

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOME OF GREEK CHILDREN WITH THE FIRST EPISODE OF FEBRILE SEIZURES

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The purpose of our prospective study was to evaluate the range of clinical characteristics, which correlate best with the recurrence of FS.

In this study, we perform a 12-month follow-up to 96 children who were admitted to our department with the first FS.

Recurrent FS in this period were occurred in 32 children (33,33%). The mean age of children with recurrent FS was 21,875±10,727 months, while the mean age of children without recurrence was 22,164±10,788 months. There were 22 boys (68,75%) and 10 girls in the group of children with recurrent FS and 28 (43,75%) and 36 respectively in the group with no recurrence. Five children (15,62%) with recurrent FS and 15 (23,44%) without recurrence had complex FS. Positive family history of FS was found in 11 children (34,38%) with recurrent FS and 15 children (23,44%) without recurrence. In 29 children (90,62%) with recurrent FS and in 58 children (90,63%) without recurrence seizures occurred during the first 24 hours of febrile illness. In 22 children (71,88%) with recurrent FS and in 40 children (62,5%) without recurrent seizures, the episode occurred with temperature < 39°C.

In conclusion, 1 out of 3 children has a tendency for recurrent FS. There was not found any correlation between age, type of the first episode, positive family history, height of fever, cause of febrile illness and recurrence of FS. However, it should be emphasized that slightly more boys than girls present with recurrent FS

