



Physiotherapy Department
The use of Botulinum Toxin (Botox) treatment
in children with Cerebral Palsy or Acquired Central
Nervous System Injury

Information for parents and carers

Introduction

Children who have stiffness in their muscles are seen in the Spasticity Management Clinic. There are several options for treating spasticity. This fact sheet is aimed at providing you with an introduction to one of the treatments your child may receive called Botox.

What is Botox?

Botox (Botulinum toxin type A) is a toxin that is produced from bacteria under laboratory conditions. It can be used in small doses for treating stiff (spastic) muscles in some children with cerebral palsy, or acquired central nervous system injury

Why do we treat children with Botox?

Every child is different and the aims of the Botox injections for your child should have been explained both to you and your local physiotherapist. We may be trying to improve the way your child is walking or standing in their frame. Or we may be trying to help your child with activities such as getting dressed or washed.

We will also ask you and your child about the main problems they are having e.g. putting on their splint, using their standing frame. We look at these problems again after the injections to try to find out if Botox has helped to make things easier.

Which children do we treat with Botox?

Botox is used to treat children with all types of cerebral palsy and some other neurological conditions. However, it is not suitable for all children and we assess and choose children carefully in our clinic.

In order to assess the effects of treatment we will examine how much your child can move before they have the injection. We may also take a video of their walking. This is called "gait analysis", and takes place in the Gait Laboratory at Alder Hey.

If your child has Botox injections we may repeat the examination to assess how much change there has been, or make another video of their walking.

How does Botox work?

Botox relaxes stiff muscles by blocking the nerve signals to the muscle fibres around the injection site. This stops the muscle from contracting, and allows the muscle to stretch. It may also help to reduce muscle spasm.

Injections take effect within a few days.

How will Botox be given to my child?

Botox is given by injection into the muscles.

How many injections will there be?

This depends on what we are aiming to achieve by giving your child the treatment. Often a few injections are needed but they are done very quickly.

Will my child be asleep when they have their injection?

We give some children a general anaesthetic, but most children just need a combination of anaesthetic cream or cold spray, a sedative medicine or entonox (gas and air) to make the injections more comfortable. Some children may just have the injections without any of these. We will discuss with you and your child which will be the best option

How long will my child have to stay at Alder Hey?

This depends on which type of pain relief your child receives.

- If entonox (gas and air) is given your child can go home immediately after the injections.
- If your child requires sedation medicine, they can go home once they have been assessed by the nurses.
- If a general anaesthetic is required, they will need to have a few hours of observation. On rare occasions your child may have to stay overnight in Alder Hey following the anaesthetic.

How long will the effects of the Botox last?

The toxin usually starts working a few days after the injections are given and the effect can last for up to six months.

How frequently can my child have the Botox injections?

We assess each child individually. On average your child may have injections every six months.

How will I know where and when to come for the treatment?

We will send you a detailed appointment letter.

Physiotherapy

It is very important that your local physiotherapist knows about the Botox injections.

Sometimes, if your child's muscle(s) have shortened and they are having difficulty wearing splints, we recommend that the lower legs, or arms, that have been injected are put into plaster casts for a few weeks.

We will contact your local physiotherapist to arrange this

Are any problems likely to occur after the Botox treatment?

- Some children may notice pain and bruising at the injection sites.

- Sometimes a child's muscles may become weaker and they may find it harder to walk, or fall more frequently for a short time after the injections.

All side effects are temporary and the injections are generally well tolerated.

What if I have any more questions after reading this leaflet?

You will get the opportunity to ask questions on the day of the injections.

Alternatively you can contact Dr Kumar on: 0151 252 5164

or

Chris Sneade, Clinical Specialist Physiotherapist on: 0151 252 5660

If you have any queries or need more information.

We will be available to answer any queries you may have.

We will give you specific advice for your child after the injections..

You will also be given a Frequently Asked Questions information sheet that provides advice on how to deal with common problems.

For further information

You can also read the fact sheet about Botox on the Scope website: www.scope.org.uk

Please let us know

If you think your child is unable to make the appointment made for the injections, please let us know by ringing one of the above numbers.

This fact sheet only gives general information. You must always discuss the individual treatment of your child with the appropriate member of staff. Do not rely on this leaflet alone for information about your child's treatment. This information can be made available in other languages and formats if requested.

Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust
Eaton Road
Liverpool
L12 2AP
0151 228 4811
www.alderhey.nhs.uk