Any child or teenager with symptoms that are unusual for him or her, or are persistent or unexplained, should be seen by a GP. If you are worried, make an appointment with your doctor.

Please remember any child or teenager needing urgent medical help should be taken to the nearest emergency department or dial 999.

10 children and teenagers are diagnosed with a brain tumour every week in the UK. That’s more than one a day.

Early diagnosis of brain tumours can save lives.

HeadSmart is funded and promoted by The Brain Tumour Charity and run in partnership with the Children’s Brain Tumour Research Centre (CBTRC) and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH).

If you would like to talk to someone about brain tumours, please contact the Support & Info Line at The Brain Tumour Charity on:

Freephone 0808 800 0004
or email support@thebraintumourcharity.org

headsmart.org.uk

This card is designed to help you know and spot the signs and symptoms of brain tumours in children and teenagers.
**BABIES**  
UNDER 5 YEARS  
- Persistent/recurrent vomiting  
- Balance/co-ordination/walking problems  
- Abnormal eye movements  
- or suspected loss of vision  
- Behaviour change, particularly lethargy  
- Fits or seizures (not with a fever)  
- Abnormal head position such as wry neck, head tilt or stiff neck  
- Increasing head circumference (crossing centiles)

If your child has one of these, see your doctor, if two or more, ask for an ‘urgent referral’ ⚠️

**CHILDREN**  
5 – 11 YEARS  
- Persistent/recurrent headache  
- Persistent/recurrent vomiting  
- Balance/co-ordination/walking problems  
- Abnormal eye movements  
- Blurred or double vision/loss of vision  
- Behaviour change  
- Fits or seizures  
- Abnormal head position such as wry neck, head tilt or stiff neck

If your child has one of these, see your doctor, if two or more, ask for an ‘urgent referral’ ⚠️

**TEENS**  
12 – 18 YEARS  
- Persistent/recurrent headache  
- Persistent/recurrent vomiting  
- Balance/co-ordination/walking problems  
- Abnormal eye movements  
- Blurred or double vision/loss of vision  
- Behaviour change  
- Fits or seizures  
- Delayed or arrested puberty

If you or your child has one of these, see your doctor, if two or more, ask for an ‘urgent referral’ ⚠️