



cases, the antecedent infection causes an immune response leading to damage of peripheral nerves. Main symptoms of GBS are rapidly proceeding muscle weakness, decreased deep-tendon reflexes, backache, paraesthesia, ataxia and autonomic dysfunction. The correct and fast diagnosis is crucial, because specific treatment is most effective in the early stages of the disease. Management of GBS in children includes general care, immunotherapy and physiotherapy. This article summarizes the latest knowledge on mechanisms causing the symptoms of GBS, differential diagnosis and current views on treatment and prognosis.