Could your child have Infantile Spasms?

Use this guide to help start an important conversation with your doctor.

HOW TO SPOT THE SIGNS

Learning the signs of Infantile Spasms can help you know what to look for. It’s critical to share all of your concerns with your doctor, so your child gets the help they may need as soon as possible.

Read through the checklist on the second page and mark any signs or symptoms you notice in your child.

HOW TO TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR

There are specific words you can use to describe your child’s symptoms to help your doctor understand. Here are some of these words and what they mean:

- **Problems with fixing and following**
  Trouble focusing on objects or following moving objects with their eyes
- **Regression of skills**
  Not using skills they’ve already learned, like rolling over
- **Personality changes**
  Changes in mood, like smiling less often or more frequent mood swings
- **Clusters of seizures**
  Seizures that start and stop, but occur in groups one after another

REMEMBER TO SHOW AND TELL

1. **Bring your phone with you** when you pick up your baby after sleeping. Most spasms happen as infants wake up or after napping.
2. **Take a 30- to 60-second video** to capture the full cluster of spasms. Turning your phone sideways to landscape mode can help keep the camera steady.
3. **Send this video to your doctor** or show it to them at your next doctor’s visit, so they can see the symptoms you’re describing.

Complete the checklist on the next page and bring it to your doctor’s visit.
### Signs and symptoms of Infantile Spasms

#### SEEMS TO BE HAVING SEIZURES

| [ ] | Repeated crunching, bending, or hunching of their body | [ ] | Stiffening or extending their neck, trunk, arms, and legs |
| [ ] | Jerking their legs over and over | [ ] | Bobbing or dropping their head |
| [ ] | Flinging their arms up or thrusting their arms to the side with bent elbows | [ ] | Crossing their arms across their body, like they’re hugging themselves |

#### STRANGE EYE MOVEMENTS

| [ ] | Doesn’t maintain eye contact as much anymore | [ ] | Eye rolling |
| [ ] | Difficulty following moving objects | [ ] | Blank or wide-eyed stares |

#### REGRESSING OR NOT USING SKILLS THEY’VE LEARNED

| [ ] | Stopped sitting up or crawling | [ ] | Stopped rolling over | [ ] | Not using skills learned in the past |

#### PERSONALITY CHANGES

| [ ] | Looks irritated and/or in pain during spasms | [ ] | Not smiling like they used to |
| [ ] | Cries hysterically and then seems fine | [ ] | Just seems “different” |

### Symptom history

**INFANT’S AGE WHEN YOU FIRST NOTICED SPASMS**

FILL IN THE BLANK __________ months

**WHAT TIME OF DAY ARE THE SPASMS MOST COMMON?**

| [ ] | Morning | [ ] | Afternoon | [ ] | Evening | [ ] | After naps |

**HOW MANY SPASMS HAVE YOU NOTICED HAPPENING EACH TIME?**

| [ ] | 1 to 5 | [ ] | 6 to 10 | [ ] | More than 10 | [ ] | More than 20 |

**HOW LONG DOES EACH EPISODE OF SPASMS LAST?**

| [ ] | 0 to 3 minutes | [ ] | 4 to 6 minutes | [ ] | 7 to 9 minutes | [ ] | 10 minutes or more |

Mallinckrodt intends this document to be informative, but you should remember that the contents are general in nature and are not meant to substitute specific advice from professionals that may be necessary based on your individual questions and needs. We have made reasonable efforts to provide helpful and accurate information; however, we make no guarantees, and you should not solely rely on the information included in this document.