Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome Fact Sheet

- Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome (LGS) is a rare and severe form of childhood-onset epilepsy.  

- LGS is commonly characterized by a triad of features including multiple seizure types, intellectual disability or regression, and an abnormal EEG with general slow spike-and-wave discharges.  

- The prevalence of LGS has been estimated at 1-4 percent of all childhood epilepsies.  

- LGS typically occurs between two and eight years of age with peak onset at 3-5 years.  

- Due to the refractory nature of LGS and multiple seizure types, only a minority achieve satisfactory control of seizures.  

- The long-term prognosis for LGS is generally poor due to uncontrolled seizures with only 10 percent of cases (mostly cryptogenic) experiencing full seizure remission.  

- The progression of LGS after seizure onset is often associated with slowing and/or arrest of cognitive development, and, in 50 percent of cases, behavioral problems including hyperactivity and aggressiveness.  

- Older children with LGS experience character problems, acute or chronic psychosis with aggressiveness, irritability or social isolation.  

- There is no cure for LGS.  