INTRODUCTION

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Convulsive disorders represent one of the most frequently occurring neurological problems in children. The incidence of all seizure disorders combined, is higher in the second year of life than in any age group and falls dramatically after the age of two years. Most of the cases of first year epilepsy are symptomatic, while the minority are cryptogenic in origin.

Etiology of seizures entails the following:

* **Metabolic disorders**, such as hypoglycemia, hypocalcemia.
* **Congenital infections**, such as TORCH.
* **Inborn error of metabolism** such as urea cycle abnormality.
* **Brain malformation**, such as Lissencephaly.
* **Chromosomal abnormalities.**
* **Neurocutaneous syndromes.**

In every patient with seizure, a blood sample should be obtained for detection of serum glucose, calcium and sodium. Also, the EEG is an integral part of evaluation of these patients.

The prognosis of seizures, depends on many factors :

- The presence or absence of underlying brain lesion.
- The age of onset of the seizure attack.
- The presence or absence of accompanying epileptic pattern on EEG.

The importence of establishing the correct diagnosis is to ensure the child disease, the medications and the probable outcome.

Aim of the work:

This work aims to study the profile of convulsive disorders affecting the Egyptian children in the first two years of life. The clinical, biochemical, neurophysiological, and neuroradiological aspects of these disorders will be investigated to establish the correct diagnosis, the proper treatment, and possible prenatal diagnosis.