Childhood neurological conditions and disorders

Please note: We do include rare conditions. If your one is not in the list below we will still consider your survey responses.

Epilepsies

Autosomal dominant epilepsy with auditory features (ADEAF)
Autosomal-dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy (ADNFLE)
Benign epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes (BECTS)
Benign familial infantile epilepsy
Benign familial neonatal epilepsy (BFNE)
Benign infantile epilepsy
Benign neonatal seizures (BNS)
Childhood absence epilepsy (CAE)
Cyclin Dependent Kinase-Like 5 (CDKL5) Deficiency Disorder
Dravet syndrome
Early myoclonic encephalopathy (EME)
Epilepsy of infancy with migrating focal seizures
Epilepsy with generalized tonic–clonic seizures alone
Epilepsy with myoclonic absences
Epilepsy with myoclonic atonic (previously astatic) seizures
Epileptic encephalopathy with continuous spike-and-wave during sleep (CSWS)
Familial focal epilepsy with variable foci (childhood to adult)
Febrile seizures (FS)
Febrile seizures plus (FS+) (can start in infancy)
Gelastic seizures with hypothalamic hamartoma
Hemiconvulsion–hemiplegia–epilepsy
Juvenile absence epilepsy (JAE)
Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME)
Landau-Kleffner syndrome (LKS)
Late onset childhood occipital epilepsy (Gastaut type)
Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
Mesial temporal lobe epilepsy with hippocampal sclerosis (MTLE with HS)
Myoclonic epilepsy in infancy (MEI)
Ohtahara syndrome
Panayiotopoulos syndrome
Photosensitive absence epilepsies including Jeavons syndrome, Sunflower syndrome
Progressive myoclonus epilepsies (PME)
Rasmussen syndrome
Reflex epilepsies
West syndrome

Functional Neurological Disorders

Headache disorders

Idiopathic Stabbing Headache
Migraine, including migraine without aura, migraine with aura (including typical visual aura, hemiplegic migraine, migraine with brain stem aura, confusional migraine, migraine coma), chronic migraine, probable migraine
New onset Daily Persistent Headache (NDPH)
PseudoTumour Cerebri Syndrome (PTCS), including Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension (IIH), probable PTCS, probable IIH, secondary PTCS, including associated with venous sinus thrombosis.
Tension-Type Headache (TTH), including episodic TTH, chronic TTH
Trigeminal Autonomic Cephalalgias (TACs) including Cluster Headache, Probable Cluster Headache, Episodic Paroxysmal Hemicrania, Chronic Paroxysmal Hemicrania, Probable Episodic Paroxysmal Hemicrania, Probable Chronic Paroxysmal Hemicrania

Infection and inflammation

Acute demyelination syndrome
Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis (ADEM)
Acute flaccid myelitis
Autoimmune encephalitis (antibody positive and negative)
Botulism
Cerebellitis
Cerebral abscess
Dermatomyositis
Encephalitis (infectious and inflammation)
Gulliain Barre Syndrome
Lyme disease
Meningitis
MOG associated disorders (MOGAD)
Multiple sclerosis
Multisystem inflammation with brain and spine involvement
Myasthenia Gravis
Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorders (NMOSD)
Opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome
Optic Neuritis
Plexopathy (brachial, lumbosacral)
Post infectious ataxia
Rasmussens
Relapsing demyelination syndrome
Sydenham Chorea
Transverse Myelitis
Vasculitis

Inherited white matter disorders

Adrenoleukodystrophy
Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome

Alexander disease
Cavitating leukoencephalopathy
COL4A1/2 related disease
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy
Krabbe disease
Leukodystrophy
Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
Mitochondrial Leukodystrophy
MLC1/2
Pelizaeus Merzbacher Disease
Type 1 interferonopathies
Vanishing white matter disease

Movement and motor disorder

Acquired Brain Injury
Ataxia-Telangiectasia
Benign Hereditary Chorea
Cerebral Palsy
Dystonia-Parkinsonism
Glutaric Aciduria
Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia
Inherited Disorders of Neurotransmission
Juvenile Parkinsonism
Monogenic Dystonia (would it be helpful to expand upon this?).
Myoclonus-Dystonia
Neurodegeneration with Brain Iron accumulation (NBIA)
Paroxysmal Dyskinesia (Kinesigenic, Non-kinesigenic Dyskinesia, Exertional)
Rett Syndrome
Spinocerebellar Ataxias
Tourette syndrome
Traumatic Brain Injury
Tremor Syndromes

Neonatal neurology

Central hypoventilation syndromes
Congenital Brain Malformations
Congenital Muscular dystrophies
Congenital Myopathies
Hydrocephalus
Hypoxic Ischaemic Encephalopathy (term and pre-term)
Neonatal Encephalopathies (including seizures, strokes, encephalitis, meningitis)
Spina Bifida

Neurocutaneous syndromes (including Tuberous sclerosis, Sturge-Weber and Neurofibromatosis)

Neuromuscular Disorders

Alpha dystroglycanopathies
Calpainopathy
Charcot Marie Tooth disease
Collagen VI myopathy / muscular dystrophy (Bethlem / Ullrich)
Congenital myasthenias
Congenital myopathies (Myotubular myopathies, nemaline myopathies, central core/multiminicore myopathies)
Dysferlinopathy
Dytrophinopathies (Duchenne / Becker muscular dystrophy)
Facio-scapulohumeral muscular dystrophy
FKRP related limb girdle dystrophy
LAMA-2 (Merosin negative) congenital muscular dystrophy
Metabolic myopathies – McArdles
Myotonic dystrophy
Spinal muscular atrophy

Stroke

Arterial Ischaemic stroke
Cardioembolic stroke
Cerebral aneurysm
Cerebral arteriovenous malformation
Cerebral cavernous malformation
Cerebral haemorrhage
Cerebral vasculitis
Cerebral vasculopathy
Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis
Childhood arterial ischaemic stroke
Dissection of carotid artery
Dissection of vertebral artery
Familial cerebral cavernous malformation
Haemorrhagic stroke
Moyamoya disease
Spinal cord infarction
Transient ischaemic attack

Transient Loss of Consciousness (TLOC)

Epileptic seizures, including with the epilepsies listed above;
Syncope, including pre-syncope, including vasovagal syncope (including reflex asystolic syncope), expiratory apnoea syncope, cardiac syncope, and Orthostatic Intolerance, including Orthostatic Hypotension (OH), Postural Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS);
Functional TLOC, as listed above.