

RSS SESSION SIGN-IN SHEET

Pediatric Care Echo Series
Pediatric Status Epilepticus
June 15, 2017
Megan Peters, MD

RSS Global Objective(s): Assess pediatric trauma given the new skills and guidelines determined to be safe for children.
Identify proper tool and standardized measurement practices to improve diagnosis and treatment of pediatric patients.

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Veronica Watson Coordinator	No relevant financial relationships to disclose	No
Randi Cartmill, Coordinator	No relevant financial relationships to disclose	No
Danielle Hepting, OCPD Staff	No relevant financial relationships to disclose	No
Benjamin Eithun, MSN, RN, Coordinator	No relevant financial relationships to disclose	No
Mary Jean Erschen, Coordinator	No relevant financial relationships to disclose	No
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Pediatric Status Epilepticus

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Key Practice Recommendations:

1. **Stop** seizure as soon as possible
2. Rapidly **recognize** and **treat** reversible causes
3. Consistent and rapid antiepileptic drug (AED) administration
 - Administer at least **3 AEDs in first 60 minutes** of continuous seizure activity
4. Maintain adequate **airway**, **breathing**, and **circulation**

Case – 5yo female

Comes in to the ED – seizures began at home about 10 minutes ago

Previously healthy

4 days of vomiting and diarrhea, poor appetite, keeping down fluids OK, acting “lethargic” all week

Never hospitalized

No medications or known allergies

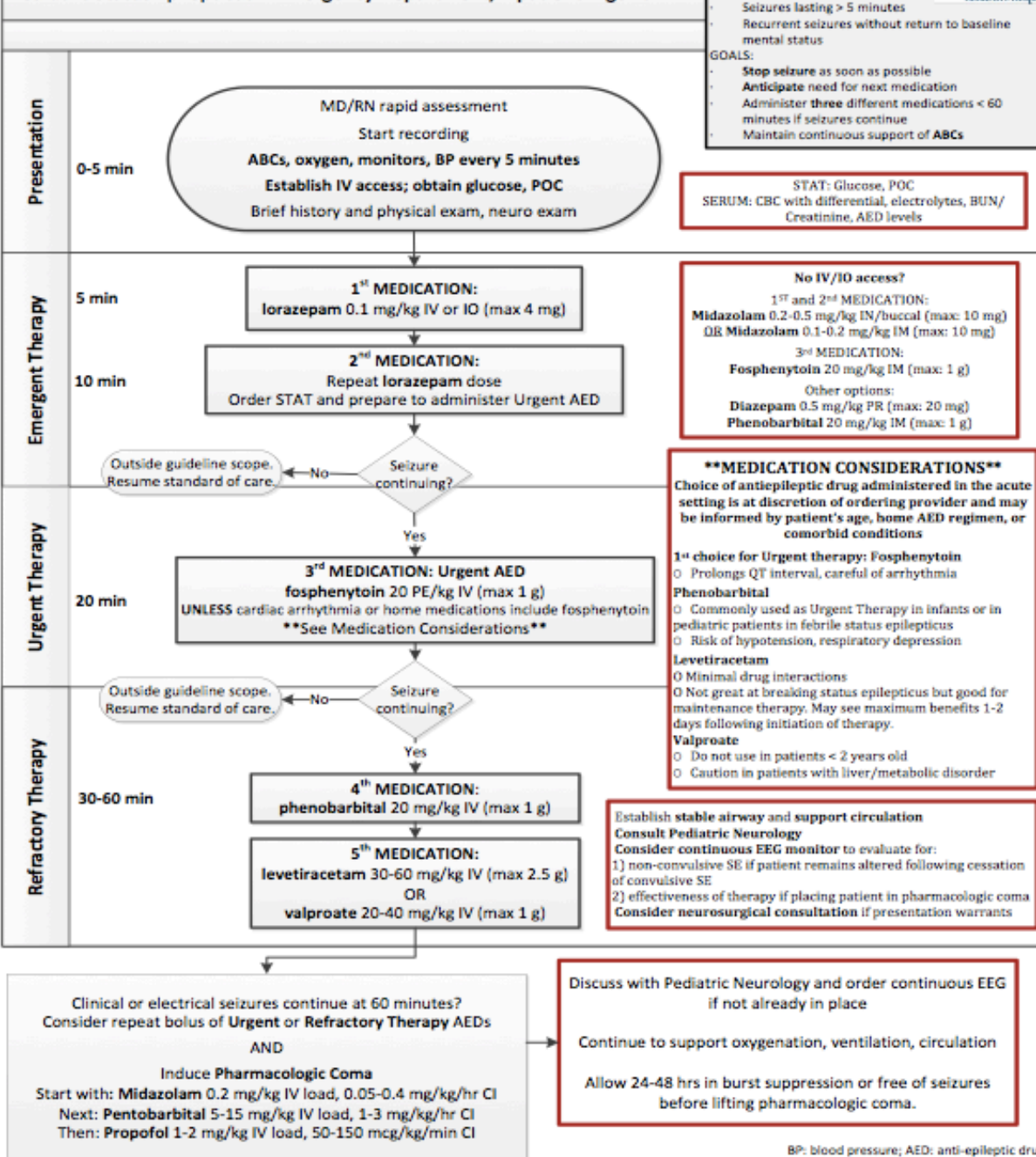
New Definitions – Neurocritical Care Society 2012

- **Status epilepticus (SE)**
 - **5 minutes** or more of continuous clinical and/or electrographic seizure activity
 - **recurrent** seizure activity **without return to baseline** mental status between seizures
- **Refractory status epilepticus (RSE)**
 - SE that **does not respond** to standard treatment regimens (benzodiazepine plus a second AED)

What do we do now?

- SE = Medical Emergency!
- Requires 3 simultaneous actions
 - Stabilize, support ABC
 - Rapidly identify reversible causes
 - Administer anti-seizure meds ASAP
- Clinical pathway
 - Decrease unintended variability in delivery of care
 - Minimize delays
 - Provide evidence-based recommendations

Pediatric Status Epilepticus – Emergency Department/Inpatient Algorithm



Treatment Timeline – 0-5 minutes

- **Note time of seizure onset**
- **Support ABCs**
- **Apply monitoring devices**
 - Continuous cardiac rhythm monitoring
 - Pulse oximetry
 - Blood pressure every 5 min
- **Apply high FiO₂ if hypoxemic**
 - Assess for low oxygen or hypoventilation
 - NRB or BVM

Back to our patient

HR 156 BP 130/74 RR 32 SpO2 93%

Temp 38.5 Weight 20 kg

Breath sounds coarse, but air entry bilaterally

Pulses 1+, capillary refill 4 seconds

Skin is clammy, cold to elbows and knees

Generalized convulsions, pupils 4mm and reactive

Midazolam 4 mg IN

POC glucose 29

Treatment Timeline – 0-5 minutes

- **Assess POC glucose (“ABC-DEFG”)**
- **Establish IV or IO access**
- **Collect critical labs**
 - Electrolytes, special consideration to **Na, Mg, Ca**
 - CBC
 - Antiepileptic drug levels as needed
 - Also consider: blood gas, LFTs, ammonia, coags, tox screen
- **Targeted H&P**
- **Targeted Neuro exam**
 - Fontanelle
 - Pupils
 - Eye deviation
 - Focality of convulsions

Emergent Therapy – 5 & 10 min

- **Correct what you can**
 - Glucose
 - Sodium
 - Calcium
 - Magnesium
- **Administer Benzodiazepine**
- **Administer a maximum of two BZD doses (including pre-hospital)**
- **IV or IO access: Lorazepam 0.1 mg/kg**
 - Max dose: 4 mg

Our patient again, 5 min into stay

Head positioning, oxygen by NRB

Peripheral IV

5 mL/kg of 10% dextrose solution

Lorazepam 2mg IV (5 min after midazolam)

Convulsions stop after total 15 min seizure

HR 122 BP 100/60 RR20 SpO2 95%

20 mL/kg of NS for persistent delayed cap refill

Starts opening eyes

Emergent Therapy – 5 & 10 min

- **No IV or IO access?**
 - Midazolam
 - IM: 0.1 – 0.2 mg/kg
 - Buccal or IN: 0.2 – 0.5 mg/kg
 - Max dose: 10 mg
 - Diazepam
 - PR 0.5 mg/kg
 - Max dose: 20 mg
- **After giving 2nd BDZ, prepare third AED**

Urgent Therapy – 20 min

- **Fosphenytoin 20 PE/kg IV –**
 - Max dose: 1 gram
 - Drug of choice for most patients
 - Can be arrhythmogenic, prolongs QTc
- **Phenobarbital 20 mg/kg IV**
 - Max dose: 1 gram
 - Commonly first drug of choice for neonates, febrile SE
- **Don't forget ongoing support of ABCs!**

Refractory Therapy – 30-60 min

- **Other medication options:**
 - Phenobarbital 20 mg/kg IV
 - Levetiracetam (Keppra) 30-60 mg/kg IV
 - Valproate 20-40 mg/kg IV
- **Consult with Neurologist**
- **Repeat doses of previous meds**
- **Goal – deliver 3 AED medications before 60 minutes**

Post-seizure management

- Admission
- Continue to monitor and support ABC's
- Follow up corrected hypoglycemia or electrolyte disturbances



Thank you for your
attention!

Questions?

Other considerations

- Induce pharmacologic coma
- Lumbar puncture
- Urgent EEG monitoring
- Urgent CT imaging