

## Febrile Convulsion Quiz

- 1) The prevalence of febrile convulsions in all children is:  
A) 4%                                      B) 2%                                      C) 6%
  
- 2) Most occur between the ages of:  
A) 3 months - 6 years                      B) 6 months - 5 years                      C) 1 year- 7 years
  
- 3) The peak incidence in the:  
A) 2<sup>nd</sup> year of life                              B) 3<sup>rd</sup> year of life                              C) 4<sup>th</sup> year of life
  
- 4) Most febrile convulsions are tonic-clonic  
True    False

Febrile convulsions can be classified into Simple and Complex

- 5) To be classified as a simplex the seizure must last:  
A) < 5 mins                                      B) <10 mins                                      C) < 15 mins
  
- 6) Approximately what percentage of febrile convulsions are complex?  
A) 5%    B) 20%    C) 30%
  
- 7) List 3 criteria for diagnosis of a complex febrile seizure

8) Investigations are necessary to diagnosis a febrile convulsion

True

False

9) Giving antipyretic medication to control fever helps to prevent reoccurrence of seizures

True

False

10) List 3 reasons for urgent referral to paediatric team for a child seen after a febrile convulsion:

11) The risk of recurrence of febrile convulsion in the future after 1<sup>st</sup> episode is:

A) 1 in 10

B) 3 in 10

C) 4 in 10

12) The percentage of children who have had 1 simple febrile seizure developing epilepsy is:

A) 2%

B) 5%

C) 10%

13) Children who have had a febrile convulsion following an immunisation should not have any further immunisations

True

False