

Will the febrile seizure happen again?

About one third of children diagnosed with febrile seizure may have further seizure attacks, especially with family history of Epilepsy.

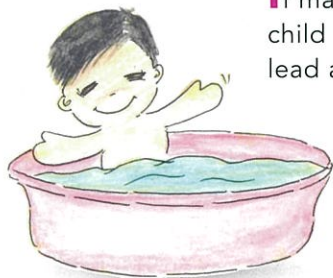
Use of Rectal Diazepam

Diazepam is a commonly used medicine to control seizures in those with frequent recurrences. Use the drug if seizures recur as prescribed by your doctor. Your child may become sleepy after the medication is used.



Will my child with febrile seizure live a normal life?

If managed properly, every child with febrile seizure can lead a normal and happy life.



鳴謝

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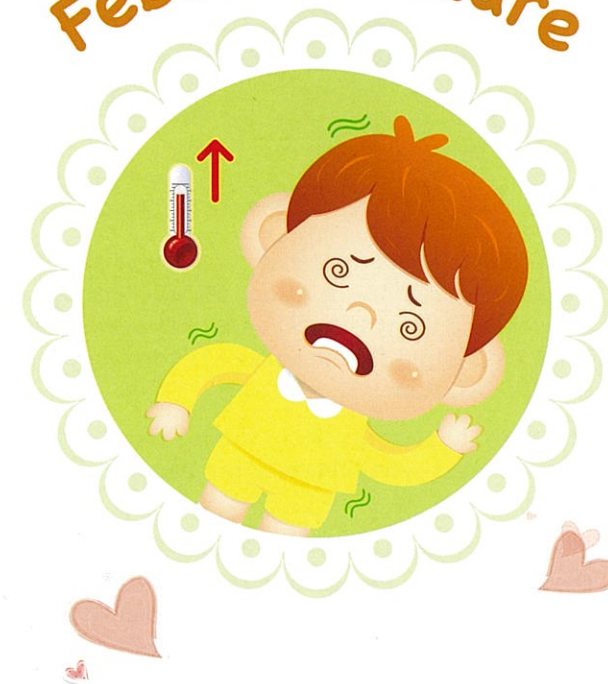


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Tuen Mun Hospital
Department of Paediatrics &
Adolescent Medicine

Understanding Febrile seizure



What is febrile seizure ?

Febrile seizure is a fit brought by a rise in body temperature. During the seizure, the child is usually unconscious with limbs stiffening or jerking, uprolling of eyeballs and incontinence. The seizure attack usually lasts only for a few minutes, rarely over 15 minutes, and then is followed by a short period of drowsiness or sleepiness.

Causes of febrile seizure



Febrile seizure is the most common seizure disorder in childhood. About 5% of children between six months to 5 years old have febrile seizures. Simple febrile seizure is considered a genetic disorder.

Most febrile seizures occur during the day of febrile illness. Viral illness is the commonest cause.

On rare occasions, severe infections such as meningitis or encephalitis can trigger the seizure event. Therefore urgent medical attention is needed for all children with febrile seizure.

Is febrile seizure dangerous ?

Febrile seizure usually lasts for less than 5 minutes. Such brief seizure is not lethal and will not cause brain damage.



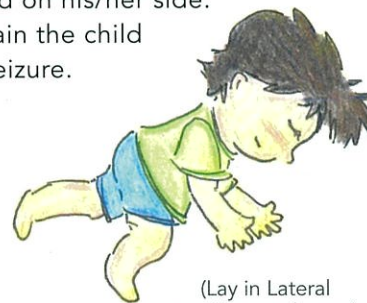
Does febrile seizure mean epilepsy ?



No. Febrile seizure alone is not epilepsy unless the child gets a seizure without fever. Therefore, long-term medications for febrile seizure are not indicated to prevent recurrence.

What should I do when my child is having a febrile seizure ?

1. Keep calm.
2. Lay your child on his/her side. Do not restrain the child during the seizure.



(Lay in Lateral position as shown.)

3. Do not put anything in the mouth or between the teeth which may cause airway obstruction.
4. Keep your child away from dangerous objects, e.g. Sharp edges, electrical appliances and hot stoves.
5. Stay close to your child and observe carefully.
6. If the seizure lasts more than 10 minutes, your child should be taken immediately to the Accident and Emergency Department of your nearest hospital.



Attention

Do not put anything (including your own fingers) into the child's mouth or between the teeth because it may cause suffocation.

How can I manage the fever ?

You may give antipyretics (e.g. Paracetamol) to your child and encourage him/her to drink more fluid when the child is awakened. Cooling methods such as wearing light clothing, reducing room temperature and tepid sponging for 15 minutes may help to provide comfort. But fever should not be treated with cold baths or alcohol baths, which are dangerous and ineffective in reducing fever.

