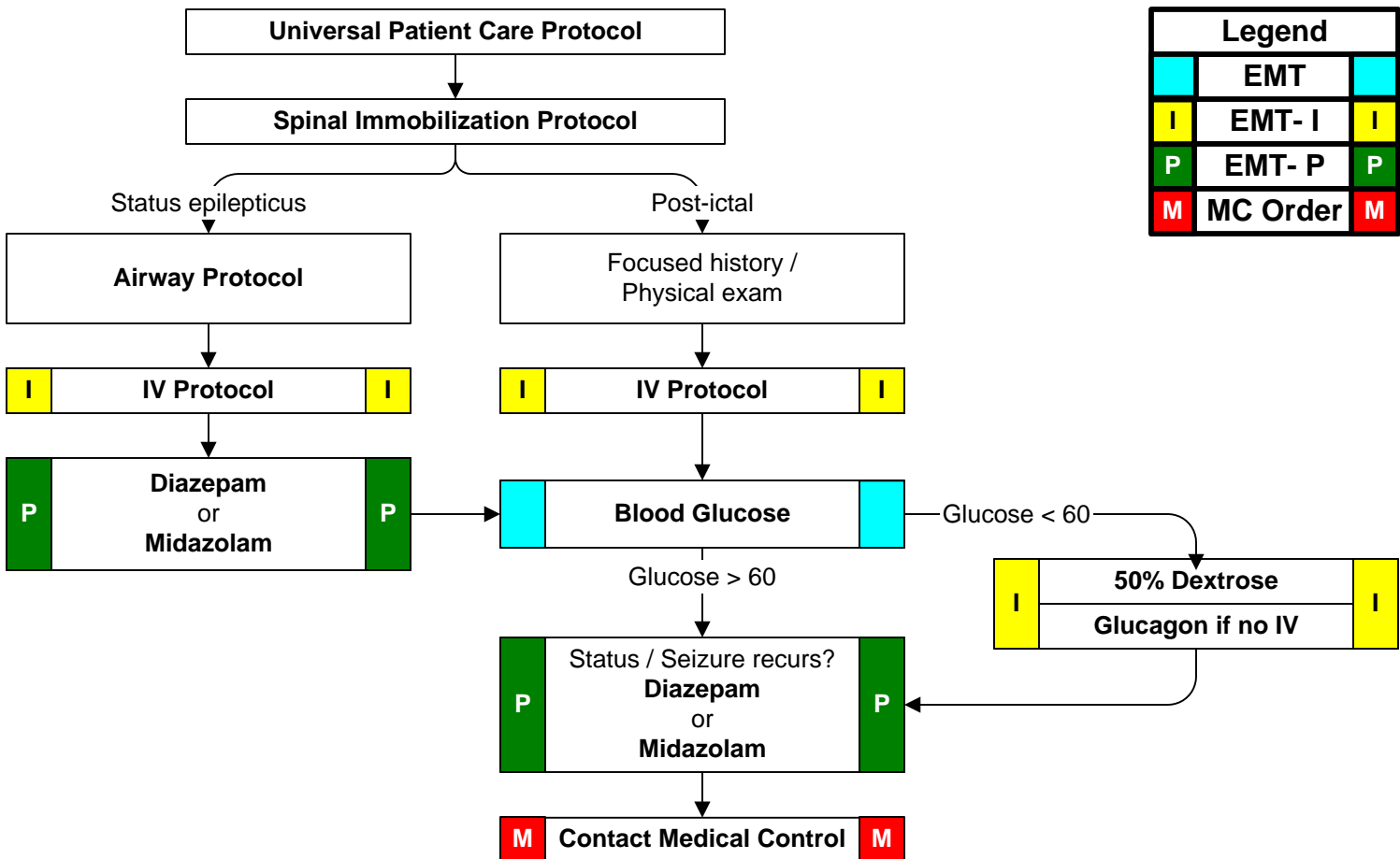


History: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported / witnessed seizure activity • Previous seizure history • Medical alert tag information • Seizure medications • History of trauma • History of diabetes • History of pregnancy 	Signs and Symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased mental status • Sleepiness • Incontinence • Observed seizure activity • Evidence of trauma 	Differential: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNS (Head) trauma • Tumor • Metabolic, Hepatic, or Renal failure • Hypoxia • Electrolyte abnormality (Na, Ca, Mg) • Drugs, Medications, Non-compliance • Infection / Fever • Alcohol withdrawal • Eclampsia • Stroke • Hyperthermia
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Legend		
	EMT	
I	EMT- I	I
P	EMT- P	P
M	MC Order	M

- Pearls:**
- **Exam: Mental Status, HEENT, Heart, Lungs, Extremities, Neuro**
 - Status epilepticus is defined as two or more successive seizures without a period of consciousness or recovery. This is a true emergency requiring rapid airway control, treatment, and transport.
 - **Grand mal seizures (generalized)** are associated with loss of consciousness, incontinence, and tongue trauma.
 - **Focal seizures (petit mal)** effect only a part of the body and are not usually associated with a loss of consciousness
 - **Jacksonian seizures** are seizures which start as a focal seizure and become generalized.
 - Be prepared for airway problems and continued seizures.
 - Assess possibility of occult trauma and substance abuse.
 - Be prepared to assist ventilations especially if diazepam or midazolam is used.
 - For any seizure in a pregnant patient, follow the OB Emergencies Protocol.
 - Diazepam (Valium) is not effective when administered IM. It should be given IV or Rectally. Midazolam is well absorbed when administered IM.