Neurological Manifestations are the most frequent cause of disease-related disability in people with TSC.

Approximately 60% of people with TSC-related seizures fail to demonstrate seizure control with available therapies. Early detection, diagnosis and intervention are important to optimizing outcomes and minimizing long-term neurocognitive impacts.

TSC occurs because of mutations in the TSC1 and/or TSC2 genes, which result in overactive signaling of the mTOR protein pathway.

Pre-clinical studies show this hyperactivity may have an impact on the development of epilepsy.

Infantile spasms, a type of seizure that usually appears around 4-5 months of age, can lead to a TSC diagnosis when observed in conjunction with other diagnostic features.

Seizures associated with Tuberculous Sclerosis Complex (TSC)

Tuberculous sclerosis complex (TSC) is a rare disorder causing tumor growth in vital organs and in many cases, epilepsy, autism, developmental delay and psychiatric disorders.