

Simple Febrile Seizure – Discharge Instructions
Instructions for After Your Child's Seizure

Important Things to Do:

1. Below are frequently asked questions that include precautions to take with your child.
2. If you have more questions, call your primary care provider or the Children's Mercy Nurse Advice Line at (816) 234-3188.
3. Follow up with your Primary Care Physician.

Questions Parents Ask
<p>Will my child have another seizure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is hard to predict if your child will have another febrile seizure (seizure from a fever). If your child does have another febrile seizure, it will likely be like the first seizure. • Most children are likely to outgrow having febrile seizures by the time they turn five years old.
<p>Could my child die from a febrile seizure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is helpful to think of the seizure and fever separately. Death after a febrile seizure is very rare. • The febrile seizure is a symptom of the underlying cause. We have discussed the underlying cause of the fever.
<p>Does it cause brain damage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short seizures do not cause brain damage. Long ones (over 30 minutes) can hurt the brain.
<p>Does my child need anti-seizure medication?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily anti-seizure medication is generally not recommended after a febrile seizure.
<p>Should I try to keep my child from having a fever?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fevers cannot be prevented. • It is important to know that trying to keep your child from having a fever does not keep your child from experiencing a seizure.
<p>What should I do if my child has a fever again?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is okay to give your child medicine that reduces the fever and helps your child feel better.
<p>Is it safe for my child to get vaccines?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine vaccines are strongly recommended.
<p>What precautions does my child need to follow?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always watch your child around water (such as a bathtub or swimming pool). Showers are okay if an adult knows the child is in the shower and the door is not locked. • Your child may play sports. • Your child should wear a helmet for anything with wheels (such as a bike or skates). • Watch your child if playing on something high (such as on monkey bars or swings) or doing an activity like horseback riding or rock climbing.

Remember, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency room in emergencies.