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Viral Infections: Influenza infection and respiratory virus infections

FEBRILE SEIZURES IN THE CHILD SUSPECTED OF HEREDITARY FORM OF CALCINOSIS OF THE BRAIN BASAL GANGLIA (CLINICAL PRESENTATION)

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Background:

Febrile seizures (FS) are found in from 2 to 5% of children according to various authors. These attacks are age-related and have a favorable outlook in most cases.

Aims:

To describe a clinical case of FS in the child with a suspicion of hereditary form of calcosinosis of the brain basal ganglia.

Methods:

MRI, EEG.

Results:

Child K., a girl, 8 years old. From the age of 4 years, on the background of febrile temperature have epileptic seizures with generalized tonic-clonic duration up to 10 minutes. Since the age of 6 years, the attacks began to occur at presence of subfebrile temperature, and at 7 years was first appeared without a reason. MRI brain - without pathology. EEG- was detected polyfocal sharp wave epileptiform activity. Child's mother had same FS in childhood on the background of infectious diseases. Mother investigation showed calcins in the basal ganglia area with a maximum defeat of the lentil body and the caudate nucleus head. In connection with this finding was repeated MRI of the brain in the child with different types of calcium-sensitivity SWI. A slightly elevated sedimentation of calcium in the basal nuclei of the child has been detected and at this moment with tendency to the increasing. Laboratory abnormalities regarding the exchange of calcium were not detected. This finding potentially will influence on the further course of the disease in the child.

Conclusion:

Febrile seizures often occur in children at high temperatures. But their atypical course requires a detailed study of possible other etiological causes of attacks