

increasing ICP. Accurate and frequent monitoring of intake and output is essential for adjusting fluid volumes to prevent both dehydration and cerebral edema. Because of related liver dysfunction, monitor laboratory studies to determine impaired coagulation, such as prolonged bleeding time.

Keep parents of children with RS informed of the child's progress and explain diagnostic procedures and therapeutic management. Families need to be aware that salicylate, the alleged offending ingredient in aspirin, is contained in other products (e.g., Pepto-Bismol). They should refrain from administering any product for influenza-like symptoms without first checking the label for “hidden” salicylates. Recovery from RS is rapid and usually without sequelae if the diagnosis is determined early and therapy is initiated promptly. Patients who survive have full liver function recovery ([Ibrahim and Balistreri, 2016](#)).

## Seizure Disorders

A seizure is a “transient occurrence of signs and/or symptoms due to abnormal excessive and synchronous neuronal activity in the brain” ([Fisher, Acevedo, Arzimanoglou, et al, 2014](#)). Seizures are the most common pediatric neurologic disorder. About 4% to 10% of children will have at least one seizure in the first 16 years of life ([Mikati and Hani, 2016](#)). The manifestation of seizures depends on the region of the brain in which they originate and may include unconsciousness or altered consciousness, involuntary movements, and changes in perception, behaviors, sensations, and/or posture.

Seizures are a symptom of an underlying disease process. They are individual events. Potential causes include infections, intracranial lesions or hemorrhage, metabolic disorders, trauma, brain malformations, genetic disorders, or toxic ingestion. Epilepsy is defined as two or more unprovoked seizures more than 24 hours apart and can be caused by a variety of pathologic processes in the brain. A single seizure is not classified as epilepsy and is generally not treated with long-term antiepileptic drugs. Some seizures may result from an acute medical or neurologic illness and cease after the illness is treated. In other cases, children may have one or more seizures without the cause ever being found.

When a child has had a seizure, it is important to classify the