

First aid seizure management plan

Convulsive seizure = Uncontrolled jerking of limbs and body with altered level of consciousness.

1. Note time of onset, duration, and features of the seizure

2. Provide first aid

- Keep calm
- Remove objects that can cause harm and do not insert fingers/objects into the child's mouth
- Do not try to restrain the child's movements
- If the child is on the ground, place something soft under their head and loosen anything that is tight around their neck
- If the child is lying down, once the seizures stop, roll the child onto their side (i.e., recovery position), if able to do so, until they are ready to sit themselves up or help arrives
- Stay with the child and continue to monitor their breathing and colour until help arrives or child has recovered.
- Try to give privacy and keep other people away



3. Call 000 for an ambulance immediately

- If the child has any breathing difficulties or becomes cyanosed (blue around face/ lips) during or after a seizure
- The child is hurt or injured
- The seizure happens in water



4. If the convulsive seizure continues for more than minutes administer prescribed midazolam:

Route:	Buccal Intranasal
Midazolam dose	mg (drops / mL / ampoule)
Instructions:	
Call ambulance	Prior to / at time of administering midazolam
	If seizure has not stopped within minutes after giving midazolam
	Other:
Second midazolam dose	Not prescribed Administer mg (drops / ampoule) if the seizure has not stopped minutes after giving the first midazolam dose
Call ambulance:	At time of giving 2 nd midazolam dose If seizure continues minutes after giving a second midazolam dose
Instructions:	
Maximum dose/s in 24 hours	
Plastic ampoules containing midazolam <u>5 mg in 1 mL</u> are preferred (1mL is equivalent to 20 drops). Midazolam ampoules are labelled 'for slow IV or IM injection', however, can be administered by the buccal and intranasal routes).	
Buccal midazolam : can be given by squeezing drops from the ampoule directly into the buccal cavity (between the gum and cheek).	
Intranasal midazolam can be administered using an 'atomiser' as instructed by your child's nurse, doctor, or pharmacist.	
Patient's name:	
Date of birth:	
Doctor's signature:	
Print name:	
Date:	



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