

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Convulsions in connection with febrile illness during childhood are a rather common phenomenon from 2 to 5% of all children with experience of febrile convulsions before the age of 6 years.

The exact etiology is not yet established, however, many proposed hypothesis are available.

Zinc is an essential element for all body process such as organ growth especially the brain. It presents in high concentration in cortex especially the mossy fiber axons of hippocampal and the dentate gyrus granule neuron, so it play a role in neurotransmitter regulation. Hence, the aim of this work to asses zincs status among cases with febrile convulsions.

All subjects of this study were subjected to the following:

- Complete history taking
- Physical and neurological examination
- Laboratory investigations (CBC and serum zinc)

The results obtained showed the following:

There are no significant differences between the Mean age, weight, height and occipito-frontal circumference between the children with SFCs and those with fever only.

Plasma zinc was significantly lower among cases of febrile convulsions compared to controls. Plasma zinc were not significantly different between males and females .

Although our study also implies that the hypozincemia occurs during febrile seizure, nevertheless, we are not fully sure that the hypozincemia is involved in epileptic discharge, as our control group was healthy children without fever.