

# PEDIATRIC SEIZURES

HPI	Signs & Symptoms	Differential Diagnosis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seizure activity</li> <li>Previous seizure history</li> <li>History of trauma</li> <li>History of diabetes</li> <li>History of pregnancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased mental status</li> <li>Sleepiness</li> <li>Incontinence</li> <li>Observed seizure activity</li> <li>Evidence of trauma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBI, increased ICP</li> <li>Diabetes Eclampsia</li> <li>Poisoning/Overdose</li> <li>Fever</li> <li>Stroke</li> <li></li> </ul>

	EMR	EMT	PM
1. Provide <a href="#">Pediatric Routine Medical Care</a> - treat life threatening problems with airway, breathing circulation and disability.	•	•	•
2. Obtain ECG, monitor Capnography.		•	•
3. <a href="#">Nausea/vomiting</a> precautions. Protect patient from injury.		•	•

## ACTIVE SEIZURE: Altered Mental Status

4. <a href="#">MIDAZOLAM</a> : 0.2 mg/kg IM, max. 10 mg or 0.2 mg/kg IVP/IO/IN, max. single dose 2mg, may repeat 2 min., max. 10 mg			•
5. Obtain blood glucose level. If blood glucose is < 60 or > 250, see <a href="#">Diabetic Emergencies</a> protocol	•	•	•
6. If seizure activity continues or recurs, contact <b>OLMC</b> to administer further doses of <b>MIDAZOLAM</b> .			•
7. Observe patient's sensorium and maintain airway	•	•	•

## FEBRILE SEIZURE: $\geq 100.4F$

8. Cool patient by removing clothing	•	•	•
9. Consider placing towels moistened in room temp. water over patient and fan	•	•	•
10 DO NOT induce shivering. DO NOT rub down with alcohol or place in ice-water bath	•	•	•

## PEARLS:

- Status epilepticus is defined as two or more consecutive seizures without a period of consciousness or recovery. This is a true emergency requiring rapid airway control, treatment, and transport.
- Do NOT place anything in mouth if actively seizing.

**CHECK VIAL CONCENTRATION PRIOR TO ADMINISTRATION**

**Use Calculator for dosing**