):<br/>6 months–3 years (median: 11 months)<br/>IS intermixed with brief tonic seizures<br/>profound DD, no language or motor development, massive hypotonia</p> <p>Stage III (Late multifocal and myoclonic epilepsy):<br/>ages: 2.5–11 y (median 7 y)<br/>drug-resistant epilepsy with tonic seizures and spasms, myoclonic jerks or atypical absences<br/>Or epilepsy remission<br/>Ages: 2.5–19 y (median 5 y)</p> | <p>Deletions and intragenic variants:<br/>epilepsy onset within the second year of life (mean: 22 months in [7])<br/>various epilepsy types (focal impaired awareness, myoclonic, and bilateral tonic)<br/>rate of drug resistance is high</p> <p>Duplications:<br/>IS (mean age at onset: 7.4 months).<br/>Frequent focal seizures (onset: 5 months–6 years), often in association with spasms [8].<br/>in a minority: later recurrence of tonic or myoclonic seizures</p> |
| EEG   | EEG  | EEG:  |
| <p>Stage 1: N/posterior rhythms slowing</p> <p>Stage 2: rolandic IED (drowsiness, sleep). sleep architecture abnormalities (poor/absent spindles)</p> <p>Stage 3: abnormal background (posterior slowing, absent sleep figures); bilaterally synchronous bursts of pseudo-periodic delta and generalized rhythmic spikes in sleep</p> <p>Stage 4: abnormal, slow background (wakefulness and sleep), central and/or vertex theta (4–6 Hz), IED (multifocal spikes or sharp waves during wakefulness and generalized slow spike-wave complexes during sleep)</p>   | <p>Stage I:<br/>Interictal: N/slow. Ictal: bilateral and synchronous flattening, followed by repetitive sharp waves and spikes</p> <p>Stage II:<br/>Typical/modified hypsarrhythmia, very slow, intermixed with focal spikes and polyspikes (F, C, O)</p> <p>Stage III:<br/>High-amplitude delta with pseudo-periodic bursts of high-amplitude S, PS, SW predominating over the C, T, T-O region</p>   | <p>Deletions and intragenic variants:<br/>slow background, multifocal S and sharp waves, less frequently diffuse theta excess</p> <p>Duplications:<br/>hypsarrhythmia/modified hypsarrhythmia (onset)<br/>multifocal S-slowW, bursts of generalized S-slowW, or focal slowing intermixed with high-amplitude irregular S-slowW (follow-up)</p>  |

Fenotipi «RTT-like» DE-EE/ E

Forme  
sindromiche

Forme non sindromiche  
monogeniche

PHS  
CdL  
Phelan-McDermid  
Christianson  
Glass syndrome  
(*HNRNPU*-related)  
(*MEIS2*-related)

EE-DE

*SCN1A*  
*SCN2A*  
*SCN8A*  
*KCNB1*  
*KCNQ2*  
*HCN1*  
*GABRB3*  
*GABRG2*  
*GRIA2*  
*GRIN1*  
*GRIN2B*  
*SLC6A1*  
*SLC35A2*  
*MEF2C*  
*ACTL6B*  
*NTNG1*  
*HECW2*  
*RHOBTB2*

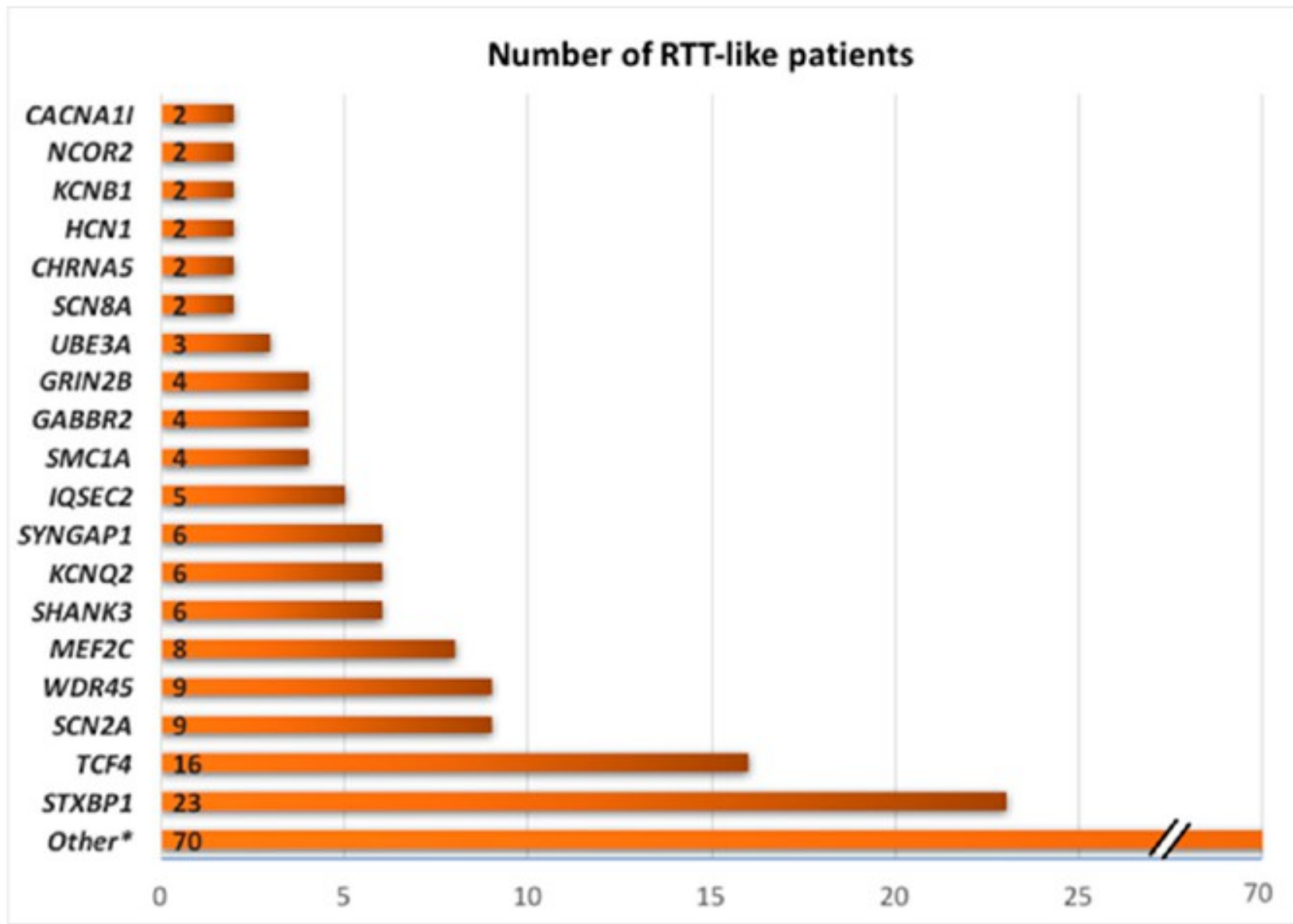
E + ID

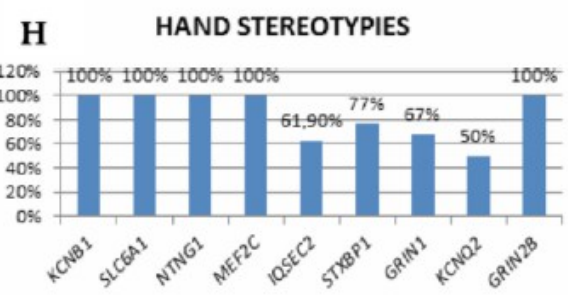
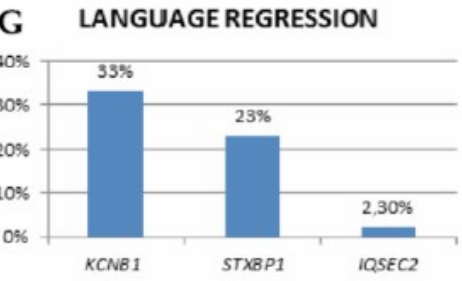
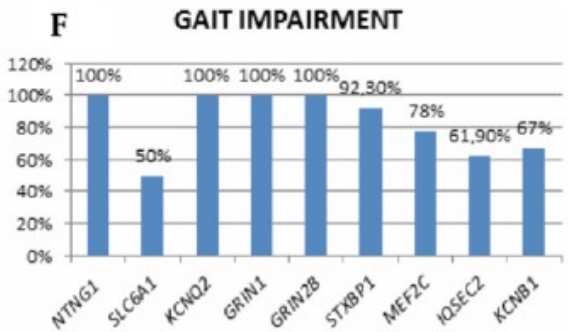
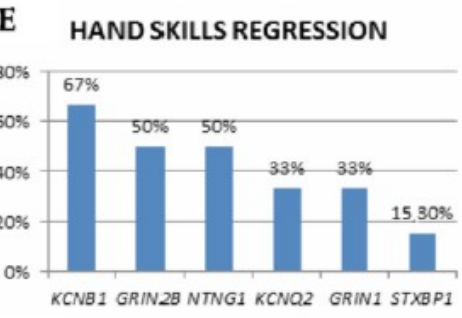
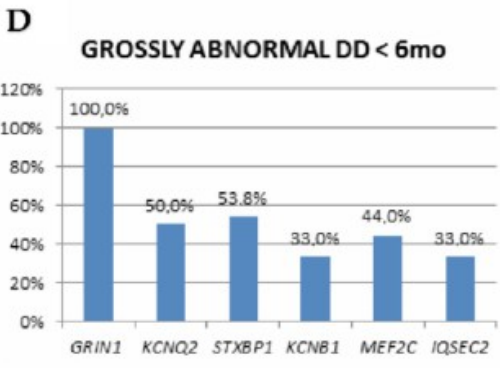
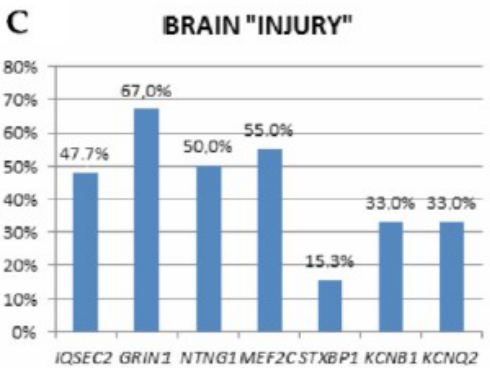
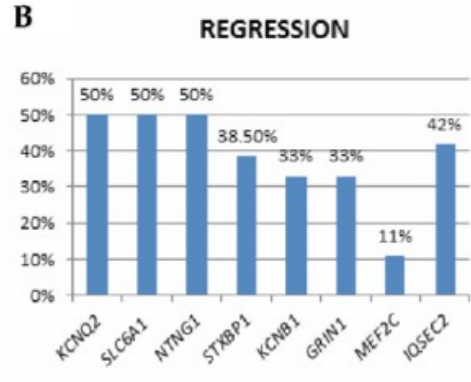
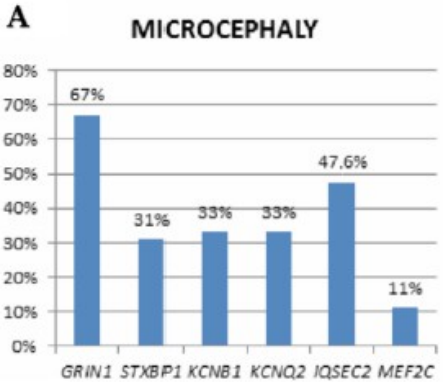
*HNRNPH2*  
*IQSEC2*  
*EEF1A2*

Patologie  
neurodegenerative

*WDR45*  
*PPT1*  
*MFSD8*  
*EIF2B2*  
(*ST3GAL5*)

# QUADRI RETT-LIKE NELLE ENCEFALOPATIE EPILETTICHE E DI SVILUPPO





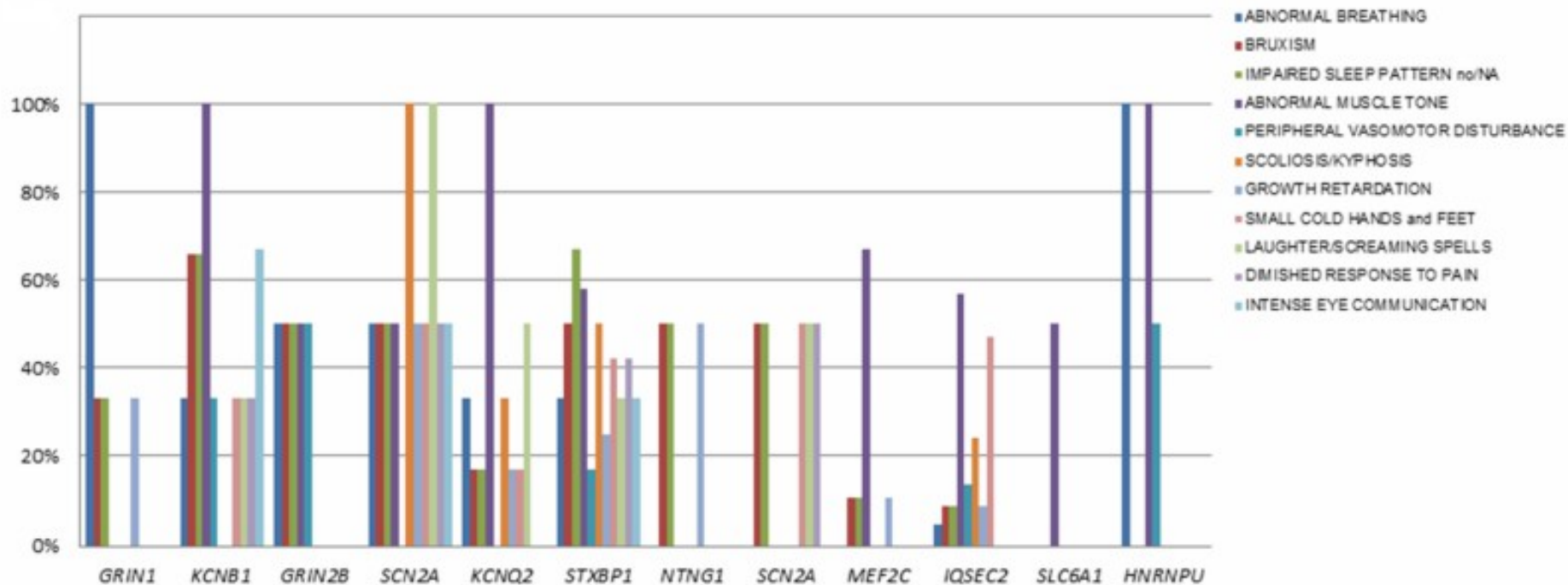
Regression: incostante/variabile per età d'esordio o verosimile meccanismo sottostante, spesso assente.

Analogamente la regressione di linguaggio o delle prassie manuali è molto variabile.

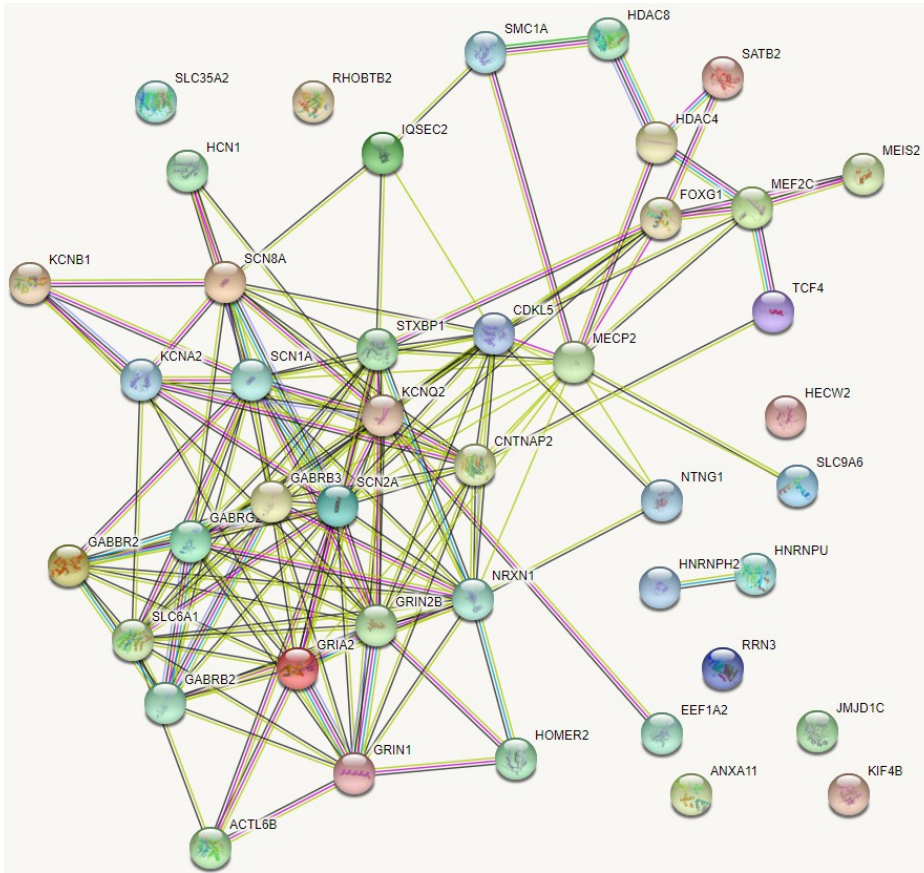
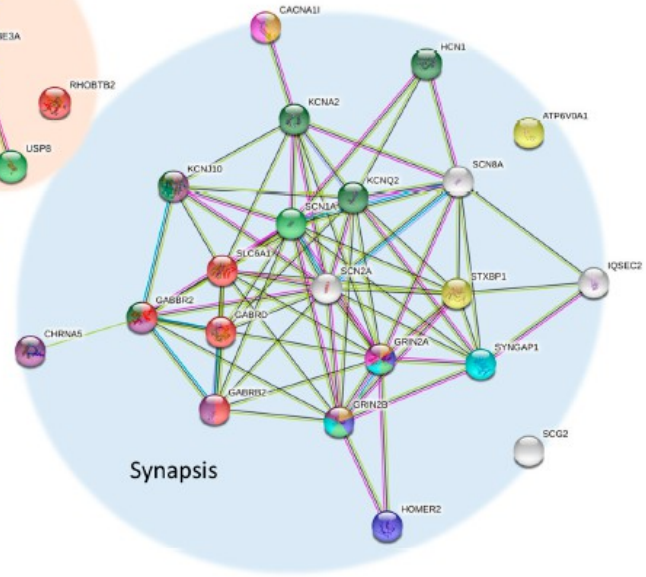
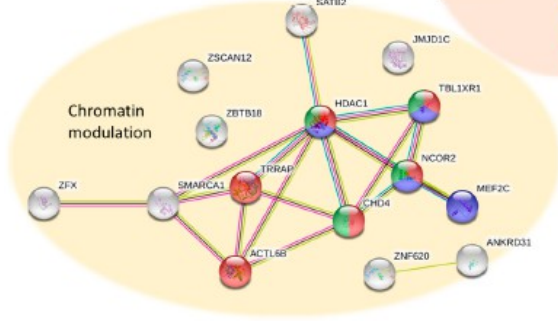
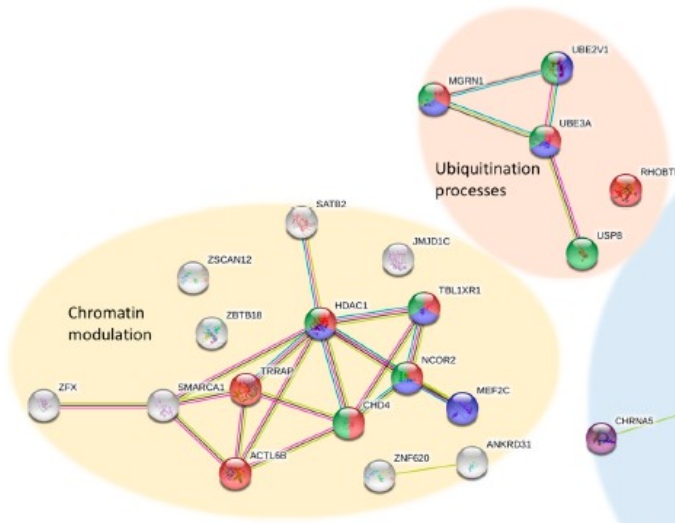
La perdita completa della DA è rara, i pattern di cammino più frequenti sono:  
 Atassico/a base allargata,  
 Disprassico,  
 Atassico-disprassico.

Le stereotipie sono un elemento molto più frequente.  
 Sia "RTT-specifiche" che aspecifiche.

# NEUL'S SUPPORTIVE CRITERIA



|                                  | GRIN1 | KCNB1 | GRIN2B | SCN2A | KCNQ2 | STXBP1 | NTNG1 | SCN2A | MEF2C | IQSEC2 | SLC6A1 | HNRNPU |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| total                            | 3     | 3     | 2      | 2     | 6     | 12     | 2     | 9     | 21    | 2      | 2      | 2      |
| ABNORMAL BREATHING               | 3     | 2     | 1      | 1     | 2     | 4      | 0     | 0     | 1     | 0      | 2      | 2      |
| BRUXISM                          | 1     | 2     | 1      | 1     | 1     | 6      | 1     | 2     | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| IMPAIRED SLEEP PATTERN           | 1     | 2     | 1      | 1     | 1     | 8      | 1     | 0     | 2     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| ABNORMAL MUSCLE TONE             | 0     | 3     | 1      | 1     | 6     | 7      | 0     | 6     | 12    | 1      | 2      | 2      |
| PERIPHERAL VASOMOTOR DISTURBANCE | 0     | 1     | 1      | 0     | 0     | 2      | 0     | 0     | 3     | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| SCOLIOSIS/KYPHOSIS               | 0     | 0     | 0      | 2     | 2     | 6      | 0     | 0     | 5     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| GROWTH RETARDATION               | 1     | 0     | 0      | 1     | 1     | 3      | 1     | 1     | 2     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| SMALL COLD HANDS and FEET        | 0     | 1     | 0      | 1     | 1     | 5      | 0     | 1     | 1     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| LAUGHTER/ SCREAMING SPELLS       | 3     | 1     | 0      | 1     | 1     | 4      | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| DIMISHED RESPONSE TO PAIN        | 0     | 1     | 0      | 1     | 0     | 5      | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| INTENSE EYE COMMUNICATION        | 0     | 2     | 0      | 1     | 0     | 4      | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      |





## Beta-propeller protein-associated neurodegeneration: a new X-linked dominant disorder with brain iron accumulation

Susan J. Hayflick,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Michael C. Kruer,<sup>4</sup> Allison Gregory,<sup>1</sup> Tobias B. Haack,<sup>5,6</sup> Manju A. Kurian,<sup>7,8</sup> Henry H.oulden,<sup>9</sup> James Anderson,<sup>10</sup> Nathalie Boddaert,<sup>11</sup> Lynn Sanford,<sup>1</sup> Sami I. Harik,<sup>12</sup> Vasuki H. Dandu,<sup>12</sup> Nardo Nardocci,<sup>13</sup> Giovanna Zorzi,<sup>13</sup> Todd Dunaway,<sup>14</sup> Mark Tamopolsky,<sup>15</sup> Steven Skinner,<sup>16</sup> Kenton R. Holden,<sup>16</sup> Steven Frucht,<sup>17</sup> Era Hanspal,<sup>18</sup> Connie Schrandt-Stumpel,<sup>19</sup> Cyril Mignot,<sup>20</sup> Delphine Héron,<sup>20</sup> Dawn E. Saunders,<sup>21</sup> Margaret Kaminska,<sup>22</sup> Jean-Pierre Lin,<sup>22</sup> Karine Lascelles,<sup>22</sup> Stephan M. Cuno,<sup>5,6</sup> Esther Meyer,<sup>7</sup> Barbara Garavaglia,<sup>23</sup> Kailash Bhatia,<sup>24</sup> Rajith de Silva,<sup>25</sup> Sarah Crisp,<sup>25</sup> Peter Lunt,<sup>26</sup> Martyn Carey,<sup>27</sup> John Hardy,<sup>9</sup> Thomas Meitinger,<sup>5,6</sup> Holger Prokisch,<sup>5,6</sup> and Penelope Hogarth<sup>1,3</sup>

Ritardo globale, stereotipie delle mani, epilessia/encefalopatia epilettica, disturbo del sonno, alterazioni del tono muscolare/spasticità possono fare sospettare sd. di RTT in età pediatrica.

Fino al 20-30% delle casistiche in letteratura classificate inizialmente come RTT-like.

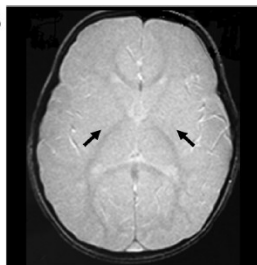
Fase neurodegenerativa in età giovane adulta (distonia progressiva, parkinsonismo e demenza).

RMN encefalo: accumulo di ferro nella substantia nigra con un alone di iperintensità in T1.

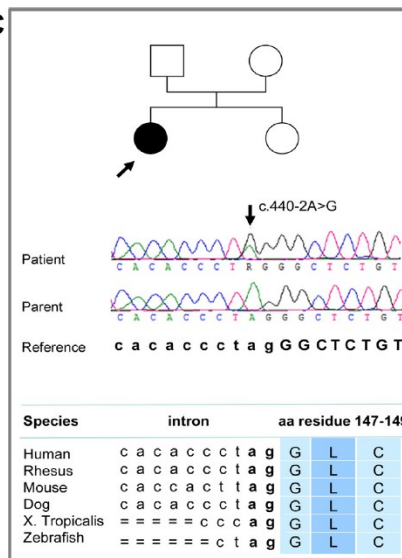
A



B



C

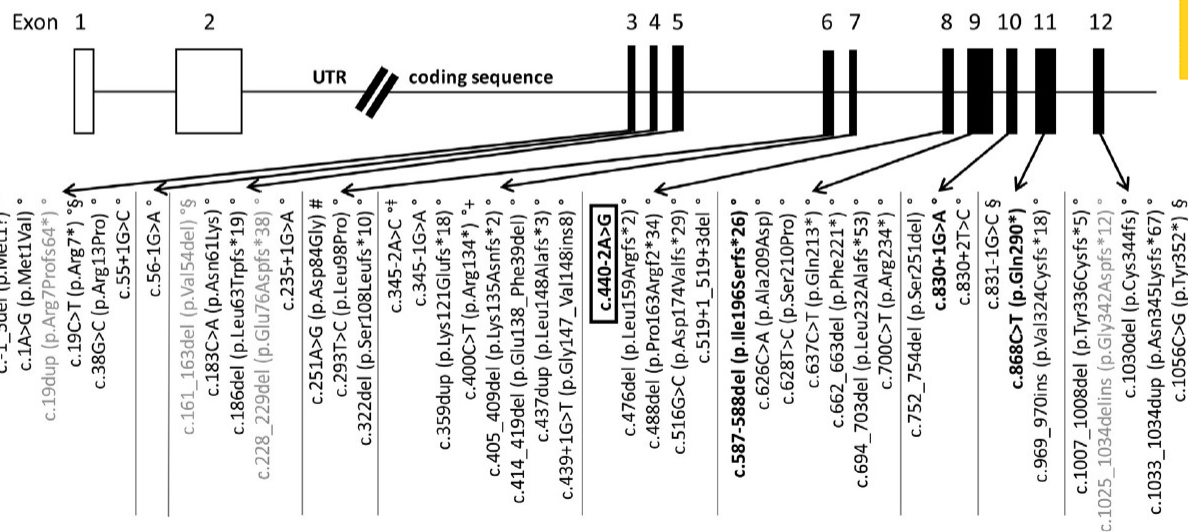


Chr. X



**WDR45** (NM\_007075)

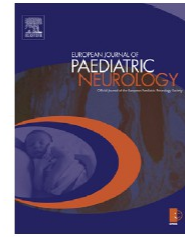
Deletion of the whole gene (plus two additional genes) → early-onset epileptic encephalopathy





ELSEVIER

Official Journal of the European Paediatric Neurology Society



## Case study

## Rett-like onset in late-infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (CLN7) caused by compound heterozygous mutation in the MFSD8 gene and review of the literature data on clinical onset signs

Dana Craiu <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Octavia Dragostin <sup>b,1</sup>, Alice Dica <sup>c,1</sup>,  
 Dorota Hoffman-Zacharska <sup>d,2</sup>, Monika Gos <sup>d,2</sup>,  
 Alexandra Eugenia Bastian <sup>e,f,3</sup>, Mihaela Gherghiceanu <sup>g,4</sup>, Arndt Rolfs <sup>h,i</sup>,  
 Nahid Nahavandi <sup>i</sup>, Mihai Craiu <sup>j,k,5</sup>, Catrinel Iliescu <sup>a,b,6</sup>

Kozina et al. *BMC Medical Genetics* (2018) 19:151  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12881-018-0669-7>

BMC Medical Genetics



CrossMark

Generalmente presentazione clinica piuttosto omogenea.

Esordio: 2-11AA (media: 5AA).

Forma tardo-infantile: declino cognitivo e motorio, crisi epilettiche, perdita del visus, atassia.

Due casi descritti con aspetti RTT-like:

- SPM nella norma fino a 12 mesi e 2AA e ½ rispettivamente,
- poi regressione (in un caso con stabilizzazione successiva – transitoria- nell'altro con recupero parziale del linguaggio).
- Entrambi presentavano criteri maggiori per sindrome di RTT.
- Entrambi stereotipie delle mani sulla linea mediana ( a 18 mesi e 3 AA e ½).
- Criteri di supporto: alterazione del tono muscolare (in entrambi) e alterazione del pattern respiratorio (1 pz).

Successivamente: evoluzione chiaramente neurodegenerativa.

RMN encefalo: atrofia e alterazioni della SB a 5 AA.


## CASE REPORT

## Open Access

## A novel *MFSD8* mutation in a Russian patient with neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis type 7: a case report



CrossMark

Anastasiya Aleksandrovna Kozina<sup>1,2</sup>, Elena Grigorievna Okuneva<sup>2</sup>, Natalia Vladimirovna Baryshnikova<sup>2,3</sup>,  
 Anna Yurievna Krasnenko<sup>2,3</sup>, Kirill Yurievich Tsukanov<sup>2</sup>, Olesya Igorevna Klimchuk<sup>2</sup>, Olga Borisovna Kondakova<sup>4</sup>,  
 Anna Nikolaevna Larionova<sup>4</sup>, Tatyana Timofeevna Batysheva<sup>4</sup>, Ekaterina Ivanovna Surkova<sup>2\*</sup> ,  
 Peter Alekseevich Shatalov<sup>2,5</sup> and Valery Vladimirovich Ilinsky<sup>1,2,3,6</sup>

Altre segnalazioni di quadri “RTT-like” all'esordio:  
 - *PPT1* (CLN1)  
 - *EIF2B* (“Leucoencephalopathy with vanishing white matter”)

# QUADRI RETT-LIKE NELLE ENCEFALOPATIE EPILETTICHE E DI SVILUPPO

Patologie diverse con patogenesi diverse possono condurre a fenotipi parzialmente sovrapponibili.

La regressione di sviluppo può essere correlata alla Dx genetica o all'EE e avvenire in fasce di età variabili.

Più frequente la disprassia o aprassia rispetto alla perdita dei movimenti finalizzati delle mani.

Più frequente l'averbalità dalla nascita piuttosto che la regressione del linguaggio  
Le stereotipie alle mani (“RTT-correlate”) sono spesso accompagnate da altre stereotipie motorie, più variabili e meno specifiche (correlate al ritardo o all'ASD).

La frequenza dei criteri di supporto è altamente variabile e solo le alterazioni di tono muscolare e il disturbo della marcia sono comuni a un alto numero di casi.

Una dettagliata caratterizzazione fenotipica e dei dati molecolari può suggerire una distinzione fra vero spettro RTT e mimi della RTT.

**Epilessia/EE-DE ad esordio  
in età evolutiva con  
parkinsonismo giovanile**

**Classification of parkinsonism in children:**

Developmental parkinsonism  
Infantile and early childhood degenerative parkinsonism  
Parkinsonism in the setting of neurodevelopmental disorders  
Parkinsonism in the setting of multisystemic brain diseases  
Juvenile parkinsonism and dystonia-parkinsonism  
Acquired parkinsonism

Parkinsonismo nell'ambito di disordini del  
neurosviluppo

**DE-EE**

*FOXP1* (AD)  
*STXBP1* (AD)  
RTT secondaria a  
varianti *MECP2* (XLD)  
DRAVET secondaria a  
varianti *SCN1A* (AD)  
DOORS secondaria a  
varianti *TBC1D24* (AR)

**CONDIZIONI  
SINDROMICHE con  
CNV /  
CROMOSOMOPATIE**

22q11.2DS

**NEURODEGENERATI  
VE**

*WDR45* (XLD)  
*MYORG* (AR)  
*ATP7B* (AR)

Parkinsonismo nel contesto di patologie  
neurologiche multisistemiche/evolutive

**EPILESSIA  
PARKINSONISMO  
GIOVANILE MONOGENICO**

*KCND3* (AD)  
*ATP6AP2* (XLR)  
*DNAJC6* (AR)  
*SYNJ1* (AR)  
*RAB39B* (XLR)  
*IT15* (juvenile  
Huntington) (AD)  
*NR4A2* (AR)

Parkinsonismo giovanile e  
dystonia-parkinsonismo

**CONDIZIONI NEURODEGENERATIVE con  
epilessia e parkinsonismo con diversa  
evoluzione temporale**

**PME**

*PRICKLE1*  
*EPM2A*  
*KCTD7*  
*KCNC1*  
*CSTB*  
*BSCL2*  
*ASAHI*

**Altre malattie neurodegenerative**

*PLA2G6*  
*ATP13A2* (Kufor-Rakeb  
syndrome)

**CLN**

*CLN3*  
*CLN6*  
*GRN* (CLN11)  
*KCTD7* (CLN14)

# PARKINSONISMO NEL CONTESTO DI UN DISTURBO DEL NEUROSVILUPPO

## FORME MONOGENICHE LEGATE A EE/DE

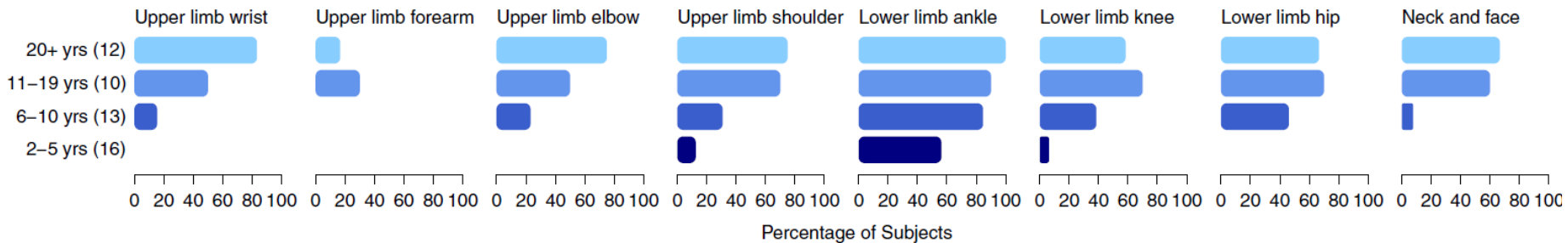
Ritardo globale, disabilità intellettiva, epilessia o EE.

Disturbo del movimento ipercinetico in età evolutiva.

Evoluzione in senso ipocinetico in età adolescenziale/adulta.

In alcuni pz., possibili segni piramidali (es. *STXBPI*, *SCN1A*).

In rari casi sintomi psichiatrici (psicosi).



Humphreys, 2016



Dravet Aljaafari et al., 2017

## PARKINSONISMO NEL CONTESTO DI UN DISORDINE DEL

### Condizioni sindromiche legate a CNV/Cromosomopatie

Ritardo globale, disabilità intellettiva di grado variabile, frequenti dismorfismi, malformazioni multisistemiche.

Fase secondaria (progressiva) possibile in adolescenza/età adulta:

- Comorbidità psichiatrica;
- Parkinsonismo

Sindrome da delezione 22q11.2

Klinefelter

Trisomia 21

## PARKINONISMO NEL CONTESTO DI DISORDINI CEREBRALI MULTISISTEMICI

Decorso clinico bifasico descritto nella neurodegenerazione con accumulo intracerebrale di ferro *WDR45*-correlata:

Esordio più tipico con epilessia/encefalopatia epilettica, ritardo di linguaggio o ritardo globale in età pediatrica, seguiti da un'evoluzione neurodegenerativa (età adolescenziale/adulta).

Epilessia: crisi polimorfe, solitamente refrattarie. Spasmi epilettici, crisi toniche, assenze atipiche, miocloniche, atoniche, tonico-cloniche.

L'età in cui si verifica il deterioramento va dall'adolescenza alla quarta decade.

Il parkinsonismo si caratterizza per marcata bradicinesia, rigidità, “freezing” della marcia e meno frequentemente il tremore.

La distonia è solitamente presente dall'adolescenza/età giovane adulta e tipicamente esordisce agli arti superiori.

Il deterioramento cognitivo avviene parallelamente all'esordio del disturbo del movimento, con perdita delle competenze del linguaggio espressivo e demenza.

## PARKINSONISMO GIOVANILE E GENI ASSOCIATI A DISTONIA-PARKINSONISMO

Epilessia (focale o generalizzata) documentabile solitamente dall'infanzia/prima età pediatrica.

Generalmente ben controllata dalla terapia.

Tipicamente nel contesto di un ritardo globale o una disabilità intellettiva.

Anche senza un associato DM.

Tipico esordio del DM in età adolescenziale/giovane adulta, con parkinsonismo giovanile o ad esordio precoce, anche complesso

- con atassia, ad es. *KCND3* o

- con segni piramidali, ad es. *DNAJC6*

*KCND3* (AD)

*ATP6AP2* (XLR)

*DNAJC6* (AR)

*SYNJ1* (AR)

*RAB39B* (XLR)

*IT15* (Huntington giovanile) (AD)

*NR4A2* (AR)



# CONCLUSIONI

Maggiore consapevolezza di associazione fra epilessia/encefalopatie epilettiche e disturbi del movimento.

Le forme su base genetica sono numerosissime e rare.

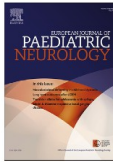
Raggiungere una diagnosi genetica può permettere di fornire un counseling adeguato, potrà avere implicazioni sulle scelte terapeutiche, potrà incrementare le conoscenze sulle basi biologiche di queste patologie.

Nella pratica clinica...

L'incremento costante e rapido del numero di condizioni note rende impossibile mantenere l'approccio diagnostico tradizionale.

Una corretta definizione del quadro clinico può permettere di individuare rapidamente l'iter diagnostico più appropriato.

La precisa definizione fenotipica permette di interpretare correttamente gli eventuali esiti genetici.



### Letter to the Editor

**Novel phenotype in a family with infantile convulsions and paroxysmal choreoathetosis syndrome and PRRT2 gene mutation** in this family extends the clinical phenotype of this syndrome.

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#### CLINICAL REPORT

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF  
medical genetics  WILEY

**Severe intellectual disability, absence of language, epilepsy, microcephaly and progressive cerebellar atrophy related to the recurrent de novo variant p.(P139L) of the CAMK2B gene: A case report and brief review**

Seizure: European Journal of Epilepsy 69 (2019) 296–297



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Seizure: European Journal of Epilepsy

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/seizure](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/seizure)



### Letter to the editor

**Biallelic SZT2 mutation with early onset of focal status epilepticus: Useful diagnostic clues other than epilepsy, intellectual disability and macrocephaly**



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Parkinsonism and Related Disorders

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/parkrelid](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/parkrelid)



### Correspondence

**Paroxysmal movement disorder with response to carbamazepine in a patient with RHOBTB2 developmental and epileptic encephalopathy**



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Novel Insights from Clinical Practice

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## Pharmacological Treatment of Severe Breathing Abnormalities in a Case of HNRNPV Epileptic Encephalopathy

Carlotta Spagnoli<sup>a</sup> Susanna Rizzi<sup>a</sup> Grazia Gabriella Salerno<sup>a</sup> Daniele Frattini<sup>a</sup>  
Juha Koskenvuo<sup>b</sup> Carlo Fusco<sup>a, c</sup>

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#### CORRESPONDENCE

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## IRF2BPL gene variants: One new case

Seizure: European Journal of Epilepsy 65 (2019) 62–64



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Seizure: European Journal of Epilepsy

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/seizure](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/seizure)



### Clinical letter

**Early infantile SCN1A epileptic encephalopathy: Expanding the genotype-phenotype correlations**

Carlotta Spagnoli<sup>a, \*</sup>, Daniele Frattini<sup>a</sup>, Susanna Rizzi<sup>a</sup>, Grazia Gabriella Salerno<sup>a</sup>, Carlo Fusco<sup>a, b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Pediatrics, Child Neurology Unit, AUSL-IRCCS di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia, Italy  
<sup>b</sup> Pediatric Neurophysiology Laboratory, AUSL-IRCCS di Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia, Italy



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