Controversies regarding neonatal seizure recognition

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Neonatal seizures occur with an incidence of 1.8-3.5 per 1000 live births, with 26% occurring after discharge from the nursery.24,25 Clinical paroxysms lasting more than 30 minutes were present in 5% of neonates with seizures.26 Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, infections, metabolic abnormalities, low birth weight, congenital cerebral anomalies, and intraventricular hemorrhage are frequent risk factors for neonatal. 3. Scher MS: Controversies regarding neonatal seizure recognition. Epileptic Disord 2002;4:138-158. 4. Commission on Epidemiology and Prognosis, International League Against Epilepsy. Neonatal seizures. Refer to online version, destroy printed copies after use. Page 1 of 32. Queensland Clinical Guideline: Neonatal seizures. Document title: Publication date: Document number While pharmacological options for treatment of neonatal seizures have increased there is limited evidence regarding the optimal pharmacological treatment strategy. Consider benefits and risks of available options including potential efficacy, potential toxicity and side effects and anticipated rapidity of response.48 Phenobarbital is recommended as the drug to be used but there is no general agreement on the preferred drug(s) for second line treatment. 38. Levene M. Recognition and management of neonatal seizures. Paediatrics and Child health 2008;18(4):178-82. The occurrence of neonatal seizures may be the first, and perhaps the only, clinical sign of a central nervous system disorder in the newborn infant. Seizures may indicate the presence of a potentially treatable etiology and should prompt an immediate evaluation to determine cause and to institute etiology-specific therapy. In addition, seizures themselves may require emergent therapy, since they can adversely affect the infant's homeostasis or they may contribute to further brain injury. Some types of neonatal seizures are associated with a relatively high incidence of early death and, i keywords: neonatal seizure, neonatal convulsion, convulsion in neonate, seizure in newborn. In this article, we are gonna talk about how to tackle a neonate suffering from seizure? In the very first let's know what's seizure? 5- A lot of other conditions see textbook….. Manifestation: Unlike older children, the neonatal seizure is not generalized rather it is uni or multifocal. They might present with subtle seizure (abnormal eye movement, lip-smacking, swimming or pedaling movements or apnea), so any vague movement in the neonatal period should be taken into consideration. It's highly crucial to recognize seizure and differentiate it from conditions that mimic seizure especially jitteriness and neonatal apnea. See below. Most neonatal seizures occur over only a few days, and fewer than half of affected infants develop seizures later in life. Such neonatal seizures can be considered acute reactive (acute symptomatic), and therefore the term neonatal epilepsy is not used to describe neonatal seizures. [2]. Seizures in neonates are relatively common, with variable clinical manifestations.