

DIAGNOSTICS ASPECTS OF SEIZURES IN PEDIATRIC PRACTICE

V. Mehrotra¹, D. Goel²

¹Biochemistry and ²Neurology, Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Jollygrant, Doiwala, India

Seizures are the most common cause for referral to pediatric practices. We undertook a study on various Diagnostics aspects of seizures in children from neonatal to 5 years of age.

The study was conducted on 600 children. Out of total 45% were only diagnosed to have seizures either at the time of presentation or during hospital stay or had a history of seizure. It was observed that 31.25% seizures have been found to be more common in the age group less than 3 years. Maximum had generalized seizures whereas partial seizures were present in 31.25%. Among the generalized seizures Tonic-clonic seizures were the most common followed by clonic seizures. The predominant type of seizure in age group 1 month to 1 year was of clonic type in 11% where as in the age group 1 year to 3 year complex partial seizure were observed in 20.95%. Generalized tonic-clonic seizure was seen in maximum number of children 17.6% between age group 3 year to 5 year.

The most common etiology was idiopathic in 48.09% cases followed by head trauma in 11.42% and meningitis in 7.14% cases in all the age groups.

In neonatal seizure single variety of seizures was observed in 41.93% and the remaining had more than one type of seizures. The most common pattern of combined seizures was subtle and multi-focal clonic. 67.74% new-born seizures occurred during first 72 hours of life.

Hypoxic Ischemic encephalopathy was the commonest cause of neonatal seizure and was observed in 50% of cases.