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[Status epilepticus in the childhood. A review of seven years]

[Article in Spanish]

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Status epilepticus is a neurological emergency that requires early and prompt treatment.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: This retrospective study includes 32 children treated for status epilepticus at Hospital Geral de Santo António, from January 1992 to December 1998. We evaluated the clinical features, duration, aetiology and prognostic.

RESULTS: Symptomatic or criptogenetic aetiology was present in 53% of children and idiopathic in 47%. 27% of episodes of status epilepticus were induced by fever. The most common neurological sequel was epilepsy (onset of new epilepsy in 20%; aggravated in 25%). Two children (10%) had major neurological sequelae after status epilepticus.

CONCLUSION: In our study the duration of status epilepticus and sequelae seems to be related with aetiology.

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