

video-EEG captured 11 electroclinical seizures associated with head drops and loss of postural tone. EEG showed seizure onset at Cz, followed by generalized bursts of slowing with embedded spikes. At 4 and 5 months after levetiracetam initiation and normalized EEG, he developed breakthrough seizures with a viral illness, controlled with increased dose. Video-EEG with EMG electrodes is recommended for Prader-Willi syndrome patients with drop seizures, to differentiate cataplexy from seizures. (Benson LA, Maski KP, Kothare SV, Bourgeois BF. New onset epilepsy in Prader-Willi syndrome: semiology and literature review. *Pediatr Neurol* Oct 2010;43:297-299). (Dr Benson, Dept Neurology, Children's Hospital Boston, Fegan 11, 300 Longwood Ave, Boston, MA 02115. E-mail: leslie.benson@childrens.harvard.edu).

COMMENT. Prader-Willi syndrome caused by absence of expression of the paternal active genes in chromosome 15q11-q13 is associated with seizures in 26% patients, whereas Angelman syndrome, caused by absence of expression of the same region, but from maternally inherited chromosome, is associated with seizures in 89% patients. Febrile seizures may occur in both syndromes, and in Prader-Willi patients, afebrile seizures are varied in type, mostly generalized tonic-clonic, less frequently absence, partial, myoclonic, and now, atonic. (Wang PJ et al, 2005; Kumada T et al, 2005; Fan Z et al, 2009; cited by authors).

ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDERS

LONG-TERM PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF HEIGHT AND WEIGHT IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH ADHD

The effects of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), gender and treatment on growth outcomes in children followed into adulthood were studied by researchers at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA. Of 140 with ADHD and 120 control boys recruited, 80% were reassessed at 10-year follow-up. A diagnosis of ADHD was not associated with height trajectories over time or growth outcomes. Stimulant treatment was not associated with differences in growth. Among subjects with ADHD, major depression was associated with significantly larger weight in females and smaller height in males. These results were not consistent with the Multimodal Treatment study showing height deficits in children with ADHD and prolonged medication treatment. (Biederman J, Spencer TJ, Monuteaux MC, Faraone SV. A naturalistic 10-year prospective study of height and weight in children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder grown up: sex and treatment effects. *Jrnl Pediatr* Oct 2010;157(4):635-640.e1). (Reprints: Dr Joseph Biederman, Massachusetts General Hospital, 55 Fruit Street, Warren 705, Boston, MA 02114).

COMMENT. Young adults diagnosed with ADHD and treated with psychostimulants in childhood show no evidence of an association of the diagnosis of ADHD or its treatment with deficits in growth outcomes at 10-year follow-up. Females with ADHD are at risk of weight gain and depression and in males with ADHD, short stature is associated with risk of depression.