

20. TREATMENT OF CONVULSIVE SYNDROME IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS



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Introduction. Convulsive syndrome represents paroxysmal cerebral crises, related to excessive and hypersynchronous activity of cortical and subcortical neurons. This condition is marked by uncontrolled muscle contractions, which may or may not be associated with neurovegetative, sensory, and psychological symptoms, as well as consciousness disorders. Convulsive Syndrome is a common condition among children, highlighting the importance of researching and developing effective treatments to ensure a high quality of life.

Aim of study. This study aims to select, analyze, and synthesize bibliographic data regarding convulsive syndrome, examining and determining the most commonly used medications in Moldova and their effectiveness.

Methods and materials. This article describes a retrospective study conducted on a group of 50 case histories analysis of patients suffering from Convulsive syndrome. This study took place in the Neurology and Psychiatric departments of the IMSP Municipal Clinical Hospital for Children “Valentin Ignatenco” during the 2023 year.

Results. In the majority of the patients, convulsions lasted less than 5 minutes. Due to the brief duration of the convulsions, there was often no need for emergent anticonvulsive medication. Instead, the primary approach to treatment for these patients was recovery and rehabilitation, focusing on managing the condition without immediate pharmacological intervention. In cases where a convulsive episode lasted more than 5 minutes, a different treatment approach was taken. Diazepam, a medication known for its effectiveness in controlling seizures, was commonly used. For these prolonged convulsive episodes, Diazepam was administered at a dose of 5 and 10 mg, the route of administration was intrarectal.

Conclusion. A tailored approach to treating convulsive syndrome in pediatric patients emphasizes the importance of evaluating the duration of convulsions to decide the most appropriate treatment strategy.