

## Recognize the signs of

# **Shunt Failure**



A shunt that stops working can cause the same symptoms as untreated hydrocephalus. Individuals and families need to be on alert for signs and symptoms so a shunt failure can be detected, appropriate action taken and emergency situations avoided.

## What are the symptoms?

#### **INFANTS:**

- · head enlargement
- fontanel (soft spot) is bulging when baby is upright and quiet
- · prominent scalp veins appear unnaturally full
- fever (infection)
- vomiting (especially projectile)
- irritability
- sleepiness
- downward deviation of the eyes (sunset eyes)
- seizures

#### **TODDLERS:**

- · head enlargement caused by enlarged ventricles
- headache \*
- vomiting (especially projectile)
- · irritability and tiredness
- visual disturbances: blurred or double vision
- loss of previous cognitive or motor abilities, delayed development in walking and talking, or poor coordination or balance
- seizures
- lethargy/listlessnes/sleepiness
- bowel and bladder incontinence
- change in personality, unable to concentrate

# SHUNT FAILURES ARE MEDICAL EMERGENCIES!

If you are experiencing any symptoms related to hydrocephalus, seek immediate medical attention as the condition can become life-threatening

### **OLDER CHILDREN:**

- headache \*
- vomiting (especially projectile)
- visual disturbances: blurred or double vision personality change
- · loss of coordination or balance
- seizures
- tiredness or difficulty staying awake
- · difficulty waking up from sleep
- irritability
- incontinence
- impairment of mental or motor performance
- decline in academic performance



## YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED ADULTS:

- chronic headaches \*
- incontinence
- headache unrelieved by pain medication
- visual disturbances, fainting
- gait disturbances: clumsiness, difficulty walking on uneven surfaces and stairs
- cognitive problems: dependent on lists, decline in academic or work performance

\*Note: The headaches experienced by toddlers, children and adults are often at the front of the head on both sides. They are generally severe upon waking in the morning or following a nap, and may be relieved by sitting up.