A STUDY ON THE RISK FACTORS FOR RECURRENCE OF FEBRILE SEIZURES IN CHILDREN ADMITTED IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Abstract:

Background:

Febrile seizures are the most common neurologic disorder among infants and young children. They are an age-dependent condition, occurring in 2 to 5 percent of children younger than five years of age.

Objectives:

1) To investigate the effect of age, gender, temperature, past history of seizure, developmental and family history, duration, type and number of seizure on recurrence of febrile seizures. 2) To describe the distribution of age, gender, duration of fever, type and duration of seizure in occurrence of febrile seizure.

Methods:

Data from 223 children [ages 6 - 60 months; 146 males (65.5%) 77 females (34.5%)] was taken using chart reviews and follow up during July 2017 – June 2018 inclusive, from the Pediatric department of the Govt. Theni Medical College Hospital, Theni. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square, and Bivariate Analysis were used.
Results:

Of the 111 (49.8%) children with seizure recurrence, majority (73%) were aged less than one year at the occurrence of first febrile seizure. Bivariate analysis showed that family history, anemia, and serum sodium level at admission did not affect seizure recurrence. Age < 1 year at first febrile seizure (p = 0.0001), Male gender (p = 0.006), Duration of fever prior to seizure (p = 0.01), and Multiple recurrent seizures (p = 0.004) were the factors significantly associated with seizure recurrence at the bivariate level of analysis. Age < 1 year at first febrile seizure was the most important risk factor for FS recurrence.

Conclusion:

Age < 1 year at first febrile seizure was the most important risk factor for the recurrence of febrile seizures.

Key words:

Febrile seizure, recurrent febrile seizure, risk factors