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ABSTRACT. Background: The Guillain-Barré Syndrome is a set of disorders of the polyradiculoneuropathy kind, it presents with acute ascending flaccid paralysis and areflexia, 40% of children lost walking ability during the disease progress and 15% require mechanical ventilation. Most, achieve full or partial recovery in weeks or months. **Objective:** To describe the electrophysiological and disability evolution of patients over 15 years old with GBS, treated at Hospital General San Felipe (HGSF) and Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social (IHSS) in Tegucigalpa, over the period June 2012 to September 2013. **Methodology**: Longitudinal study describing nerve conduction and degree of disability according to CIF, in two evaluations followed during approximately 8 months. Patients were recruited in Pediatric Rehabilitation Room HGSF and IHSS, and documented cases in the Programa Ampliado de Inmunizaciones, Ministry of Health. A data collection sheet was implemented. Written informed consent and assent were obtained**. Results**: 12 patients were evaluated, 75% (9) recruited in HGSF and 25% (3) in Programa Ampliado de Inmunizaciones. Follow up was done in 58% (7) in HGSF and 42% (5) in IHSS. The average time between assessments was 34 weeks (17-43 weeks). The disability recovery was not related to electrophysiological evolution over time or initial degree of nerve involvement, and was complete in 58% (7) of the cases. Only 33% (4) cases showed complete nerve recovery. **Discussion**: The follow-up of this group of Guillain-Barré syndrome demonstrated good functional prognosis that does not seem to be strictly linked to nerve damage.
Keywords: *Disability evaluation, disabled children, neural conduction, polyradiculoneuropathy.*