

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

S U M M A R Y
& C O N C L U S I O N

This study includes 39 infants and children (26 males and 13 females), presenting with acute hemiplegia. Their ages ranged from 8 months to 12 years. All patients were submitted for thorough clinical and neurological examination as well as routine laboratory investigations.

As cerebral angiography has high morbidity rate, it was only performed in four cases. But computed tomography of the brain was done to all cases.

Our results could be classified into aetiological groups; These are 21 cases (53.84 %) cerebral infarction, 7 cases (17.94 %) brain atrophy, 3 cases (7.69 %) brain abscess, 2 cases (5.12 %) brain gliomas, 4 cases (10.25 %) were normal and the last two cases were one case of meningoencephalitis and the other shows multiple shadows of the brain.

Our results were analysed and correlation between the clinical and the neuroradiological findings were discussed.

This study has revealed an unexpected multiplicity of causes of acute hemiplegia in infancy and childhood.

Therefore, computed tomography of the brain is highly recommended in all cases of acute hemiplegia, especially those with signs of increased intracranial tension.