Seizure – Post

**History**
- Reported or witnessed seizure
- Previous seizure history
- Medical alert tag
- Seizure medications
- History of trauma
- History of diabetes
- History of pregnancy
- Time of seizure onset
- Document number of seizures
- Alcohol use, abuse, or abrupt cessation
- Fever

**Signs and Symptoms**
- Altered mental status
- Sleepiness
- Incontinence
- Evidence of trauma
- Unconscious
- Incontinence
- Bitten tongue/oral trauma

**Differential**
- Head trauma
- Metabolic, hepatic or renal failure
- Tumor
- Hypoxia
- Electrolyte abnormality
- Drugs or medication non-compliance
- Infection or sepsis
- Alcohol withdrawal
- Eclampsia
- Stroke
- Hyperthermia
- Hypoglycemia
- Epilepsy
- Syncope

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**Pearls**
- Status Epilepticus is defined as two or more successive seizures without a period of consciousness or recovery, or one prolonged seizure lasting longer than 5 minutes. This is a true emergency requiring rapid airway control, treatment, and transport.
- Assess the possibility of occult trauma and substance abuse.
- Be prepared for airway problems and continued seizures.
- Be prepared to assist ventilations or manage the airway, especially if Midazolam is used.

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**Treatment Protocol**
- Loosen any constrictive clothing and protect airway
- Blood glucose analysis
- Temperature measurement
- SMR procedure if indicated
- Consider, IV
- Cardiac monitor
- If patient begins seizing in the presence of EMS and treatment is indicated
  - Notify receiving facility.
  - Consider Base Hospital for medical direction