

Aproximación diagnóstica y reconocimiento de síntomas en niños con parálisis cerebral infantil



LAURA UREÑA HORNO R3 PEDIATRÍA
UHD PEDIÁTRICA

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- ¿Qué es la Parálisis cerebral infantil (PCI)?
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 - Infecciones
 - Síntomas neurológicos
 - Dolor en paciente con PCI
 - ✦ Causas más frecuentes
 - ✦ Diagnóstico: Anamnesis, Escalas, EF
 - ✦ Tratamiento: 1º estrategia analgésica de la OMS y 2º Fármacos y posología

¿Qué es la PCI?



- “Grupo de trastornos del desarrollo de movimiento y la postura que limitan la movilidad y que son atribuibles a lesiones **no progresivas** que ocurrieron en el SNC fetal o infantil en desarrollo”⁽¹⁾



Asocian problemas de **sensibilidad, cognición, comunicación y comportamiento**

- Diagnóstico a partir de los 2 años; **definitivo a los 4 años**
- **Pruebas de imagen**

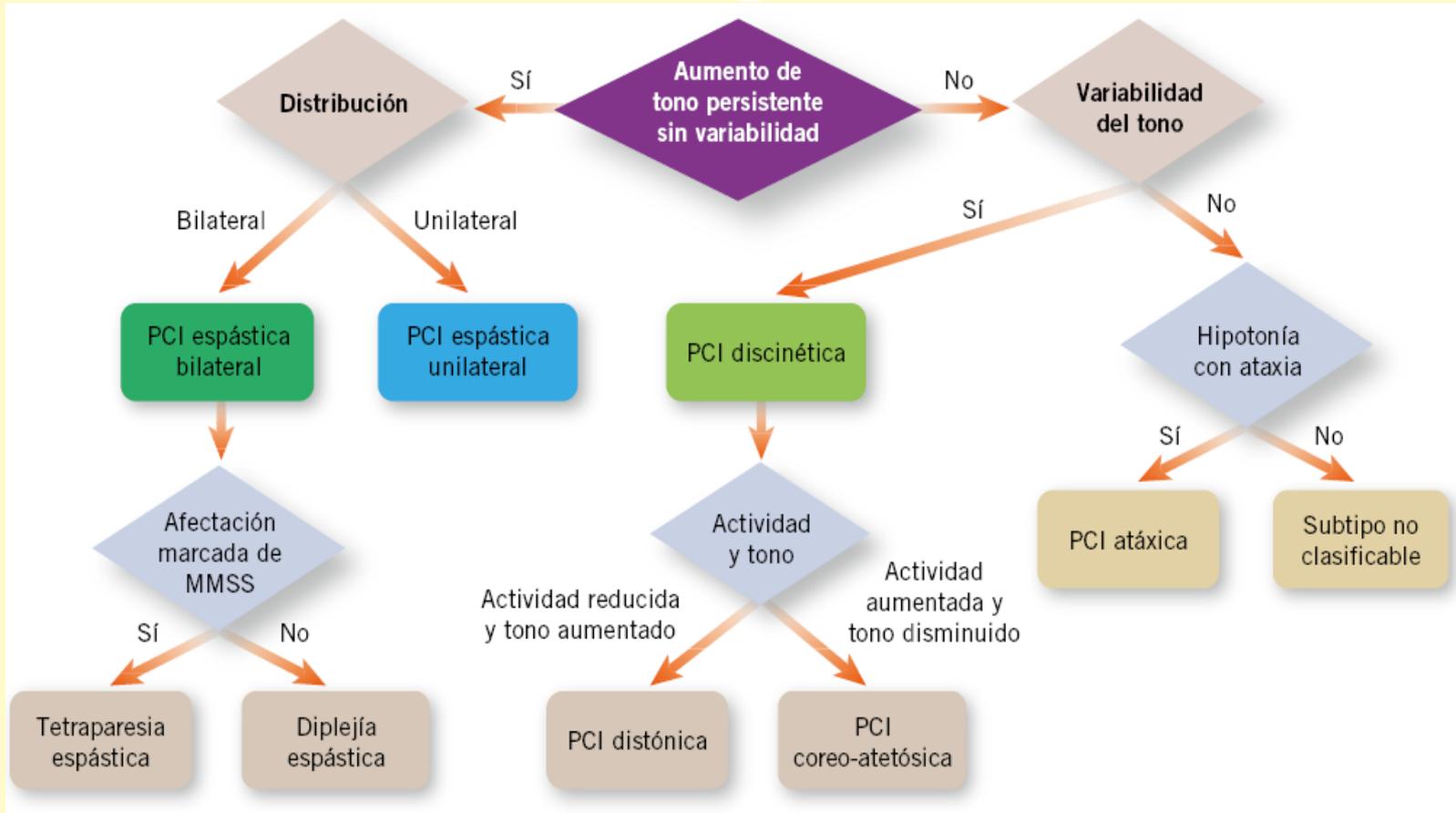
(1) Hurtado IL. La parálisis cerebral. Actualización del concepto, diagnóstico y tratamiento. Pediatría integral 2017; 11

Tipos de PCI y clasificación



- **No** es una enfermedad homogénea
- Clasificación SCPE:
 - trastorno de movimiento + topografía lesión \Rightarrow pronóstico evolutivo
- Clasificaciones funcionales: Grado de dependencia
- GMFCS “*Gross Motor Function Classification System*”
- MACS “*Manual Ability Classification System*”
- CFCS “*Communication Function Classification System*”

Clasificación PCI



Surveillance of Cerebral Palsy in Europe. Surveillance of cerebral palsy in Europe: a collaboration of cerebral surveys and registers. Surveillance of Cerebral Palsy in Europe (SCPE). Dev Med Child Neurol 2000;42:816-24

GMFCS, MACS, CFCS



	<p>GMFCS Level I</p> <p>Youth walk at home, school, outdoors and in the community. Youth are able to climb curbs and stairs without physical assistance or a railing. They perform gross motor skills such as running and jumping but speed, balance and coordination are limited.</p>
	<p>GMFCS Level II</p> <p>Youth walk in most settings but environmental factors and personal choice influence mobility choices. At school or work they may require a hand held mobility device for safety and climb stairs holding onto a railing. Outdoors and in the community youth may use wheeled mobility when traveling long distances.</p>
	<p>GMFCS Level III</p> <p>Youth are capable of walking using a hand-held mobility device. Youth may climb stairs holding onto a railing with supervision or assistance. At school they may self-propel a manual wheelchair or use powered mobility. Outdoors and in the community youth are transported in a wheelchair or use powered mobility.</p>
	<p>GMFCS Level IV</p> <p>Youth use wheeled mobility in most settings. Physical assistance of 1-2 people is required for transfers. Indoors, youth may walk short distances with physical assistance, use wheeled mobility or a body support walker when positioned. They may operate a powered chair, otherwise are transported in a manual wheelchair.</p>
	<p>GMFCS Level V</p> <p>Youth are transported in a manual wheelchair in all settings. Youth are limited in their ability to maintain antigravity head and trunk postures and control leg and arm movements. Self-mobility is severely limited, even with the use of assistive technology.</p>

Figure 1: Manual Ability Classification System²

Level 1	Handles objects easily and successfully.
Level 2	Handles objects, but with somewhat reduced quality and/or speed of achievement.
Level 3	Handles objects with difficulty; needs help to prepare and/or modify activities.
Level 4	Handles a limited selection of easily managed objects in adapted situations.
Level 5	Does not handle objects and has severely limited ability to perform even simple actions.

CFCS Levels

- I Effective Sender and Receiver with unfamiliar and familiar partners.
- II Effective but slower paced Sender and/or Receiver with unfamiliar and/or familiar partners.
- III Effective Sender and Receiver with familiar partners.
- IV Inconsistent Sender and/or Receiver with familiar partners.
- V Seldom Effective Sender and Receiver even with familiar partners.

GMFCS descriptors: Palisano et al. (1997) Dev Med Child Neurol 39:214-23
CanChild: www.canchild.ca

Illustrations copyright © Kerr Graham, Bill Reid and Adrienne Harvey,
The Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne

Supuesto clínico

Eduardo es un niño de 5 años diagnosticado de PCI tipo tetraparesia espástica secundaria a un evento hipóxico-isquémico en el periodo neonatal.

Tiene crisis epilépticas desde el año y medio de vida, bien controladas con Levetiracetam y precisa baclofeno para controlar la espasticidad.

Ha tenido algunas infecciones respiratorias leves pero por lo demás es un niño sano y feliz.

Los padres consultan porque hace 6 días lo encuentran **agitado e irritable**. No ha tenido fiebre ni otra sintomatología pero, están seguros de que algo le ocurre a su hijo.



¿**Qué** síntomas reconoces y qué patología debemos descartar?

¿ **Cómo** valorarías a este paciente?

¿Podríamos dar **solución a estos problemas** en Urgencias/ Atención primaria?

Reconocimiento síntomas



Anamnesis detallada

- Trastornos del sueño
- Irritabilidad
- Discomfort
- **Dolor**



Exploración

- Crisis epilépticas
- Disnea
- Fracturas
- Ortopédicos



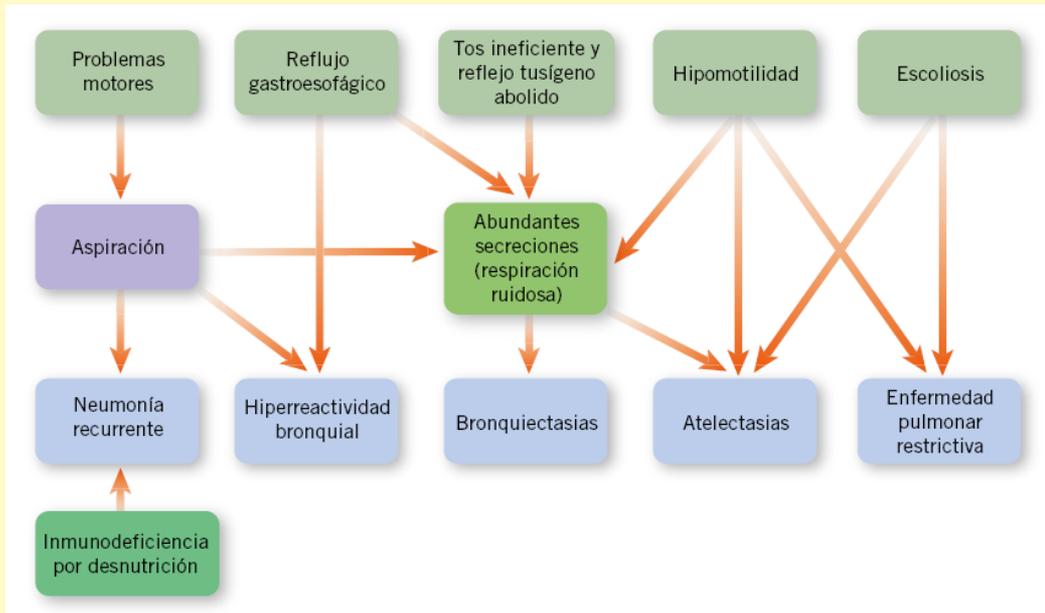
Pruebas complementarias

- Intoxicaciones por fármacos
- Infección
- Estreñimiento
- Reflujo gastroesofágico

Reconocimiento problemas Infección



- Infección respiratoria (neumonía aspirativa/no aspirativa) como 1ª causa de morbimortalidad



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Aspiration and Non-Aspiration Pneumonia in Hospitalized Children With Neurologic Impairment

Joanna Thomson, Matt Hall, Lillian Ambroggio, Bryan Stone, Rajendu Srivastava, Samir S. Shah and Jay G. Berry
Pediatrics 2016;137,1, originally published online January 19, 2016;
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2015-1612

Profilaxis respiratoria en PCI



- **Pacientes con GMFCS > III**
 - Vacuna antineumocócica+ antigripal anual
 - Azitromicina profiláctica
 - Fisioterapia respiratoria

Antibióterapia basada en cultivos	Amoxicilina/clavulánico Cefotaxima+clindamicina
Broncodilatadores Corticoides	Beta 2 + anticolinérgico Fisioterapia respiratoria
Soporte tecnificado	CPAP/BiPAP

Reconocimiento problemas

Infecciones



- **Exploración general minuciosa**
 - Examinar sistemas por separado y con breves descansos
- **Minimizar pruebas clínicas invasivas**
 - Pulsioximetría
 - Trabajo respiratorio
 - Recogida de orina por colector

Respiratorio

- Mal manejo secreciones
- Disfagia/aspiración

Urológico

- ITU
- Incontinencia
- Sondaje

Piel y mucosas

- Inmovilidad
- Ortesis
- Vigilar cavidad oral y ulceraciones corneales

Reconocimiento de problemas Neurológico



- **Crisis epilépticas (12-90%)**
 - Refractariedad → combinación antiepilépticos
 - Buen control (70%; monoterapia 35%)
 - Epilepsia de sobresalto, Síndrome de West
- **Trastornos del comportamiento**
 - Autismo
 - TDAH
 - Psicosis
 - Patrón de sueño alterado

Reconocimiento de problemas Neurológico



- ¿Qué fármacos toma?
- ¿Interacciones medicamentosas?
- Niveles de fármacos monitorizables

Ácido Valproico

- **Carbapenémicos**
- Saliciatos

Carbamazepina

- **Metadona**
- Macrólidos

Fenitoína

- Antivirales
- Sulfamidas
- Omeprazol
- Antihistamínicos (efecto sedante)
- **Metadona**

Reconocimiento de problemas

Dolor



- **Estudio SPARCLE:** 74% de los pacientes con PCI presentaban dolor al menos una vez a la semana



Original article



OPEN ACCESS

Pain in young people aged 13 to 17 years with cerebral palsy: cross-sectional, multicentre European study

Kathryn N Parkinson,¹ Heather O Dickinson,¹ Catherine Arnaud,² Alan Lyons,³ Allan Colver,¹ on behalf of the SPARCLE group

Novak I et al. Clinical prognostic messages from a systematic review on Cerebral Palsy. *Pediatrics* 2012 (130)

- *90% de los pacientes presentaron dolor durante 1 año sin recibir tratamiento*
Parental perception of cold extremities and other accompanying symptoms in children with cerebral palsy. Eur J Paediatr Neurol. 2008;12(2):89–96



Dolor en PCI



- Origen multifactorial
- Dolor nociceptivo/neuropático
- Dolor agudo/dolor crónico/dolor recurrente

TABLE 1 Definitions

Pain	Defined by the IASP ² as “an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage. The inability to communicate verbally does not negate the possibility that an individual is experiencing pain and is in need of appropriate pain-relieving treatment”
Pain behaviors	Observable features expressed by an individual in pain, with features specific to children with SNI indicated in Table 3
Nociceptive pain	Defined by the IASP ² as “pain that arises from actual or threatened damage to nonneural tissue and is due to the activation of nociceptors” Indicates tissue injury or inflammation
Neuropathic pain	Defined by the IASP ² as “pain that arises from an alteration or disease in the somatosensory nervous system” Attributable to alterations in the peripheral nervous system or CNS, resulting in abnormal excitability
Dysesthesia	Defined by the IASP ² as “an unpleasant sensation, whether spontaneous or evoked” with cases including hyperalgesia and allodynia
Hyperalgesia	Defined by the IASP ² as “increased pain from a stimulus that normally provokes pain”
Allodynia	Defined by the IASP ² as “pain due to a stimulus that does not normally provoke pain”
Agitation	Unpleasant state of arousal manifesting as irritability, restlessness, and increased motor activity ⁴ Features include loud speech, crying, increased movement, increased autonomic arousal, such as sweating and tachycardia, inability to relax, and disturbed sleep-rest pattern
Irritability	A disorder characterized by an abnormal responsiveness to stimuli or physiologic arousal; may be in response to pain, fright, a drug, an emotional situation, or a medical condition ⁴
Neuroirritability	Might best be used to indicate children with SNI who have persistent or recurrent episodes with pain behaviors after assessment and management of potential nociceptive sources, suggesting the CNS as a source of persistent pain features

IASP, International Association for the Study of Pain.

IASP. International Association for the Study of Pain

¿Cómo reconocer dolor en PCI?



- Uso de escalas adaptadas
- Valorar junto al cuidador principal y con respecto al estado basal
- Uso obligado en:
 1. Visitas rutinarias en cuidados paliativos
 2. Cambios en el tono o postura
 3. Aparición reciente de síntomas gastrointestinales

De 1 mes-3 años y en pacientes no colaboradores

FLACC			
Calificación del dolor de 0 al 10. (El 0 equivale a no dolor y el 10 al máximo dolor imaginable)			
	0	1	2
Cara	Cara relajada Expresión neutra	Arruga la nariz	Mandíbula tensa
Piernas	Relajadas	Inquietas	Golpea con los pies
Actividad	Acostado y quieto	Se dobla sobre el abdomen encogiéndose las piernas	Rigido
Llanto	No llora	Se queja, gime	Llanto fuerte
Capacidad de consuelo	Satisfecho	Puede distraerse	Dificultad para consolarlo

0: no dolor; 1-2: Dolor leve ; 3-5: dolor moderado ; 6-8: dolor intenso; 9-10 : máximo dolor imaginable

Pain Profile

Most troublesome pain (Pain A)

1 For each item please circle the number that best describes your child's behaviour when they have this pain.
 2 Enter the number you have circled in to the "score" column.
 3 Add up the numbers in the "score" column to give the total score.
 4 Record the score on the Summary Graph

When my child has this pain, he or she...	Not at all	A little	Quite a lot	A great deal	Score
Is cheerful	3	2	1	0	
Is sociable or responsive	3	2	1	0	
Appears withdrawn or depressed	0	1	2	3	
Cries / moans / groans / screams or whimpers	0	1	2	3	
Is hard to console or comfort	0	1	2	3	
Self-harms e.g. biting self or banging head	0	1	2	3	
Is reluctant to eat / difficult to feed	0	1	2	3	
Has disturbed sleep	0	1	2	3	
Grimaces / screws up face / screws up eyes	0	1	2	3	
Frowns / has furrowed brow / looks worried	0	1	2	3	
Looks frightened (with eyes wide open)	0	1	2	3	
Grits teeth or makes mouthing movements	0	1	2	3	
Is restless / agitated or distressed	0	1	2	3	
Tenses / stiffens or spasms	0	1	2	3	
Flakes inwards or draws legs up towards chest	0	1	2	3	
Tends to touch or rub particular areas	0	1	2	3	
Resists being moved	0	1	2	3	
Pulls away or flinches when touched	0	1	2	3	
Twists and turns / tosses head / writhes or arches back	0	1	2	3	
Has involuntary or stereotypical movements / is jumpy / startles or has seizures	0	1	2	3	
TOTAL					

Please tick the box next to the word that best describes the severity of this pain

None Mild Moderate Severe Very severe

© 2003. UCL/ICH and RCN. This page is part of the Paediatric Pain Profile. It may be printed for children with severe physical and learning disabilities.

¿Cómo reconocer el dolor en PCI?



Non-communicating Children's Pain Checklist - Revised (NCCPC-R)

NAME: _____	UNIT/FILE #: _____	DATE: _____ (dd/mm/yy)
OBSERVER: _____	START TIME: _____ AM/PM	STOP TIME: _____ AM/PM

How often has this child shown these behaviours in the last 2 hours? Please circle a number for each item. If an item does not apply to this child (for example, this child does not eat solid food or cannot reach with his/her hands), then indicate "not applicable" for that item.

0 = NOT AT ALL 1 = JUST A LITTLE 2 = FAIRLY OFTEN 3 = VERY OFTEN NA = NOT APPLICABLE

I. Vocal

1. Moaning, whining, whimpering (fairly soft).....	0	1	2	3	NA
2. Crying (moderately loud).....	0	1	2	3	NA
3. Screaming/yelling (very loud).....	0	1	2	3	NA
4. A specific sound or word for pain (e.g., a word, cry or type of laugh).....	0	1	2	3	NA

II. Social

5. Not cooperating, cranky, irritable, unhappy.....	0	1	2	3	NA
6. Less interaction with others, withdrawn.....	0	1	2	3	NA
7. Seeking comfort or physical closeness.....	0	1	2	3	NA
8. Being difficult to distract, not able to satisfy or pacify.....	0	1	2	3	NA

III. Facial

9. A furrowed brow.....	0	1	2	3	NA
10. A change in eyes, including: squinting of eyes, eyes opened wide, eyes frowning.....	0	1	2	3	NA
11. Turning down of mouth, not smiling.....	0	1	2	3	NA
12. Lips puckering up, tight, pointing, or quivering.....	0	1	2	3	NA
13. Clenching or grinding teeth, chattering or thrusting tongue out.....	0	1	2	3	NA

IV. Activity

14. Not moving, less active, quiet.....	0	1	2	3	NA
15. Jumping around, agitated, fidgety.....	0	1	2	3	NA

V. Body and Limbs

16. Floppy.....	0	1	2	3	NA
17. Stiff, spastic, tense, rigid.....	0	1	2	3	NA
18. Grimacing or touching part of the body that hurts.....	0	1	2	3	NA
19. Protecting, favoring or guarding part of the body that hurts.....	0	1	2	3	NA
20. Flinching or moving the body part away, being sensitive to touch.....	0	1	2	3	NA
21. Moving the body in a specific way to show pain (e.g. head back, arms down, curls up, etc.).....	0	1	2	3	NA

VI. Physiological

22. Shivering.....	0	1	2	3	NA
23. Change in color, pallor.....	0	1	2	3	NA
24. Sweating, perspiring.....	0	1	2	3	NA
25. Tears.....	0	1	2	3	NA
26. Sharp intake of breath, gasping.....	0	1	2	3	NA
27. Breath holding.....	0	1	2	3	NA

VII. Eating/Sleeping

28. Eating less, not interested in food.....	0	1	2	3	NA
29. Increase in sleep.....	0	1	2	3	NA
30. Decrease in sleep.....	0	1	2	3	NA

SCORE SUMMARY:

Category:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	TOTAL
Score:								

Version 01 2004 © 2004 Lynn Breau, Patrick McGrath, Allen Finley, Carol Camfield

- 3-18 años
- Pacientes no verbales
- Evaluar periodos >2 horas
- Excluir comidas/sueño
- Puntaje >7 PRESENCIA DOLOR

Reconocimiento de síntomas: DOLOR

Diagnóstico etiológico



- Dolor asociado a la alimentación

- ¿Qué come? ¿Quién le da de comer?
- ¿Cuándo y cómo come?
- Dificultad alimentación
- Déficit sensoriales



ESTREÑIMIENTO

Hipotonía
Disautonomía
Hiperalgnesia
visceral

DISFAGIA/RGE

Hipotonía
Espasticidad
Incoordinación
deglutoria

Reconocimiento de síntomas: DOLOR

Diagnóstico etiológico



- Dolor asociado a la alimentación

- ¿Qué come? ¿Quién le da de comer?
- ¿Cuándo y cómo come?
- Dificultad alimentación
- Déficit sensoriales



ESTREÑIMIENTO

Laxantes:
Movicol/Duphalac
Senósidos
Emuliquen
2º mórficos: Naloxegol

DISFAGIA/RGE

Espesantes
Baclofeno
Ranitidina
Alimentación
enteral técnica

Reconocimiento síntomas: DOLOR

Diagnóstico etiológico

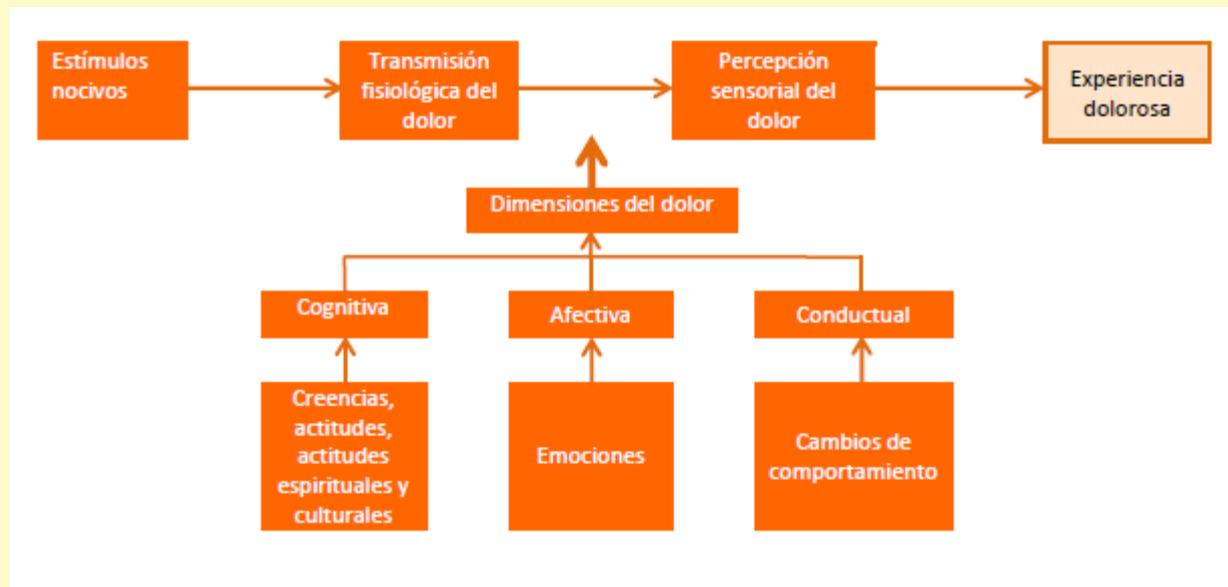


- Dolor asociado a complicaciones motoras
 - Espasticidad (86% de los pacientes con aumento de tono muscular como síntoma de dolor Case series and reports of children with SIN and persistent pain behavior episodes)
 - ✦ Diazepam
 - ✦ Tizanidina
 - ✦ Baclofeno (bomba intratecal 100 veces más efectiva)
 - Ortesis ➡ estado de la piel
 - Luxaciones (subluxación de cadera)
 - Fracturas patológicas (osteopenia y osteoporosis)
 - Escoliosis

Reconocimiento síntomas: DOLOR

Diagnóstico etiológico

- Dolor y ámbito psicológico
 - Ansiedad
 - Depresión
 - Poco acceso a analgesia



Anamnesis y reconocimiento del dolor en paciente con PCI



CLINICAL REPORT Guidance for the Clinician in Rendering Pediatric Care

American Academy of Pediatrics
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Pain Assessment and Treatment in Children With Significant Impairment of the Central Nervous System

Julie Hauer, MD, FAAP^{1,2} Amy J. Houtrow, MD, PhD, MPH, FAAP³ SECTION ON HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE MEDICINE, COUNCIL ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES



THE OFFICIAL NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

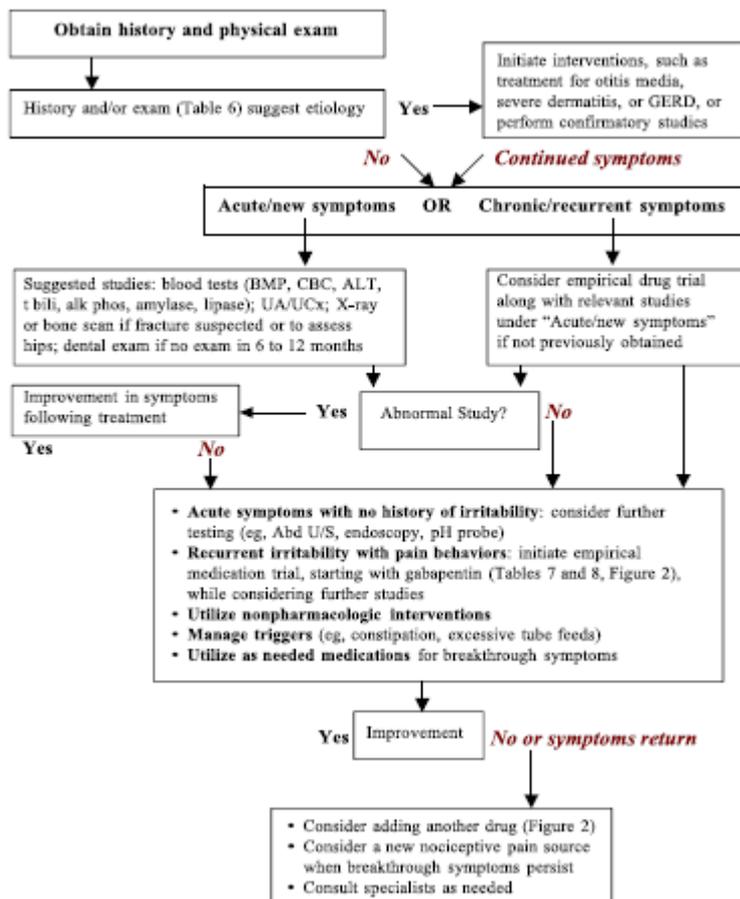
AAP News

Hospice/Palliative Medicine, Neurologic Disorders, Neurology, News Articles, AAP Clinical Report

Identifying, treating pain in children with neurological impairment

by Julie Hauer M.D., FAAP

- recognize behaviors that indicate pain in children with CNS impairment;
- assess for nociceptive sources using history, physical examination and initial diagnostic studies;
- consider alterations in the CNS that can result in recurrent pain episodes;
- utilize an empirical medication trial when pain behaviors persist, following the initial evaluation for a nociceptive pain source;
- manage triggers that can worsen symptoms, including gastrointestinal tract distention;
- use nonpharmacologic strategies;
- develop home care plans that manage breakthrough symptoms; and
- utilize experts when symptoms persist after these initial steps.



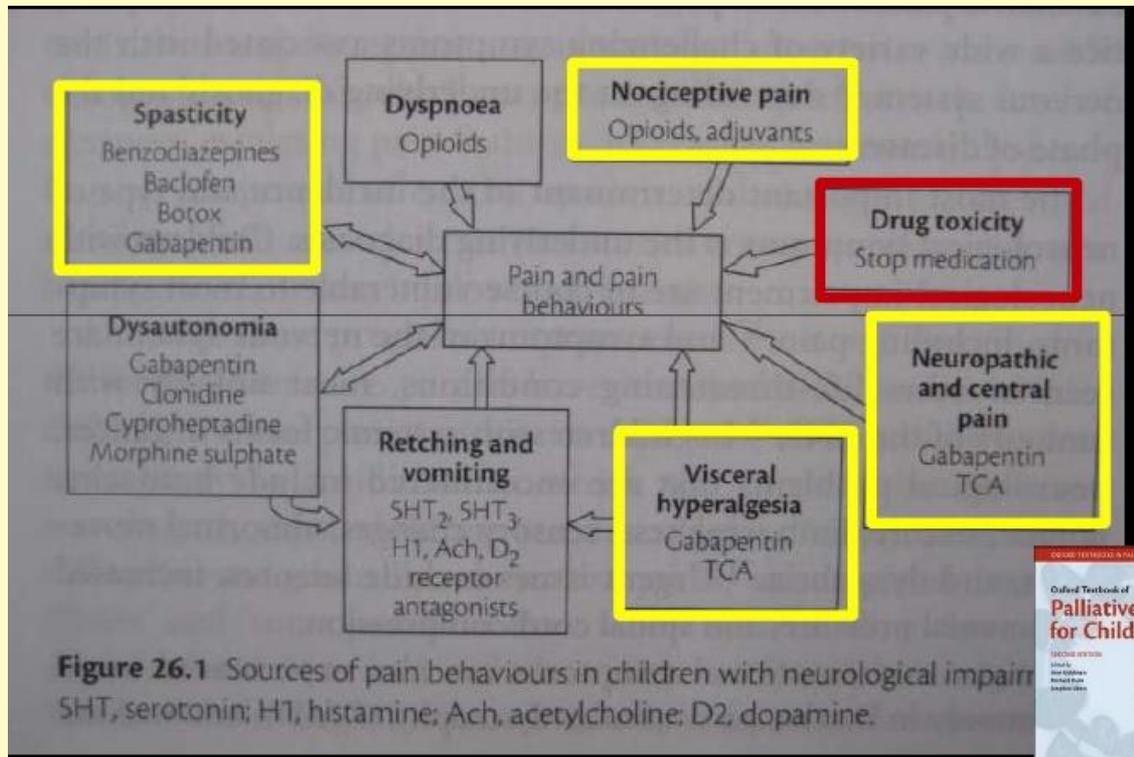
Escala analgésica dolor



- **Primera fase: dolor leve**
 - Paracetamol, ibuprofeno o metamizol
- **Segunda fase: dolor moderado-grave**
 - Morfina
 - Fentanilo
 - Metadona
 - Estrategia bifásica: dosis bajas de opioides potentes

Evitar **tramadol** y **codeína** (Recomendación FDA 2017)

Fármacos adyuvantes en PCI



Antidepresivos

Gabapentina

ISRS

Benzodiacepinas

¿Anticonvulsionantes?

Pediatric Palliative Care. Jeffrey C. Klick, MD, Julie Hauer, MD. Pediatric and Adolescent Health Care. Volume 40, Issue 6, Pages 120–151

Tratamiento del dolor recurrente neuropático/mixto

Primera línea

Gabapentina

Iniciar en niños con dolor recurrente >3 episodios semanales o semanalmente durante 1-2 meses
Considerar añadir analgesia secuencialmente si control inadecuado

Segunda línea

Benzodiacepinas
Antidepresivos tricíclicos
Opioides de vida corta

Continuar siempre con medicación de primera línea y potenciar su efecto

Tercera línea

Metadona/Cannabioides

Consultar con equipo UHD
Beneficio para dolor neuropático

TABLE 8 Analgesic Dosing Guidelines and Suggested Titration Schedules

Gabapentin	
Days 1–3:	2 mg/kg (100 mg maximum), enterally, 3 times daily
Days 4–6:	4 mg/kg, enterally, 3 times daily
Increase every 2–4 days by 5–6 mg/kg per day until the following ¹⁰¹ :	
1.	Effective analgesia reached (may be noted at 30–45 mg/kg per day)
2.	Side effects experienced (nyctagmus, sedation, tremor, ataxia, swelling)
3.	Maximum total dose of 50–72 mg/kg per day reached (2400–3600 mg/day)
4.	Younger children (<5 years) may require a 50% higher mg/kg per day dosing, such as a total dose of 45–60 mg/kg per day ^{102,104}
5.	Half of the total daily dose may be given as the evening dose if symptoms occur mostly in the evening and overnight
6.	Titrate more rapidly for severe pain or as tolerated, titrate more gradually if sedation noted
Pregabalin	
Days 1–3:	1 mg/kg (50 mg maximum), enterally, every night
Days 4–6:	1 mg/kg, enterally, twice daily
Increase every 2–4 days up to 3 mg/kg per dose, enterally, given 2 or 3 times daily (maximum 6 mg/kg per dose)	
Amitriptyline or nortriptyline	
Days 1–4:	0.2 mg/kg (10 mg maximum), enterally, every night ¹⁰⁵
Days 5–6:	0.4 mg/kg, orally, every night
Increase every 4–5 days by 0.2 mg/kg per day until the following ¹⁰⁵ :	
1.	Effective analgesia, side effects (constipation, dry mouth, urinary retention, sedation), or dosing reaches 1 mg/kg per day (50 mg/day maximum)
2.	Consider ECG before further dose escalation up to 1.5–2 mg/kg per day (100 mg/day maximum); higher rate of side effects with higher doses including anticholinergic
3.	Consider plasma level if concerns with gastrointestinal tract absorption
4.	Consider twice-daily dosing of 25%–30% in the morning and 70%–75% in the evening
Clonidine	
Days 1–3:	0.002 mg/kg (0.1 mg maximum), enterally, every night
Days 4–6:	0.002 mg/kg, enterally, twice daily
Days 7–9:	0.002 mg/kg, enterally, 3 times daily
Increase every 2–4 days by 0.002 mg/kg until the following:	
1.	Effectiveness noted or side effects develop
2.	Titrate more rapidly if tolerated
3.	Average dose in 1 study (for spasticity): 0.02 mg/kg per day ¹⁰⁶
4.	0.002–0.004 mg/kg every 4 hours as needed for breakthrough episodes that suggest autonomic storm events (suggested by facial flushing, muscle stiffening and tremors, hyperthermia)

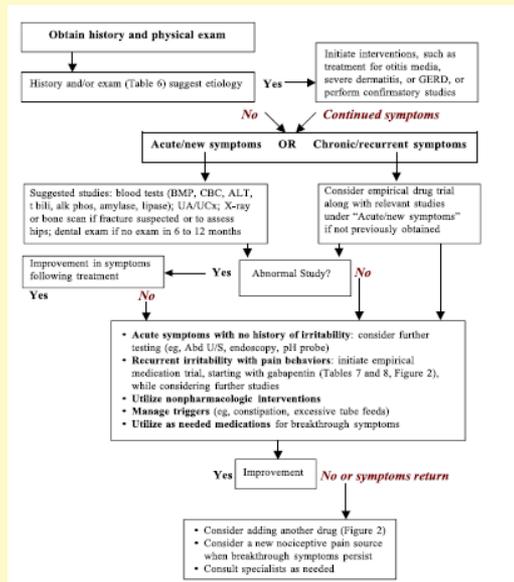
Data from refs 13,43,92–95,100,104,108. ECG, electrocardiogram.

Resolución caso clínico

¿Qué síntomas reconoces y qué patología debemos descartar?

¿Cómo valorarías a este paciente?

¿Podríamos dar **solución a estos problemas** en Urgencias/AP?



- **Historia clínica y anamnesis:**

- Irritable, tendencia al sueño diurno, no empeoramiento de las crisis y problemas de alimentación
- Sensación de que “algo le duele” desde hace tiempo de manera intermitente

- **Exploración física**

- Sin hallazgos significativos
- Postura distónica y tendencia a apoyarse en el lado derecho

- **Pruebas complementarias**

- No invasivas
- Rx de columna y caderas sin hallazgos

- **Tratamiento**

- Solicitamos pruebas complementarias
- Iniciamos gabapentina
- Medidas no farmacéuticas

- **Resultado: Mejoría sintomática**

- Aumento de espasticidad secundaria a dolor neuropático, en probable relación con crecimiento

Conclusiones



- La parálisis cerebral infantil es una enfermedad heterogénea que requiere la anamnesis detallada del paciente y la colaboración de los cuidadores para conocer el estado basal del niño
- Los pacientes con PCI presentan complicaciones infecciosas y neurológicas, pero en ocasiones infraestimamos el dolor y los síntomas psicológicos
- Todo niño merece un correcto reconocimiento y manejo del dolor
- Disponemos de escalas y protocolos de manejo del dolor que nos ayudarán a aliviar síntomas hasta la valoración del equipo de UHD/Paliativos
- No debemos considerar el dolor como un síntoma menor y demorar el inicio de un tratamiento adecuado en Urgencias

Bibliografía



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