In a recent study, young adults who developed uncomplicated epilepsy as children (meaning that they did not have other neurologic or intellectual impairment) had similar social outcomes as their siblings, but only if they had not experienced a seizure in at least 5 years.

Those who were not in remission were more likely to be less productive in school or employment and to not have a driver’s license. Unsurprisingly, those with complicated epilepsy had worse outcomes than siblings across numerous outcomes.

“These long-term data demonstrate that health care providers can counsel families regarding their children’s long-term social prognosis and should continue to strive for seizure freedom as a treatment goal,” said Dr. Christine Baca, lead author of the *Epilepsia* study.

**Additional Information**

**Link to Study:** [http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/epi.13726](http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/epi.13726)

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Epilepsia is the leading, most authoritative source for current clinical and research results on all aspects of epilepsy. As the journal of the International League Against Epilepsy, subscribers every month will review scientific evidence and clinical methodology in clinical neurology, neurophysiology, molecular biology, neuroimaging, neurochemistry, neurosurgery, pharmacology, neuroepidemiology and therapeutic trials.