

Community palliative seizure management plan



Information for families,
carers and staff

Date completed:/...../.....

Completed by:

Review date:/...../.....

Name:

Address:

DOB: NHS No.

Name:

is at increased risk of seizures due to:

How to recognise a seizure:

Document type of seizure details here.

Regular medication for prevention of
seizures:

Emergency medication supplied to give
for seizures:

(if prescribed and appropriate see overleaf
for guidance on giving buccal midazolam.)

What to do in the event of a seizure

Simple first aid advice:

- Protect the person from injury; removing harmful objects from nearby
- Cushion their head
- Do not restrain the person or put anything in their mouth
- Try to time the seizure
- Once the seizure has finished, roll them onto their side or place them in the recovery position
- Stay with them until recovery is complete
- Consider emergency medication if supplied

When to call for help:

Who to call for help:



Ward doctors to ensure this information is included in the ReSPECT plan and EDAN

Information about midazolam

What is midazolam?

Midazolam can be given to stop seizures and is also a sedative, which means it makes people sleepy. Midazolam can be given as an injection by nursing staff. An alternative is for friends or family to be shown how to use buccal midazolam into the mouth.

Information about buccal midazolam

How is the medication supplied?

- Buccal midazolam is usually supplied as a pre-filled syringe. The dose in the syringe is written on the side of the syringe.

How do I give the buccal midazolam?

- Place the tip of the syringe inside the mouth between the cheek and gum. Do not place the syringe or anything else between the person's teeth.
- Give half the dose over **five seconds** on one side of the mouth and the remaining half of the dose over **five seconds** on the opposite side of the mouth.

How quickly does buccal midazolam work?

- Buccal midazolam takes 5–10 minutes to work and most people will sleep after the seizure has finished. They should remain on their side during this time.

Are there any side-effects?

- Buccal midazolam can make people sleepy or restless. It may slow down breathing, but very rarely.

Can another dose be given if the first doesn't work? (and if so how long after the first dose)

What should you do if the seizures don't stop?

Call 999 for advice

Preferences regarding hospital admission/place of care

(Please ensure this information is recorded on the person's ReSPECT plan and EDAN).

Useful contact numbers:

GP/out of hours (OOH) GP:

Community Neighbourhood Team:

Other:

If you cannot get through to anyone else and want urgent advice ring 999 or the community palliative care team.

Please inform the GP if this person has a seizure so they can be reviewed and if needed, their medication can be altered.

If two or more seizures within 24 hours please contact the GP, the hospice, Neighbourhood Team or the community palliative care team promptly.