

Table S1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of children except for seven patients with repeated febrile seizures

	Before the COVID-19 pandemic (n=857)	During the COVID-19 pandemic (n=115)	P value
Males	504 (58.8)	58 (50.4)	0.088
Age of FS onset, mon, median (IQR)	23.9 (17.4–34.1)	22.4 (16.8–29.9)	0.090
Season			<0.001
Spring	256 (29.9)	22 (19.1)	0.017
Summer	208 (24.3)	20 (17.4)	0.102
Autumn	138 (16.1)	39 (33.9)	<0.001
Winter	255 (29.8)	34 (29.6)	0.967
Classification of FS			0.778
Simple FS	585 (68.3)	77 (67.0)	
Complex FS	272 [†] (31.7) [†]	38 (33.0)	
>15 min	35 (4.1)	5 (4.3)	
Recur within 24 h	185 (21.6)	25 (21.7)	
Focal seizure	57 (6.7)	8 (7.0)	
Seizure types			
Generalized	781 (91.1) [‡]	102 (88.7)	0.395
Others	78 (9.1) [‡]	13 (11.3)	0.446
Number of seizure attacks			<0.001
1	464 (54.1)	83 (72.2)	
≥2	393 (45.9)	32 (27.8)	
Time interval between fever onset and seizure occurrence			0.434
<24 h	749 (87.4)	96 (83.5)	
<72 h	92 (10.7)	17 (14.8)	
≥72 h	16 (1.9)	2 (1.7)	
Abnormal EEG result	22/223 (9.9)	4/39 (10.3)	>0.999
Focal epileptiform discharges	19 (2.2)	1 (0.9)	
Generalized epileptiform discharges	1 (0.1)	1 (0.9)	
Focal background slowing	2 (0.2)	3 (2.6)	
Generalized background slowing	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	
Abnormal brain MRI result	2/102 (2.0) [§]	3/26 (11.5) [¶]	0.057
Family history of FS	260 (30.3)	42 (36.5)	0.178
Family history of epilepsy	11 (1.3)	1 (0.9)	>0.999
Subsequent diagnosis of epilepsy	20 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	0.155

Data are presented as N (%) or median (interquartile range). [†], five patients in the Before the COVID-19 pandemic group had recurrent seizures within 24 hours lasting for >15 minutes; [‡], two patients in the Before the COVID-19 pandemic group experiencing recurrent seizures had generalized and other types of seizures during the same febrile illness; [§], one patient with periventricular leukomalacia and the other patient with old lacunar infarcts in bilateral thalami and left corona radiata; [¶], one patient with periventricular leukomalacia, another with right parieto-occipital encephalomalacic changes, and the other with cavernous malformation in right temporal lobe. COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; FS, febrile seizure; IQR, interquartile range; EEG, electroencephalography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

Table S2 Demographic and clinical characteristics of children with a first febrile seizure

	Before the COVID-19 pandemic (n=469)	During the COVID-19 pandemic (n=83)	P value
Males	243 (51.8)	45 (54.2)	0.686
Age of FS onset, mon, median (IQR)	19.9 (14.7–28.2)	20.5 (16.3–25.0)	0.343
Season			0.003
Spring	143 (30.5)	17 (20.5)	0.064
Summer	122 (26.0)	19 (22.9)	0.548
Autumn	70 (14.9)	26 (31.3)	<0.001
Winter	134 (28.6)	21 (25.3)	0.541
Classification of FS			0.803
Simple FS	327 (69.7)	59 (71.1)	
Complex FS	142 (30.3) [†]	24 (28.9)	
>15 min	21 (4.5)	3 (3.6)	
Recur within 24 h	88 (18.8)	15 (18.1)	
Focal seizure	36 (7.7)	6 (7.2)	
Seizure types			
Generalized	422 (90.0)	73 (88.0)	0.576
Others	47 (10.0)	10 (12.0)	0.576
Time interval between fever onset and seizure occurrence			0.769
<24 h	409 (87.2)	70 (84.3)	
<72 h	56 (11.9)	12 (14.5)	
≥72 h	4 (0.9)	1 (1.2)	
Abnormal EEG result	7/109 (6.4)	1/22 (4.5)	>0.999
Focal epileptiform discharges	7 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	
Generalized epileptiform discharges	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Focal background slowing	0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)	
Generalized background slowing	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Abnormal brain MRI result	1/52 (1.9) [‡]	3/16 (18.8) [§]	0.038
Family history of FS	110 (23.5)	28 (33.7)	0.046
Family history of epilepsy	6 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	0.598
Subsequent diagnosis of epilepsy	6 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	0.598

Data are presented as N (%) or median (interquartile range). [†], three patients in the Before COVID-19 pandemic group had recurrent seizures within 24 hours lasting for >15 minutes; [‡], one patient with old lacunar infarcts in bilateral thalami and left corona radiata; [§], one patient with periventricular leukomalacia, another with right parieto-occipital encephalomalacic changes, and the other with cavernous malformation in right temporal lobe. COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; FS, febrile seizure; IQR, interquartile range; EEG, electroencephalography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

Table S3 Demographic and clinical characteristics of children with febrile seizures who underwent rapid influenza detection tests and/or multiplex polymerase chain reaction tests

	Before the COVID-19 pandemic (n=550)	During the COVID-19 pandemic (n=65)	P value
Males	323 (58.7)	34 (52.3)	0.321
Age of FS onset, mon, median (IQR)	23.8 (17.0–34.2)	24.4 (17.0–30.8)	0.387
Season			<0.001
Spring	164 (29.8)	11 (16.9)	0.029
Summer	78 (14.2)	10 (15.4)	0.793
Autumn	81 (14.7)	27 (41.5)	<0.001
Winter	227 (41.3)	17 (26.2)	0.018
Classification of FS			0.235
Simple FS	338 (61.5)	35 (53.8)	
Complex FS	212 (38.5) [†]	30 (46.2)	
>15 min	32 (5.8)	4 (6.2)	
Recur within 24 h	155 (28.2)	23 (35.4)	
Focal seizure	30 (5.5)	3 (4.6)	
Seizure types			
Generalized	510 (92.7) [‡]	58 (89.2)	0.316
Others	42 (7.6) [‡]	7 (10.8)	0.378
Number of seizure attacks			0.303
1	293 (53.3)	39 (60.0)	
≥2	257 (46.7)	26 (40.0)	
Time interval between fever onset and seizure occurrence			0.561
<24 h	481 (87.5)	54 (83.1)	
<72 h	60 (10.9)	10 (15.4)	
≥72 h	9 (1.6)	1 (1.5)	
Abnormal EEG result	15/184 (8.2)	2/32 (6.3)	>0.999
Focal epileptiform discharges	13 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	
Generalized epileptiform discharges	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Focal background slowing	1 (0.2)	2 (3.1)	
Generalized background slowing	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	
Abnormal brain MRI result	2/89 (2.2) [§]	3/24 (12.5) [¶]	0.064
Family history of FS	180 (32.7)	21 (32.3)	0.946
Family history of epilepsy	3 (0.5)	1 (1.5)	0.361
Subsequent diagnosis of epilepsy	10 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0.610

Data are presented as N (%) or median (interquartile range). [†], five patients in the Before the COVID-19 pandemic group had recurrent seizures within 24 hours lasting for >15 minutes; [‡], two patients in the Before the COVID-19 pandemic group experiencing recurrent seizures had generalized and other types of seizures during the same febrile illness; [§], one patient with periventricular leukomalacia and the other with old lacunar infarcts in bilateral thalami and left corona radiata; [¶], one patient with periventricular leukomalacia, another with right parieto-occipital encephalomalacic changes, and the other with cavernous malformation in right temporal lobe. COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; FS, febrile seizure; IQR, interquartile range; EEG, electroencephalography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.