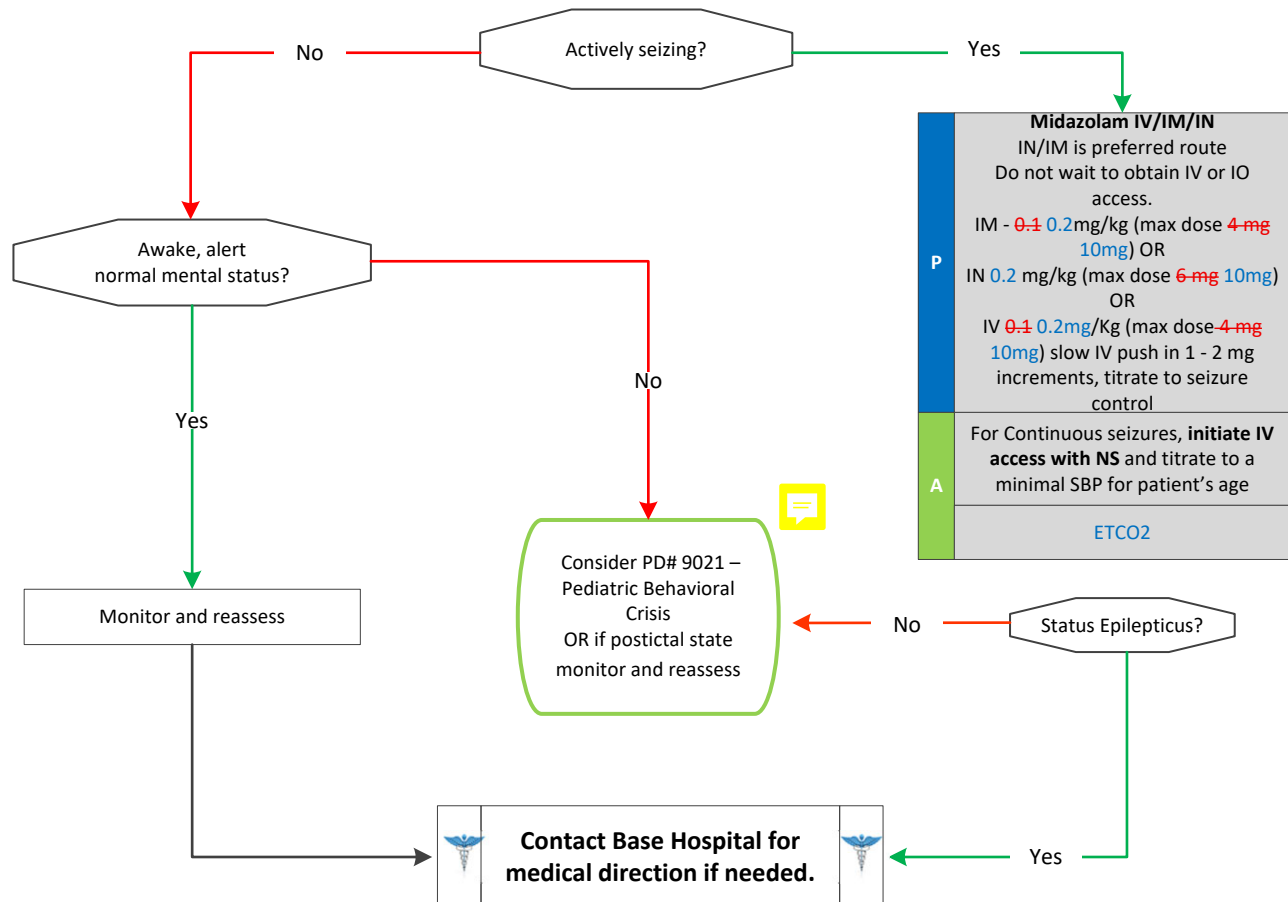




Pediatric Seizure

E	Supplemental O ₂ as necessary to maintain SpO ₂ ≥ 94%, airway adjuncts as needed
	SMR <i>if indicated</i>
	Protect the patient from further injury
	Check temperature and begin cooling measures if fever is the cause of the seizure
	Blood glucose analysis
P	Consider IV access
A	Cardiac Monitor



DRAFT



Treatment Protocol 9008



Pediatric Seizure

- The ability to maintain temperature in prehospital settings in pediatric patients is a significant problem with a dose-dependent increase in mortality for temperatures below 37°C or 98.6°F. Simple interventions to prevent hypothermia can reduce mortality. During transport, warm and maintain normal temperature, being careful to avoid hyperthermia.
- For any Altered Level of Consciousness (ALOC), consider AEIOUTIPS:
 - Alcohol
 - Epilepsy
 - Infection
 - Overdose
 - Uremia
 - Trauma
 - Insulin
 - Psychiatric
 - Stroke or Cardiovascular
- **Diazepam:** May substitute Diazepam when there is a recognized pervasive shortage of Midazolam.
 - Diazepam 0.1mg/kg IV/IO to control seizures.
 - If no IV access: Diazepam 0.1mg/kg IM. May repeat once. Max dose 5 mg.

***Intranasal medications are to be delivered through an atomization device with one-half the indicated dose administered in each nostril.**

- Many seizures are self-limited with a resolution before medication administration. Administration of Midazolam should only be used for continuous seizing and:
 - History of non-febrile seizures, or
 - Respiratory compromise, or
 - Emesis
- Base Hospital Order: any other indication of seizure activity requiring medication administration.

Cross Reference:

PD# 2032 – Controlled Substance
PD# 8044 – Spinal Motion Restrictions (SMR)
PD# 9007 – Pediatric Diabetic Emergencies
PD# 9017 – Pediatric Trauma
PD# 9021 – Pediatric Behavioral Crisis

