**Status epilepticus in adults: A 6-year retrospective study**

**Abstract**

**Background:** Status epilepticus (SE) is one of the most common neurological emergencies with high mortality and morbidity. This study aims to determine the most common causes and outcomes of SE in adult patients from Fars Province in southern Iran. **Materials and Methods:** 134 patients with SE (either convulsive or non-convulsive), aged over 18 years, admitted to the Namazee Hospital, were enrolled from January 2006 to February 2012. A questionnaire was used to collect patients' demographics and disease characteristics and their outcomes according to Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS). Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 15 software. P value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. **Results:** 70 patients were female and 64 were male with mean age of 42.97±19.66 years and 39.42±18.89 years, respectively. Sixty-two patients had a history of epilepsy, and 72 had no history of epilepsy. Antiepileptic drugs (ADEs) withdrawal and cerebral infarction were the most common causes of SE in epileptics and non-epileptics, respectively. 123 patients (91.8%) had generalized tonic-clonic SE. 30 patients (22.4%) could return to work and 33 (24.6%) died during hospitalization. There was a significant relationship between mortality and age over 60 years (P<0.001), and mortality and cerebral infarction or anoxia (P= 0.022). **Conclusion:** ADEs withdrawal in the epileptic patients was the main cause of SE (28.40% of the total population and 62% of the epileptic patients) which is preventable with patients and family education. This study showed that high mortality and morbidity was significantly related to the increasing age and etiology of SE.

**Keywords:** Status Epilepticus; Adult; Prognosis; Glasgow Outcome Scale