Table 1. Univariate logistic regression analysis of phenotypic features as predictors of diagnostic compared to non-diagnostic exome sequencing after a non-diagnostic epilepsy panel. Variables with $p < 0.05$ are highlighted. In a multivariable logistic regression model, only age of epilepsy onset **≤ is significant.**

Variable	**Odds Ratio [95% CI]**	**P Value, Wald test**
Age of epilepsy onset ≤ 1	1.64 [0.73, 3.7]	0.24
Age of epilepsy onset ≤ 2	**3.24 [1.01, 10.39]**	**0.05**
Abnormal muscle tone	**3.09 [1.14, 8.40]**	**0.03**
Strong family history, other than 1st degree relatives	0.39 [0.15, 1.02]	0.06
First degree family history of epilepsy	0.81 [0.26, 2.58]	0.73
Consanguinity	0.69 [0.24, 1.98]	0.49
Head size		
Microcephaly compared to normal	1.71 [0.69, 4.25]	0.24
Macrocephaly compared to normal	1.50 [0.31, 7.23]	0.61
Epilepsy type	1.25 [0.49, 3.160]	0.64
Generalized or mixed compared to focal		
Refractory epilepsy	1.25 [0.46, 3.41]	0.67
EEG encephalopathy pattern (Y/N)	1.33 [0.45, 3.45]	0.55
Malformation of brain development (Y/N)	1.09 [0.33, 3.58]	0.89
Systemic malformations	1.82 [0.55, 6.09]	0.33
Autism spectrum disorder	0.87 [0.38, 1.99]	0.74
Developmental regression	0.67 [0.30, 1.53]	0.34
Cerebral visual impairment	1.10 [0.46, 2.61]	0.83
Dysmorphic features	0.99 [0.65, 1.51]	0.96
Sex, Male	0.82 [0.38, 1.80]	0.62