

Effect of iron deficiency anemia on simple and complex febrile seizures in children in Karbala province.

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Abstract

Background: Febrile convulsion is the most common central nervous system disease seen in children. There are hypotheses that threshold of neuron excitation may be affected by iron deficiency anemia. Effect of Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) on febrile seizures and recurrent febrile seizure is investigated. **Materials and Methods:** Across sectional study was conducted among 121 children with febrile convulsion who divided into 2 groups: 70 with simple febrile seizure and 51 with complex febrile seizure.

Results: No significant differences had been found between both groups in demographic variables. Analysis of blood showed that low levels of Hemoglobin (HB), Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV), Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin (MCH) and S. ferritin levels and high Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW) were more frequent in complex group than simple group at P value<0.05. Iron deficiency anemia was found in 24% of all patients. Recurrence of febrile seizure was 52.1% of all patient, was more likely to occur in IDA patients than those with no IDA in about 2.5 folds, (OR=2.53, P-value=0.037).

Conclusion: Febrile seizures associated with iron deficiency anemia. Complex febrile seizure is more frequent with iron deficiency anemia than in those with simple febrile seizures. Febrile seizures are significantly associated with higher recurrence in patients with iron deficiency anemia.

Keywords: Iron, Deficiency, Febrile, Seizure.

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Introduction

Febrile Seizures (FS) are the most common cause of convulsions in children and a frequent cause of emergency hospital admissions. Between 2% and 5% of children (more common in boys) in Europe and the United States experience at least one FS before the age of 5 years [1-3]. Although earlier Indian studies suggested that up to 10% of children experience a febrile seizure, recent data indicate that the incidence rate in India is similar to western figures [4,5]. The pathophysiology of febrile seizures remains unclear. It is generally believed that it is an age dependent response of the immature brain to fever. This postulation is supported by the fact that most (80%-85%) febrile seizures occur between 6 months and 5 years of age, with the peak incidence at 18 months [1-2,6]. Simple febrile seizures are those that last less than 15 minutes and are generalized (tonic-clonic). Complex febrile seizures are prolonged more than 15 minutes, focal, or multiple within 24 hours [7].

Despite the abundance iron in the environment, iron deficiency is the most common nutritional deficiency in the western world and the most common cause for anemia worldwide. The iron status of infants and children is especially precarious because of exaggerated needs imposed by growth. The national family health survey III documented that about 78.9% children between the ages of 6-35 months were anemic [8]. Iron is used as cofactor for metabolism of many neurotransmitters,

monoamine and aldehyde oxidase in the brain [9]. The metabolism of this neurotransmitter will be affected in the patient with iron deficiency leading to decrease in this neurotransmitter, which may decrease the threshold for seizure [10]. Fever can worsen the negative effects of low serum ferritin on the brain and trigger seizure. Effect of iron deficiency anemia on simple and complex types of febrile seizure and on recurrent febrile seizure is investigated in this study.

Methods

Patients

Across sectional study was conducted among 121 children with febrile convulsion in Karbala pediatric teaching hospital during the period from 1 March to 1 December 2018 in Karbala province. Patients were divided into two groups. The first group included 70 children with Simple Febrile Seizure (SFS) that determined based on criteria of tonic-clonic, lasting fever for 15 mins, and no recurrent within a 24 hours. The second group included 51 children with Complex Febrile Seizure (CFS) that determined based on criteria of prolong FS to more than 15 mins, focal, and can recurrent within 24 hours. Blood sample was collected from all patients for measurement Hemoglobin (HB), Red Blood Cells (RBCS), Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV), Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin

Hematological parameters of the studied group.

Parameter		Group				P value
		Simple (N=70)		Complex (N=51)		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Hb	Low	33	47.1	35	68.6	0.019
	Normal	37	52.9	16	31.4	
MCV	Low	36	51.4	37	72.5	0.014
	Normal	34	48.6	14	27.5	
MCH	Low	42	60	41	80.4	0.017
	Normal	28	40	10	19.6	
Serum ferritin	Low	12	17.1	18	35.3	0.022
	Normal	58	82.9	33	64.7	

Table 3. Comparison of levels of HB, MCV, MCH and serum ferritin according to standard reference ranges for diagnosis of IDA.

According to the standard reference levels for the diagnosis of IDA, 11 patients (15.7%) in simple group had IDA compared to 18 (35.3%) patients in complex group, according to the value of odds ratio, patients with complex febrile fit were about 1.7 folds more likely to have IDA than those with simple febrile fit, (OR=1.73, P value=0.013) (Table 4).

In total, IDA was found in 29 patients represented 24% of the 121 patients (Figure 2). Regarding the recurrence was reported in 63 out of the 121 patients giving a recurrence rate of 52.1%, (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Comparison of mean serum ferritin between both studied group.

Diagnosis	Group				Total	
	Simple (N=70)		Complex (N=51)		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
IDA	11	15.70%	18	35.30%	29	24
No IDA	59	84.30%	33	64.70%	92	76
Total	70	57.90%	51	42.10%	121	100

Table 4. Comparison of frequencies of IDA among studied groups. Odds ratio 1.73 (95% CI: 1.17-2.57), more likely in complex group. P-value 0.013 (significant).

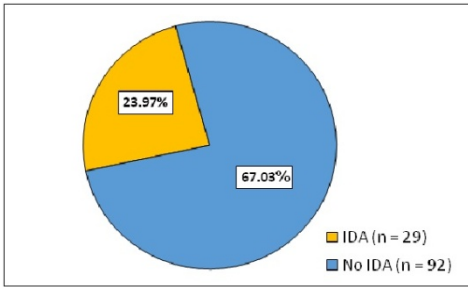


Figure 2. Distribution of IDA among the total studied group (N=121).

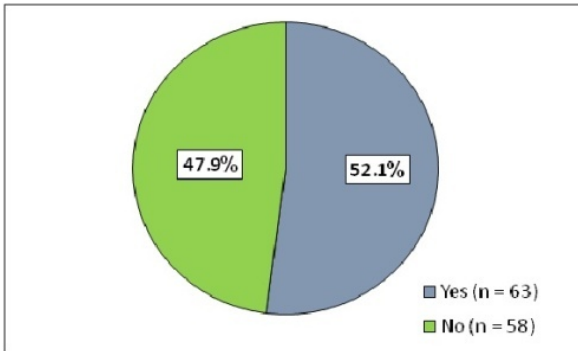


Figure 3. Recurrence among total studied group (N=121).

Recurrence	IDA		No IDA	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	20	69	43	46.7
No	9	31	49	53.3
Total	29	24	92	76

Table 5. Relationship between IDA and recurrence among the total patients (N=121). Odds ratio=2.53 (95% CI: 1.10-6.15), more likely in IDA patients. P-value=0.037 (significant).

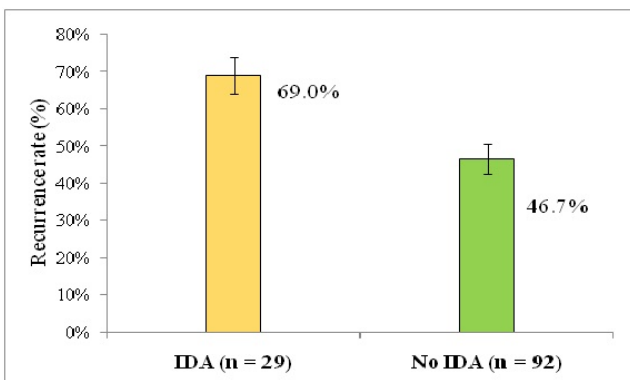


Figure 4. Recurrence rate in patients with and without IDA (N=121).

Further analysis was performed to assess the relationship between IDA and recurrence using the cross tabulation between IDA and recurrence. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 5, where recurrence reported in 20 IDA patients out of the 29 giving a recurrence rate of 69% among this subgroup compared to 43 (46.7%) out of the 92 with no IDA, which indicated a significant association between IDA and recurrence. The recurrence was more likely to occur in IDA patients than those with no IDA in about 2.5 folds (OR=2.53, P-value=0.037). Furthermore, the recurrence rates are compared in Figure 4. Additionally, binary regression analysis revealed that the relationship between IDA and recurrence was still significant (P<0.05) after adjustment for the other variables (Table 6).

Variables in the regression equation	OR	Significant
Age	1.13	0.83
Gender	1.63	0.23
Family history of epilepsy	1.49	0.43
Family history of febrile fit	0.97	0.96
IDA	2.49	0.007
Type of febrile fit (complex)	1.36	0.36

Table 6. Results of binary regression analysis for the relationship between recurrence and other variables.

Discussion

The risk of febrile seizure is associated with many factors, and many authors are in favor of a multifactorial model [11]. In the literature reviewed there are some publications involving anemia as a risk factor for febrile seizure in children. Pisacane et al. reported that the anemia was the most common underlying pathology in children younger than 2 years with febrile convulsion [12]. Additionally, Kwak et al. found that IDA was associated with increased risk febrile seizures [13]. This suggests a possible association between low levels of iron and the presence of febrile seizure. The explanation of that the threshold of neuron excitation may be affected by iron deficiency anemia.

From the scientific point of view it is important that in establishing the relationship between anemia and febrile seizure be counted a new factor for developing this disease, which is easily treatable. Also, perfects the skills in the diagnostic evaluation and therapeutic course of this disease. Therefore, the present study tried to assess the relationship between Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) and febrile convulsions in both simple and complex subtypes among group of Iraqi children presented to our hospital.

In the present study, the median age was 19 months and 24 months in simple and complex groups, respectively, furthermore, the subgrouping of patients into 4 age groups, indicated that almost two thirds of the patients at the age of two years and below.

The gender distribution revealed the dominance of males in both groups, however, no statistically significant differences had been found between both studied group neither in age nor the gender. The age and gender distribution of the patients in this study is consistent with epidemiological and clinical picture of the febrile convulsions that reported in previous literatures, which were documented in this study the incidence of febrile seizures is relatively higher in younger children that age between 13 months-24 months and in males more than female.

According to the standard criteria for the diagnosis of IDA, the present study found 29 cases (24%) had IDA, 18 in complex group and 11 in simple group. These findings indicated two points; the first that IDA is not uncommon in children with febrile convulsions compared to general population and the second point that IDA was more frequent in children with complex than simple febrile fit with almost 1.7 folds. Children with complex febrile seizures were more likely to have IDA compared to those with simple febrile seizures. These findings

agreed that reported in previous studies. Eda et al. found iron deficiency anemia is more frequently seen among patients with complex febrile convulsion than in patients with simple febrile convulsion [14]. Also, Hartfield et al. found that patients with complex seizures had lower HB levels and more likely to have IDA compared to those with simple seizures. Other findings by Hatfield that IDA patients were almost twice likely to found in children with febrile seizures than those with febrile illness without seizures [15]. Moreover, systemic review conducted by Jun et al. concluded that IDA ratio was higher in complex febrile seizure than simple febrile seizure but not statistically significant [16]. The explanation of complex febrile seizures affected by IDA more than simple febrile convulsion is that complex febrile seizure is a major risk factor of epilepsy and naturally more inflammatory changes occur in the brain than simple febrile seizure [14]. Thus, effect of iron deficiency more in complex febrile seizure because iron is used as cofactor for metabolism of many neurotransmitters, monoamine and aldehyde oxidase in the brain [9]. The metabolism of this neurotransmitter will be affected in the patient with iron deficiency leading to decrease in this neurotransmitter, which may decrease the threshold for seizure [10]. From other point of view, Kumari et al stated that IDA is a significant risk factor for simple febrile seizures in children aged 6 months to 3 years. However, Kumari compared his cases with a control group having febrile illness without seizures and did not included cases with complex seizure [17]. From other point of view, lower serum ferritin levels were also reported to be associated with febrile convulsion. Daoud et al. found that a significant decrease in the plasma ferritin levels was associated with higher risk of first febrile seizure in children under age of 4 compared with a reference group [18]. Furthermore, other studies conducted by [19]. Momen et al. also supported the findings of Daoud et al., that IDA and lower S ferritin level was associated with higher incidence of febrile seizures, and suggested that Iron insufficiency have an important role in FS [18,20]. However, these studies compared their findings with control groups and did not compare between simple and complex febrile convulsions subgroups.

Conversely, two previous studies found no significant association between IDA and Febrile Seizures. An Iranian study was conducted by Amirsalari et al. [21] and the other study was conducted by Kobrinsky et al. reported that IDA was less likely to occur in children with febrile seizures compared to controls [22]. The explanation for the differences in the findings between these two studies and our study could be attributed to the geographical variation and the prevalence of anemia in different populations where the relationship appear

to be more significant in areas with low to moderate prevalence of anemia but not in those with high prevalence.

The present study the recurrence of febrile seizure occurred in 52.1% of the cases. These findings are close to that of some previous earlier studies. Boonluksiri found that the risk of recurrence of febrile seizure was as high as 68% [23]. Lower recurrence rates were reported by other studies; Sogawa et al. found the recurrence less than 20% [24]. Sogawa et al. suggested that remote symptomatic etiology and abnormal EEG are important risk factors for recurrence [24].

The current study found that recurrence was significantly associated with IDA, where cases with IDA were about 2.5 folds more likely to have recurrence of FS than those with no IDA. Similarly, Dawn et al. documented that iron deficiency increases the recurrence febrile seizure and therapy for iron deficiency decrease the risk of febrile seizure recurrence [25]. Also Papageorgiou et al. found iron deficiency seems to be related to the pathogenesis of FS, early prevention and detection could reduce the frequency of FS. Therefore, iron status work-up could be established as a routine screening for all children who are in high risk to have FS or for preventing a recurrence [26]. Explanation for effect of IDA on recurrence of FS is that iron deficiency effect on seizure threshold and may also effect on type, duration and recurrence [12]. Unfortunately, very few studies focus the light on the association between IDA and the recurrence of febrile seizure. This is a strength point to the present study that tried makes this point under debate. Moreover, the present study assess the association between recurrence and IDA after adjustment for the effect of other variables like age, gender, family history of febrile seizure or epilepsy and EEG, because multiple factors could possibly related to increase the recurrence rate.

Conclusion

Febrile seizures are associated with Iron deficiency anemia. Complex febrile seizure more frequent with Iron deficiency anemia than in those with simple febrile seizures. Febrile seizures were significantly associated with higher recurrence in patients with iron deficiency anemia.

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