

Table 1. Frequency of clinical features in CDKL5 Deficiency disorder compared to other infantile onset genetic epilepsy. Features with $p \leq 0.05$ by Chi-square or Fisher's exact test are in bold.

Clinical features	CDKL5 Deficiency Disorder (CDD) N = 42	Other infantile onset genetic epilepsy N = 105	P-Value (Chi-square or Fisher's exact test)
Sex, Female	33 (78.57%)	48 (45.71%)	0.0004
Epilepsy type			<0.0001
Focal	4 (9.76%)	44 (44.90%)	
Generalized/Mixed	37 (90.24%)	54 (55.10%)	
Treatment resistant epilepsy	39 (95.12%)	75 (72.12%)	0.002
Specific seizure patterns			
Seizures with multiple phases	24 (57.14%)	6 (5.88%)	<0.0001
Epileptic spasms	32 (76.19%)	29 (27.62%)	<0.0001
Seizure Types			
Generalized motor	38 (90.48%)	50 (48.54%)	<0.001
Generalized non-motor	1 (2.50%)	14 (13.46%)	0.07
Focal motor	30 (73.17%)	72 (69.23%)	0.69
Focal non-motor	8 (20.51%)	39 (37.50%)	0.07
History of status epilepticus	6 (14.68%)	32 (30.77%)	0.06
Defined electroclinical syndrome	4 (9.52%)	37 (35.58%)	0.001
EEG encephalopathy pattern	31 (79.49%)	71 (68.93%)	0.30
Global developmental delay	40 (97.56%)	84 (80.77%)	0.01
Developmental regression	22 (52.38%)	32 (31.07%)	0.02
Movement disorder	4 (9.52%)	19 (18.27%)	0.22
Cortical visual impairment	27 (97.37%)	30 (29.70%)	< 0.001
Brain malformation	0 (0%)	12 (11.54%)	0.02
Dysmorphic features	7 (16.67%)	13 (12.38%)	0.59
Stereotypies	21 (50.0%)	11 (10.68%)	<0.001
Abnormal muscle tone	38 (90.48%)	70 (66.67%)	0.003
Head size			0.56
Normal	32 (80.00%)	82 (78.10%)	
Microcephaly	8 (20.00%)	20 (19.05%)	
Macrocephaly	0 (0.00%)	3 (2.86%)	

