

Fits, faints and Funny Turns Pathway

Clinical Assessment/ Management tool for Children



Management - Primary Care and Community Settings

Patient presents

Paroxysmal event (episode of loss of consciousness, blank staring or other brief unusual behaviour)

History – key to making diagnosis

Detailed description of event –

- Before (trigger? concurrent illness?, behaviour change?, cessation in activity?)
- During (collapse? colour change?, altered consciousness?, body stiff or floppy?, limb movements?)
- After (sleepy?, unusual behaviour?, unsteady?, limb weakness?)
- Can child be distracted at any point?
- Does the event occur during exercise?
- Developmental history
- Family history of similar events
- Assess for red flags below

Examination

- Neurological examination including gait (observe for any asymmetry, observe eye movements, look for a new squint)
- Cardiac examination including blood pressure (especially if event associated with exercise/colour change)

Investigations

- Ask parents to video events and keep detailed, descriptive diary (day, time, event -before, during & after)

Red Flags

- Age <1 year
- Acute confusion
- Pervasive behaviour change/lethargy
- New onset, recurrent convulsive seizures (>1 per week)
- Abnormal cardiac examination or ECG findings
- Abnormal neurological examination findings
- Symptoms of raised intracranial pressure (blurred/double vision, headache at night or on waking, persistent nausea/vomiting)
- Signs of sepsis/meningitis

Red flags present?

Yes

Urgent referral

- Urgent, same day referral by phone to local Paediatric team.

No

Diagnostic uncertainty or possible new epilepsy diagnosis?

Yes

Non urgent referral

- Refer on for routine paediatric opinion via local paediatric referral pathway ensuring appropriate safety net/first aid advice given
- Ask parents to video event and keep detailed diary as above

No

No referral required

The following are examples of benign paroxysmal episodes that do not require a referral to paediatrics if the diagnosis is secure.

- Breath holding attacks
- Simple faint
- Reflex anoxic seizures (document a normal ECG)
- Sleep myoclonus
- Night terrors

Manage locally with appropriate advice sheet, safety net advice

Useful Links:
ILAE: <https://www.epilepsydiagnosis.org/epilepsy-imitators.html>