

The role of the ESN is underpinned by the principle of holistic care [3]. ESNs consider all aspects of the patient's life as part of a comprehensive assessment and care process incorporating lifestyle and psychosocial issues [3, 15] and aiding diagnosis and treatment [2, 16, 17]. ESNs possess leadership skills and can exert an organisational influence by reviewing and suggesting improvements to services, policies, and guidelines and developing new standards [4, 9, 15]. ESNs develop knowledge at local, regional, and national levels [9], spread evidence-based practices [15], and participate in research projects [4]. The role of ESNs and the implementation of ESN services are varied and are influenced by organisational contexts and national factors. ESNs provide continuity of care [20] by they follow patients throughout their lives [3, 10, 15, 21, 22] and act as a liaison among primary and secondary care, hospital and home, school or work, and health providers [10, 20]. These contributions provide patients and carers with the tools to cope successfully with epilepsy [19]. ESNs empower patients [16] by facilitating their autonomy and self-management [13]. They offer information, education, and support with regard to clinical, social, and safety aspects [13, 18].