Title: “Neuropsychology of Rolandic Epilepsy – A Review”

David Garnica Agudelo - Colombia

drgarnicaa@unal.edu.co

Introduction: Rolandic epilepsy or epilepsy of childhood with centro-temporal spikes (ECTS) is one of the most common forms of pediatric epilepsies. During the last years, controversy has grown about its categorization as “benign” epilepsy. **Objective:** To present a review of the published research about the cognitive and behavioral consequences of this epilepsy and that have implications in the comprehension of the neurocognitive development of the patients. **Method:** Review of original research, review, and meta-analysis articles published between 2008 and 2018 in the PudMed, Medline, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Scopus, PsycINFO, Ovid Journals, Wiley Online Library, Hindawi, Scielo, Nature, and John Libbey Eurotext databases. The search terms were rolandic epilepsy, benign epilepsy of childhood with centrotemporal spikes, cognition, neuropsychology, deficit, impairment, language, attention, memory, executive functions, electroencephalography, neuroimaging. **Results:** A total of 120 articles were found and 111 were included in the review. **Conclusion:** The evidence from neuropsychology and cognitive neuroscience studies about the cognitive and behavioral difficulties, as well as the meta-analyses published to the date, indicate that ECTS should not be considered as benign or auto-limited. In addition, the evidence points to a cognitive development characterized by a normal intellectual function and deficits with variable durability in language, reading and writing acquisition, phonological awareness, attention, memory, and executive functions.

Keywords: Rolandic epilepsy, Epilepsy of childhood with centro-temporal spikes, Neuropsychology, Children, Cognitive development, Cognition.