

RESULTS

Table (1): shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard gender, age, Wt and Ht :

Total		simple febrile convulsion (n=46) N(%)		febrile without convulsion (n=44) N(%)		<i>P</i>
Gender	Male (57)	28	60.9	29	65.9	<i>0.620#</i>
	Female (33)	18	39.1	15	34.1	
		Mean ±SD		Mean ±SD		
Age (months)		33.47	17.47	38.04	19.91	<i>.250</i>
WT (KG)		12.46	3.57	13.35	3.53	<i>.13</i>
HT (cm)		91.34	13.77	92.54	12.98	<i>.673</i>

t = Independent Sample t –test

#X²= Chi-Square test

P is significant if ≤ 0.05

Fig. (1) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the gender :

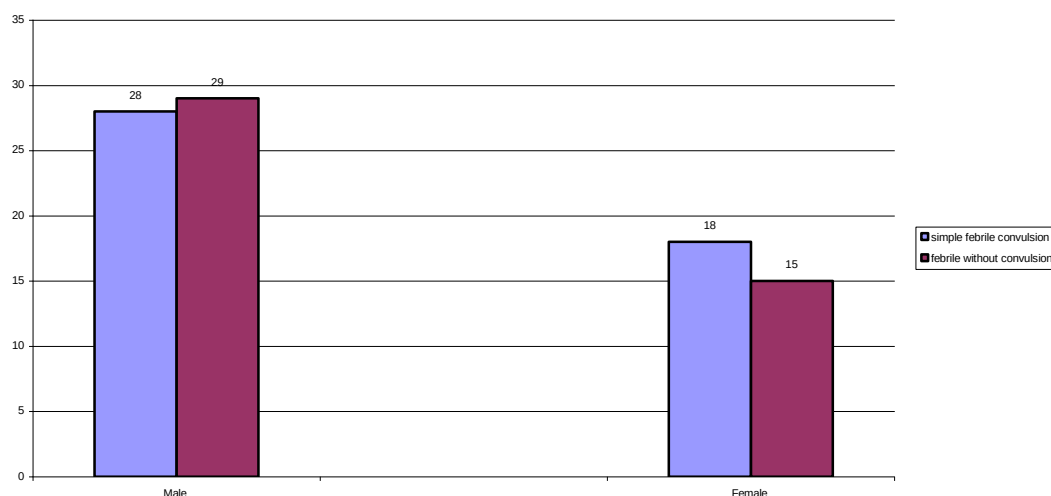


Fig. (2) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the age (months) :

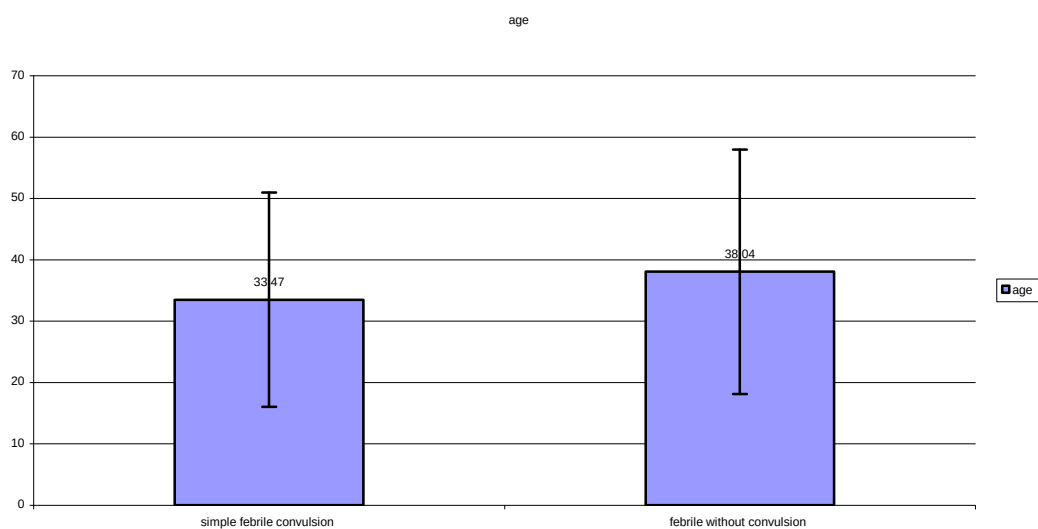


Fig. (3) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the weight (KG) :

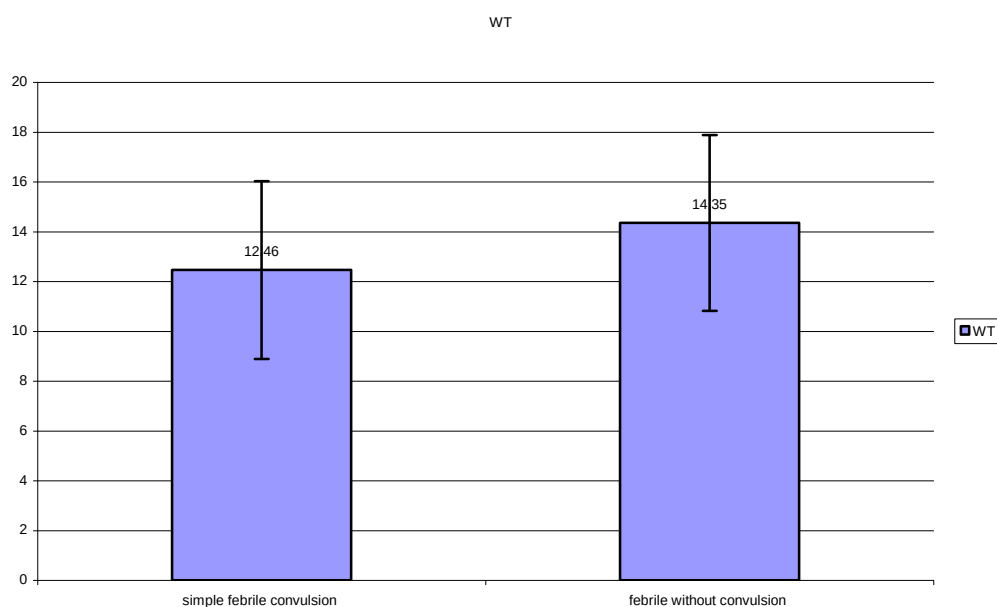


Fig. (4) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the height (cm) :

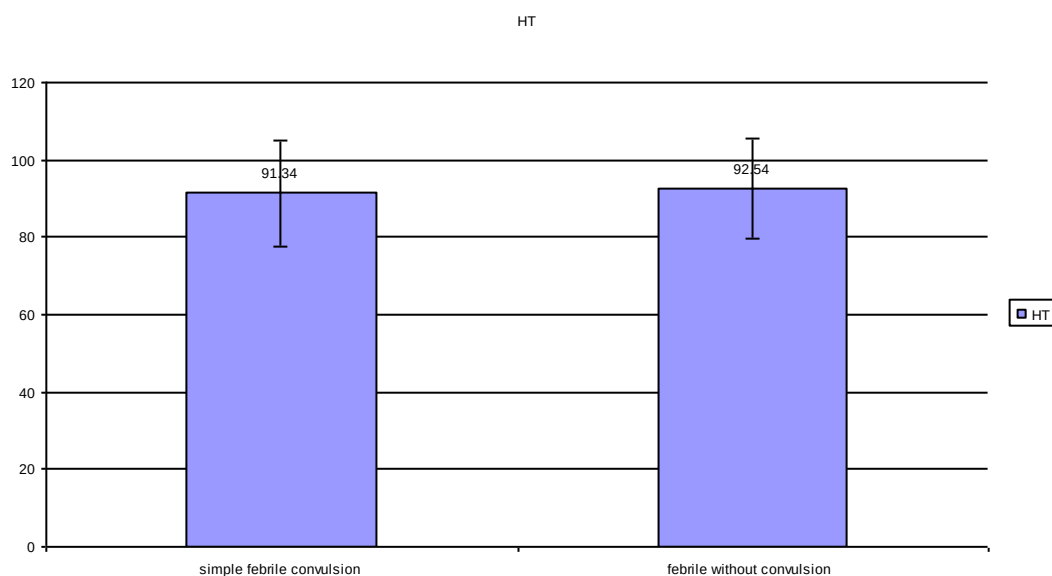


Table (2) : shows the duration of fever before the onset of SFCs :

Duration	Number of cases	percentage
< 1 hour	9	19.5 %
1 – 24 hours	28	61 %
> 24 hours	9	19.5 %

Table (3); shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard order of birth and month of occurrence:

Total		simple febrile convulsion (n=46) N(%)	febrile without convulsion (n=46) N(%)	P
Order Of birth	1 (51)	27 (58.7 %)	24 (54.4 %)	0.671
	2 (27)	12 (26.1 %)	15 (34.1 %)	
	3 (12)	7 (15.2 %)	5 (11.4 %)	
Months	Sep.2009 (13 cases)	5 (10.9 %)	8 (18.2 %)	
	Oct.2009 (12 cases)	6 (13 %)	6 (13.6 %)	
	Nov.2009 (14 cases)	8 (17.4 %)	6 (13.6 %)	
	Dec.2009 (14 cases)	9 (19.6 %)	5 (11.4 %)	
	Jan.2010 (21 cases)	12 (26.1 %)	9 (20.5 %)	
	Feb.2010 (16 cases)	6 (13 %)	10 (22.7 %)	

Fig. (5) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the order of birth.

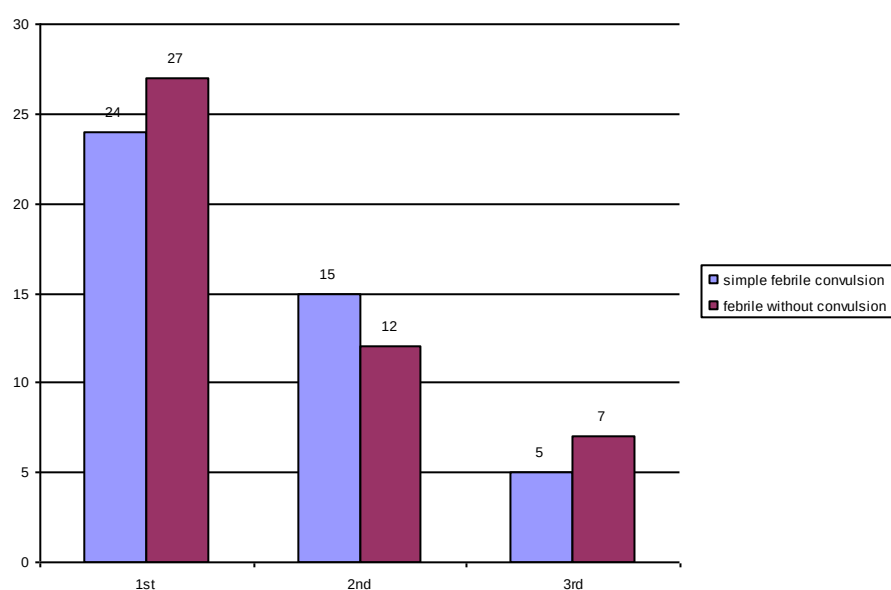


Fig. (6) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the month of occurrence.

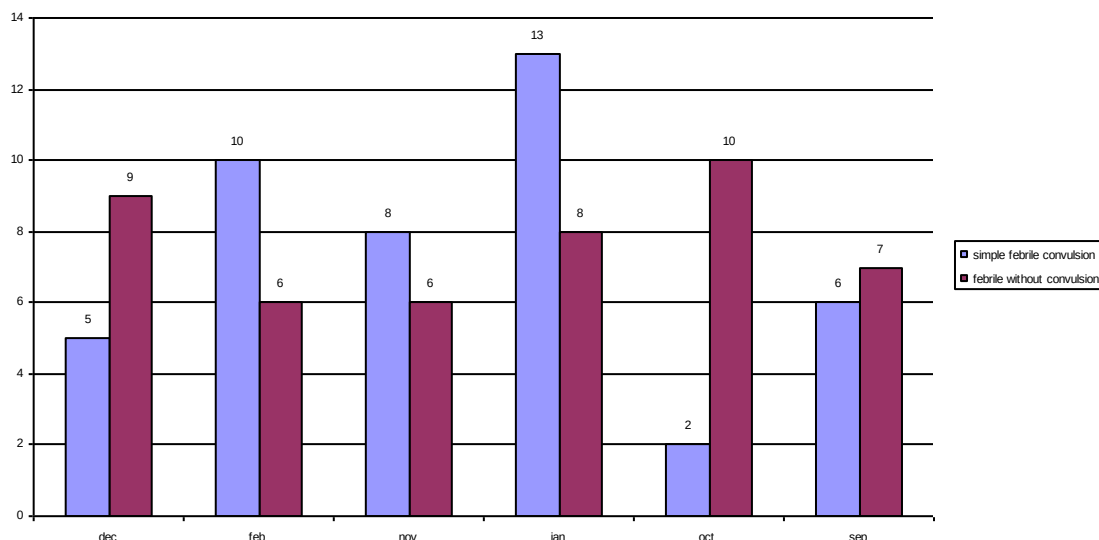


Table (4) ; shows the child risk factors and Maternal risk factors in SFCs and controls :

Total		febrile without convulsion(n=46) N(%)
Child risk factors	No Risk Factors (80)	36 (78.3 %)
	2 nd attack of SFC (recurrence) (1)	1 (2.2 %)
	Ist brother with hx.of SFC (2)	2 (4.3 %)
	His daughter with history of SFC (1)	1 (2.2 %)
	Difficult birth(3)	3 (6.5 %)
	his next brother with hx.of SFC (1)	1 (2.2 %)
	hx of nursery stay in NICU (2)	2 (4.3 %)
Maternal risk factors	No Risk Factors (82)	38 (82.6 %)
	Hypertension (2)	2 (4.3 %)
	Abnormal pregnancy (3)	3 (6.5 %)
	bad birth history (1)	1 (2.2 %)
	Eclampsia (2)	2 (4.3 %)

Fig. (7) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the child risk factors.

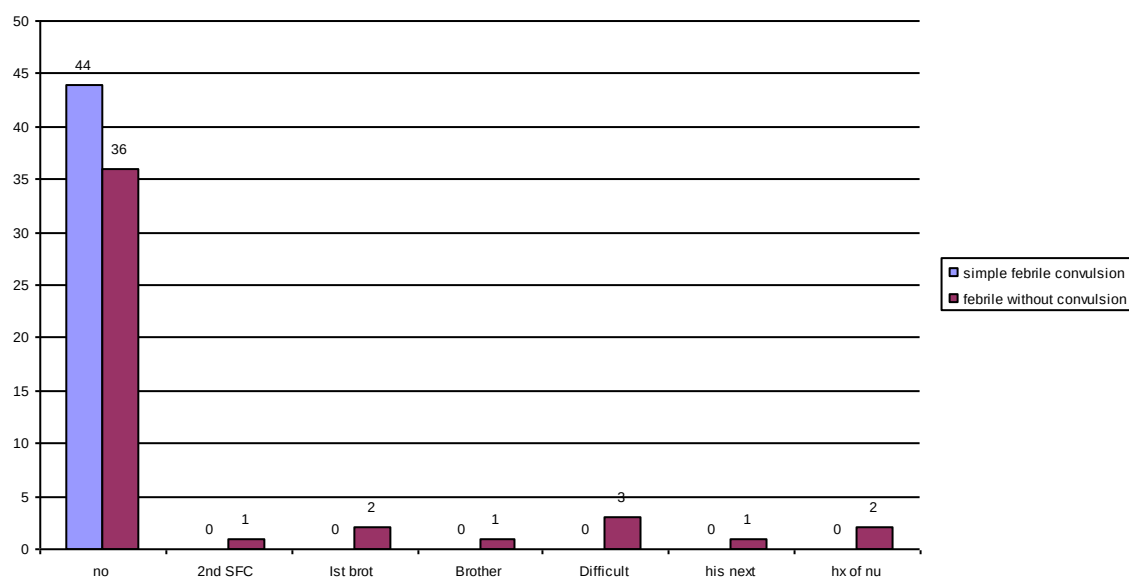


Fig. (8) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the maternal risk factors.

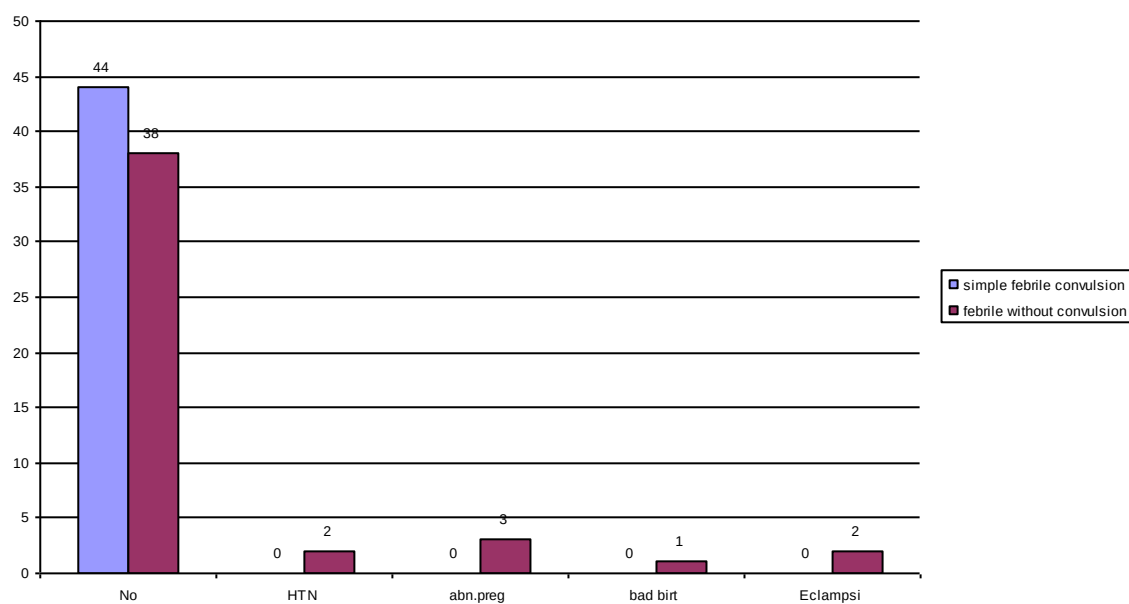


Table (5) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard temp., HR, RR, OFC, HB, RBG :

Total	simple febrile convulsion (n=46)		fever without convulsion (n=44)		<i>P</i>
	Mean ±SD		Mean ±SD		
TEMP (°C)	39.13	.72	38.71	13.44	.912
HR (bpm)	109.69	7.08	104.81	6.04	0.05
RR (cpm)	31.60	2.87	30.59	2.53	0.079
Head Circ. (cm)	47.26	3.14	48.56	2.62	0.035
HB (g/dl)	10.68	1.62	11.48	1.27	0.05
RBG (mg/dl)	79.45	15.20	-	-	-

t = Independent Sample t –test

P is significant if ≤ 0.05

Fig. (9) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the degree of temperature (°C) :

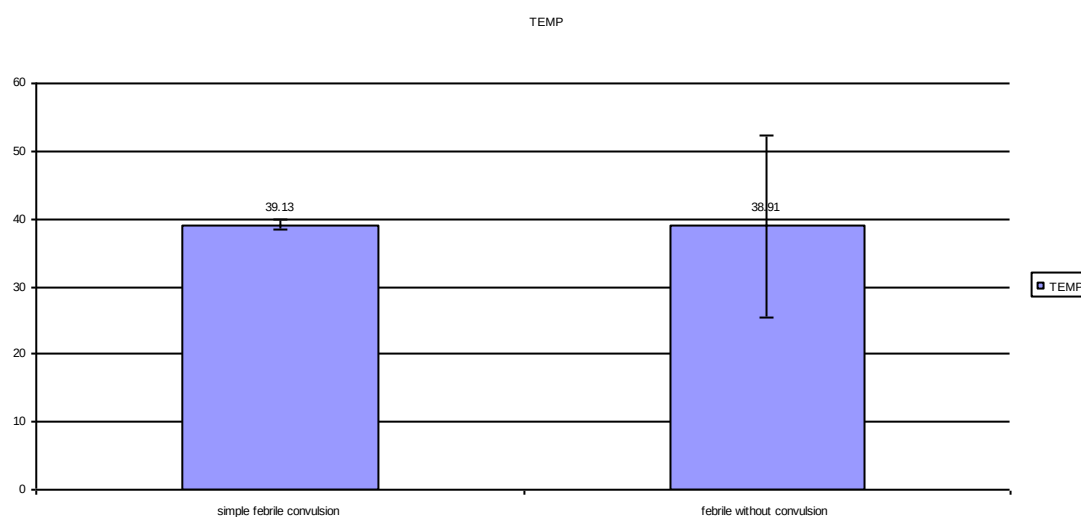


Fig. (10) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the heart rate (beat per minute) :

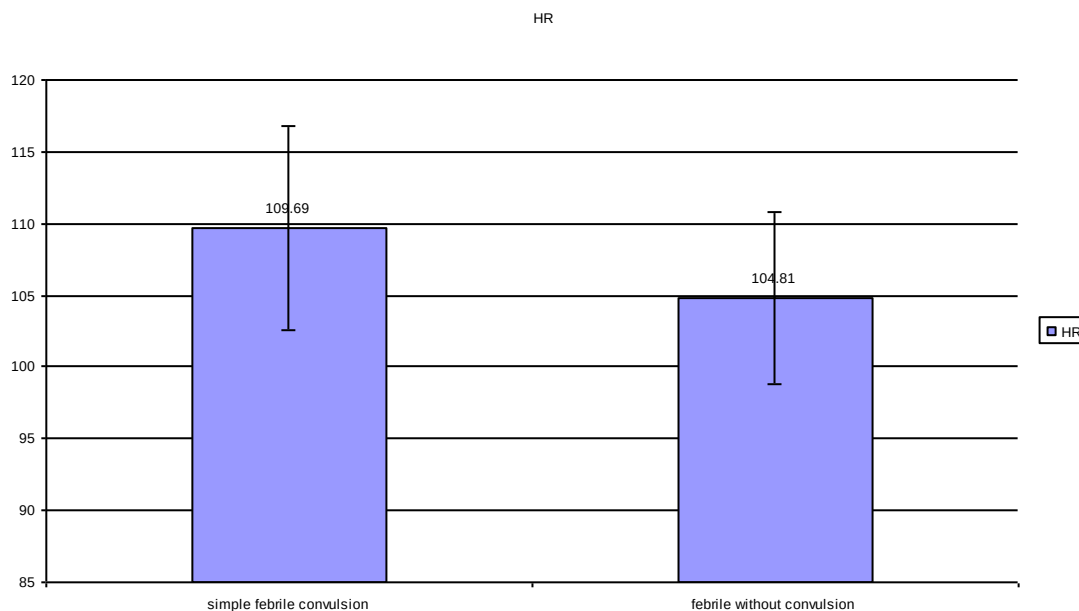


Fig. (11) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the respiratory rate (cycle per minute) :

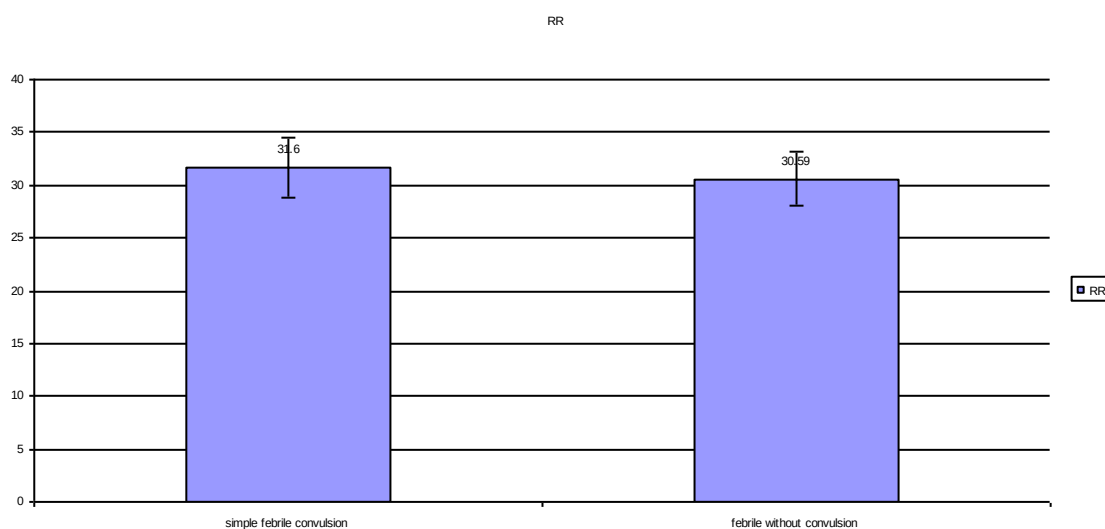


Fig. (12) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the OFC (cm)

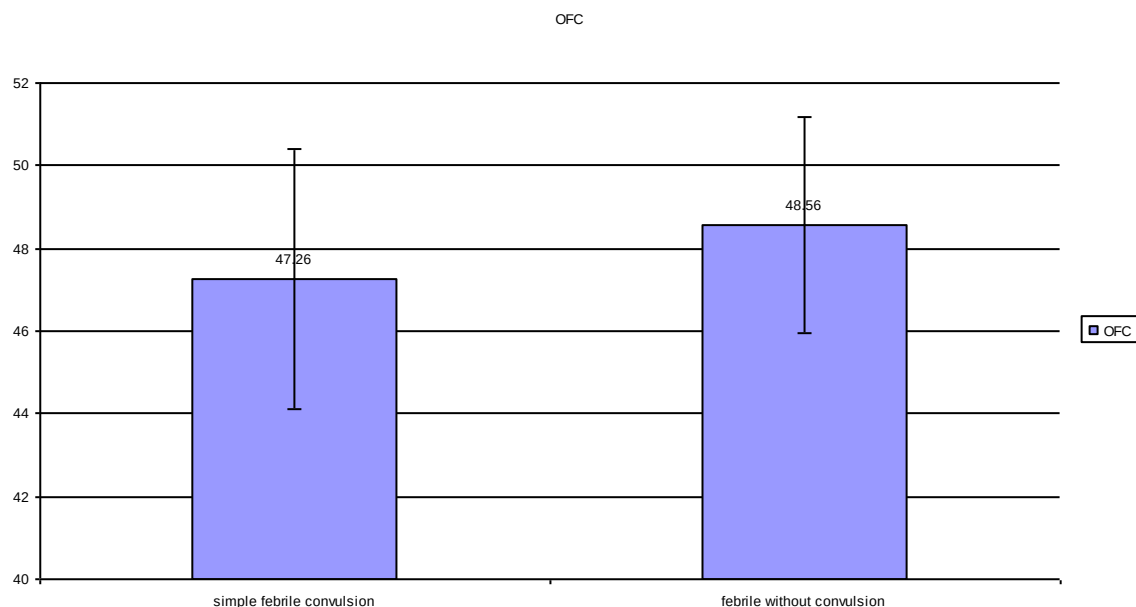


Fig. (13) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the level of HB (g/dl) :

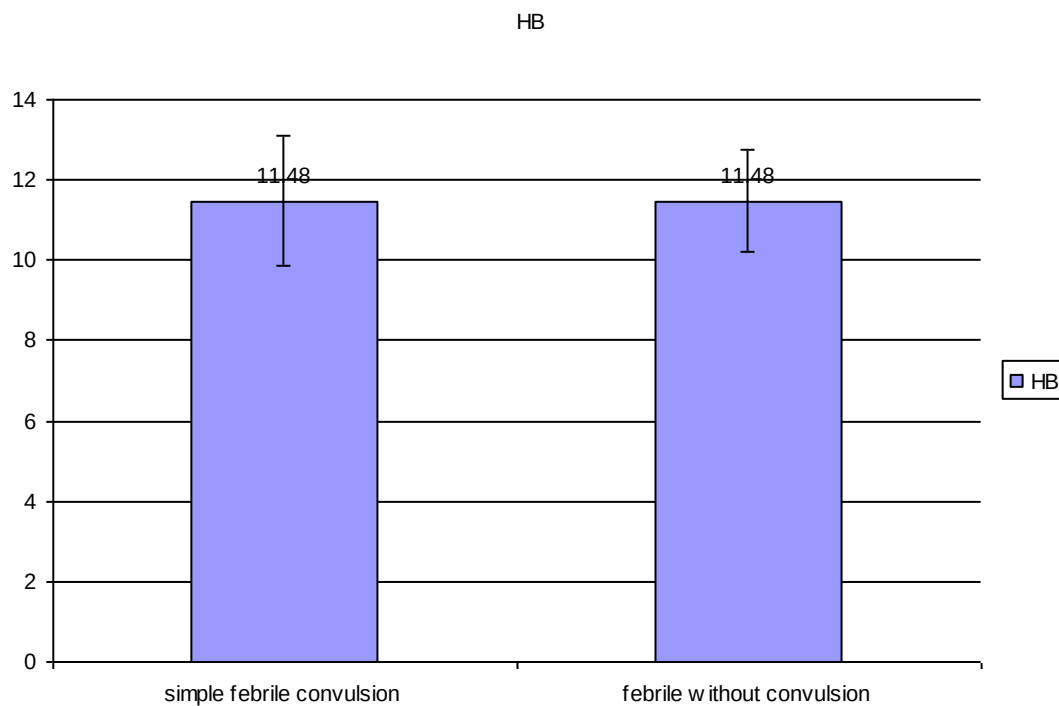


Table (6) ; shows the serum Zn in SFCs and controls ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) :

Total	simple febrile convulsion (n=46)		febrile without convulsion (n=44)		<i>P</i>
	Mean ±SD		Mean ±SD		
Serum Zn	9.76	.78	15.53	2.58	<0.001***

t = Independent Sample t –test

P is significant if ≤ 0.05

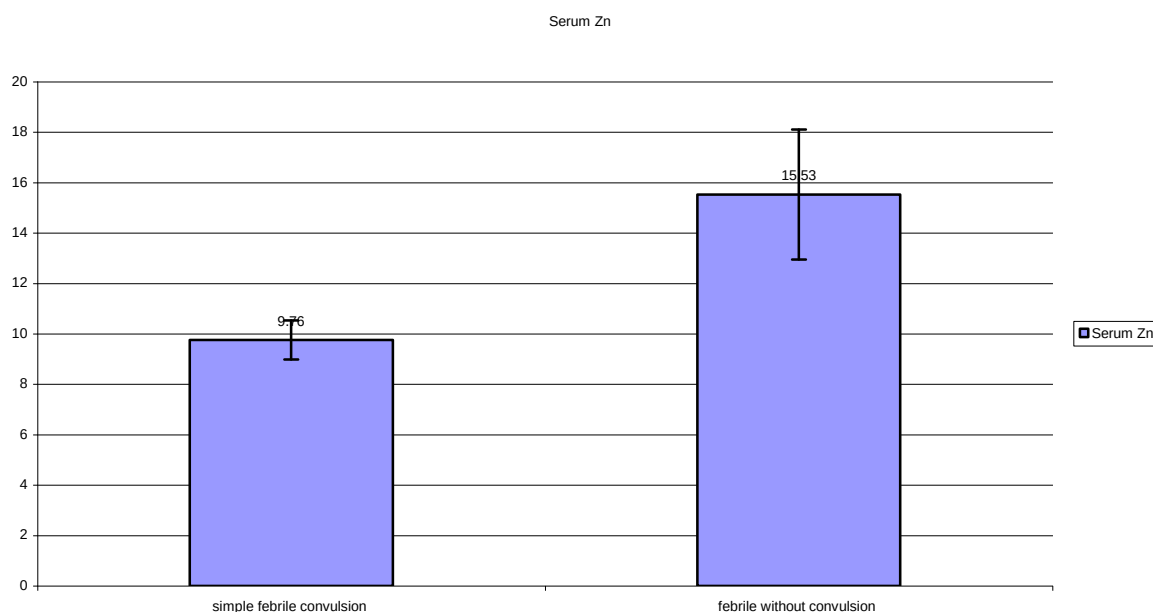
Fig. (14) ; shows the differences between SFCs and controls as regard the serum zinc levels ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) :

Table (7) ; shows the causes and What relieves SFCs :

Total		simple febrile convulsion (n=46) N(%)
causes of fever	(44)	0 (.0%)
	LRTI (4)	4(8.7 %)
	Pharyngitis (12)	12(26.1 %)
	UTI (2)	2(4.3 %)
	O.M. (12)	12(26.1 %)
	pharyngitis+O.M. (2)	2(4.3 %)
	Tonsillitis (14)	14(30.5 %)
What relieves SFCs ?	Tap water (15)	15(32.6 %)
	Tap water + Anti pyretic supp. (3)	3(6.5 %)
	Tap water + Anti pyretic syrup (3)	3(6.5 %)
	Tap water + Rectal diazepam (14)	14(30.4 %)
	Tap water + IV diazepam (4)	4(8.7 %)
	Alone (5)	5(10.9 %)
	Tap water + cold bath (2)	2(4.3 %)

X²= Chi-Square test
P is significant if ≤0.05

Fig. (15) ; shows the the cause of fever in cases with SFCs.

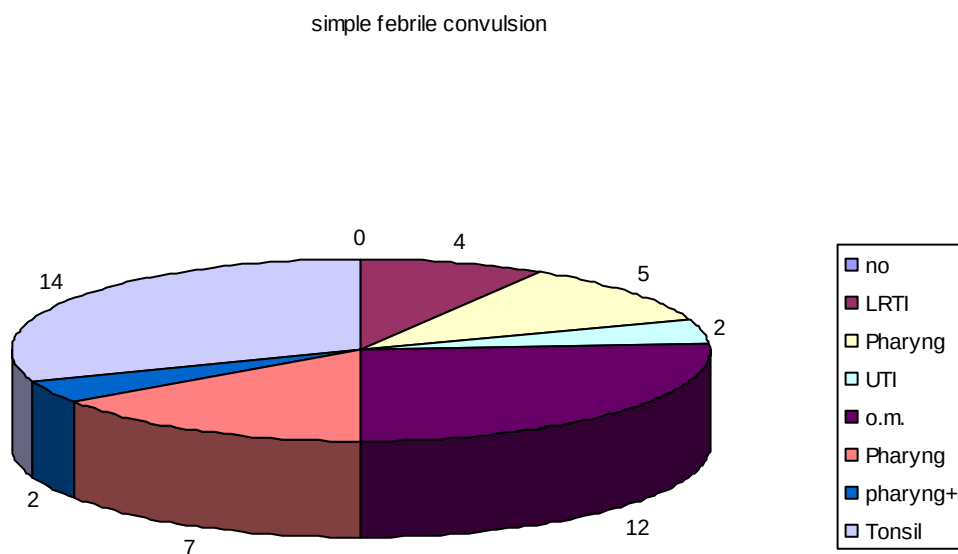


Fig. (16) ; shows what relieves cases with SFCs.

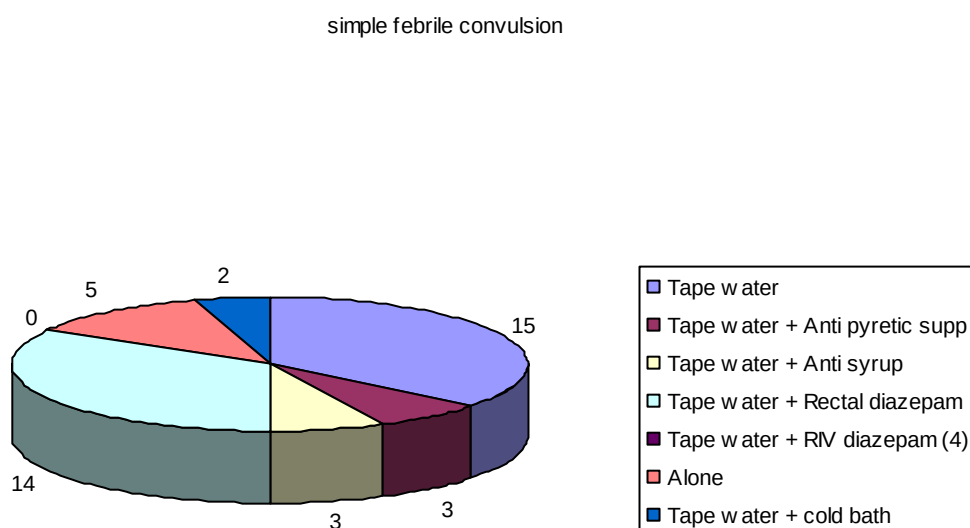


Table (8) ; shows the correlations between serum zinc and other parameters :

Correlations

		serum Zn	num of fit	num of attacks	duration of fit	OFC	temp	HR	RR	Hb
num of fit	r	-.305*								
	P	.039								
	N	46								
num of attacks	r	.213	-.167							
	P	.555	.645							
duration of fit	r	-.208	.029	.557						
	P	.165	.850	.094						
OFC	r	.011	-.053	.307	-.267					
	P	.945	.725	.388	.073					
temp	r	-.175	-.003	-.148	.144	.014				
	P	.244	.983	.683	.341	.927				
HR	r	-.063	.091	-.218	.261	-.627**	.631**			
	P	.678	.549	.545	.080	.000	.000			
RR	r	-.166	.189	-.444	.172	-.533**	.682**	.823**		
	P	.270	.208	.198	.254	.000	.000	.000		
Hb	r	.109	.011	.319	.181	-.223	-.483**	-.195	-.158	
	P	.472	.944	.369	.227	.137	.001	.193	.295	
RBG	r	.189	-.192	-.104	-.172	.318*	-.143	-.300*	-.330*	.012
	P	.208	.201	.774	.252	.031	.344	.043	.025	.938

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).