

Z. Rozkydal



Involuntary contractions of muscles in the body May results in loss of consciousness

Most common cause is epilepsy Further: head injury, brain damaging disease shortage of oxygen, meningitis, encefalitis tumors, intracerebral bleeding delivery trauma

Epilepsy

- Grand mal: generalised seizures
- Petit mal: several seconds seizure
- Akinetic convulsion
- Absence seizures: stiffness of the body, switch off

Symptoms

Aura: sensitive, sensoric, visceral, psychogenic symptoms Sudden loss of consciousness Rigid, arching his back **Breathing- noisy and difficult Convulsive movement** Saliva may appear in the mouth-bloodstained Possible loss of bowel control Later on- muscles relax, normal breathing, he is again conscious, but not aware of the action he feels tired, falls into a deep sleep

First aid

Make space around the casualty Remove potentionally dangerous thigs To protect him from injury Protect the casualty's head Loosen tight clothing

After convulsion have ceased open the casualty's airway Check the breathing If he is breathing- get him into recovery position Record vital signs Transport

Seizures in children

Raised body temperature- febrile seizures They are alarming but not dangerous if properly dealt with Usually between 3. months- 3. years of age Appears in 4 % of children

Short simple convulsions Generaliased convulsions for several minutes Sometimes beginning of child 's epilepsy

Signs

Shaking, arched back Hot flushed skin Sweating Twitching of the face Breath holding Possible vomiting Loss of bowel and bladder movement Loss of consciousness

First aid

Soft padding around the child to avoid injury Cool the child – cold water or compresses Free airways Cold fluids, panadol suppositoria Record vital signs

Infant's seizures:

- hypoglycaemia
- hypocalcaemia
- low magnesium, low natrium

Metabolic disorder:

Hypercalcaemia (hyperparathyreoidismus, malignancy in bones) Hypocalcaemia (hypoparathyreoidismus)