**Pearls**

- IM Midazolam is effective in the termination of seizures. Do not delay IM administration to obtain IV or IO access or blood glucose analysis in an actively seizing patient.
- For a seizure that begins in the presence of EMS, if the patient was previously conscious, alert and oriented, take the time to assess and protect the patient and providers and CONSIDER THE CAUSE. The seizure may stop, especially in patients who have prior history of self-limiting seizures. However, do not hesitate to treat recurrent or prolonged (> 1 minute) seizure activity.
- 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.
- Grand Mal seizures (generalized) are associated with a loss of consciousness, incontinence, and oral trauma.
- Focal seizures (Petit Mal) affect only a part of the body and are not associated with a loss of consciousness.
- 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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**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
- Tonic/clonic movements
- Incontinence
- Seizure activity
- Evidence of trauma
- Unconscious
- Incontinence
- Tongue biting
- Blank stare
- Rhythmic facial movement

**Differential**
- Fever
- Metabolic, hepatic or renal failure
- Tumor
- Hypoxia
- Electrolyte abnormality
- Drugs or medication non-compliance
- Overdose/toxic ingestion/exposure
- Infection/meningitis
- Stroke
- Head/occult trauma

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**Treatment Protocol**

**E**
- High-flow Oxygen while seizing
- Loosen any constrictive clothing and protect airway
- Blood glucose analysis
- Temperature measurement
- If patient is seizing upon EMS arrival, give Midazolam IM; do not wait to obtain IV or IO access
- Establish IV/IO
- Cardiac monitor
- EtCO₂ monitoring
- SMR procedure if indicated
- If patient seizes again Midazolam IV/IO
- Notify receiving facility. Consider Base Hospital for medical direction

**P**
- SMR Field Procedure
- Hypoglycemia
- Hyperglycemia

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**Effective November 2018**

**Effective April 2022**