**Jane Doe: A Brief Medical History**

Jane was delivered at 28 weeks gestation on July 4, 2010. Jane stayed in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit for 96 days. Two days after her birth an ultrasound revealed that she had a Grade III intraventricular hemorrhage. A week later the doctor diagnosed her with hydrocephalus brought on by the brain’s inability to absorb the cerebrospinal fluid in her head due to damaged brain tissue from the bleed. Over the course of the first 7 months of her life, she underwent 7 brain surgeries to place and stabilize two shunts that assist her body in draining fluid from her brain. To date, she has had 15 brain surgeries, her most recent in October 2020 at University Hospital with Dr. Sandra Thompson.

## **Signs of Possible Shunt Failure**

Below are the signs of a possible shunt failure. If you notice any of these signs persistently or more than one concurrently, contact *Dad’s Name* or *Mom’s Name*. If we are unavailable, contact Dr. Thompson’s office at (555) 555-1212. Speak to a nurse about the signs you are seeing. They will instruct you accordingly.

* Loss of appetite
* Nausea and vomiting
* Abdominal pain or cramps (you can press on her stomach and see if it is tender to touch)
* Behavioral changes, irritability
* Frequent or increased headaches
* Loss of balance or mobility
* Lethargy, sudden loss of energy
* Reduced or impaired cognitive ability
* Vision problems
* Loss of upward gaze
* Increased sensitivity to light or sound
* Persistent low-grade fever or a high-grade fever
* Redness or swelling along the shunt tract
* Fluid accumulation around the shunt valves (balls on her head)
* Tenderness in the area surrounding the shunt system

If there is a concern on the part of Dr. Thompson or ourselves, we will ask that she be transported to the Emergency Room at University Hospital in *City Name*. *Name* Hospital is an acceptable substitute.

Jane also suffered a series of back-to-back seizures in the summer of 2005 that lasted over an hour and another in July 2012 that lasted close to 2 hours. She currently takes 12ml of Keppra twice a day. She also has emergency meds to help stop a seizure that does not resolve on its own in 2 minutes or a series of seizures back to back.

## **Signs of Possible Seizure**

* “Spacing out”
* Ashen or grey appearance in the face
* Looking up and off in either direction
* Inability to get her attention by calling her name
* Clenching of the jaw
* Slight tremors of the body

Jane started with a localized seizure that then became a full seizure. If she spaces out or looks up to a side and can not break out of it when you call her name or snap in her face, she is having a small seizure.