

University of Liverpool, UK

**Background:** NASH (National Audit of Seizure Management in Hospitals) is a comprehensive audit surveying those who had attended ED due to seizure. This could be patients with known Epilepsy, known Epilepsy with blackouts or no known Epilepsy. 4544 patients were audited, across over 150 national trusts. We analysed data relevant to the question being posed- are women of a childbearing age being treated appropriately and managed according to guidelines. These state Sodium Valproate (VPA) to be highly teratogenic, either as a monotherapy or polytherapy. The audit allowed us to see the proportions of women of a childbearing age currently on VPA.

**Methods:** Data was collected using a simple web based answering scheme. This allowed for multiple trusts to be involved in the audit and allowed a large population to be asked various key points about their management and treatment. We focused on results from questions relevant to the usage of VPA such as monotherapy, polytherapy, care plans, specialist referrals etc. From these analyses we have made observations and drawn conclusions for future work/amendments in clinical practice that need to be made.

**Results:** 4544 patients recruited, 43% female, 25% of these were of a childbearing age (1117/4544). Of these only 14% of women 15-49 were on VPA. Alarming, 60% were on VPA and polytherapy with only 20% not taking any AED prior to attending ED. There were lower figures for those on polytherapy as opposed to monotherapy for women of