



Use the **Pediatric Critical Care Guide** and **ED Peds Critical Care PowerPlan** to check all medication dosing.

- ABCs. Ensure BVM at bedside and pediatric code cart within reach.
- **Bedside glucose STAT.**
- Obtain IV. Start supplemental oxygen.
- Consult pediatrics.
- Obtain brief history.
- Prepare first-line medication. If in the ED or NW, get the Peds Seizure Kit (see box).

Village Management

See [Emergency RMT Seizure Scenario on the wiki.](#)

- ABCs.
- **Bedside glucose STAT.**
- If unable to get a glucose measurement, give glucose buccally.
- Get BVM with appropriate sized mask to bedside.
- Follow flow to the left, using these drugs with dosing found on Pediatric Critical Care Guide:
- Diastat home dose PR if available or midazolam 0.2 mg/kg intranasal (max dose 10 mg) or diazepam 0.5 mg/kg (max 10 mg) IV solution given RECTALLY.
- Phenobarbital or fosphenytoin (kept refrigerated) IM. If giving either second-line drug, consult pediatrics and strongly consider activating a medevac.
- Consider placing IV and giving NS bolus 20 mL/kg.
- Low threshold to activate medevac for atypical or prolonged seizure.

Go to [Pediatric Post-Seizure Evaluation](#) guideline.

Peds Seizure Kit

- In the ED and Peds NW Pyxis.
- Type "seizure" and override.
- Includes:
 - Midazolam 10 mg/2 mL
 - Levetiracetam
 - Phenobarbital 130 mg/mL
 - Dosing cards from the pediatric critical care guide

Continuous Infusions

In all ages, in consultation with the PICU, consider preparing for intubation and continuous infusion after second-line drug has been given. Continue giving medications as detailed in the flow while infusion is being prepared.

If giving midazolam, make drip of 1 mg/mL and start at rate 0.1 mg/kg/hour.

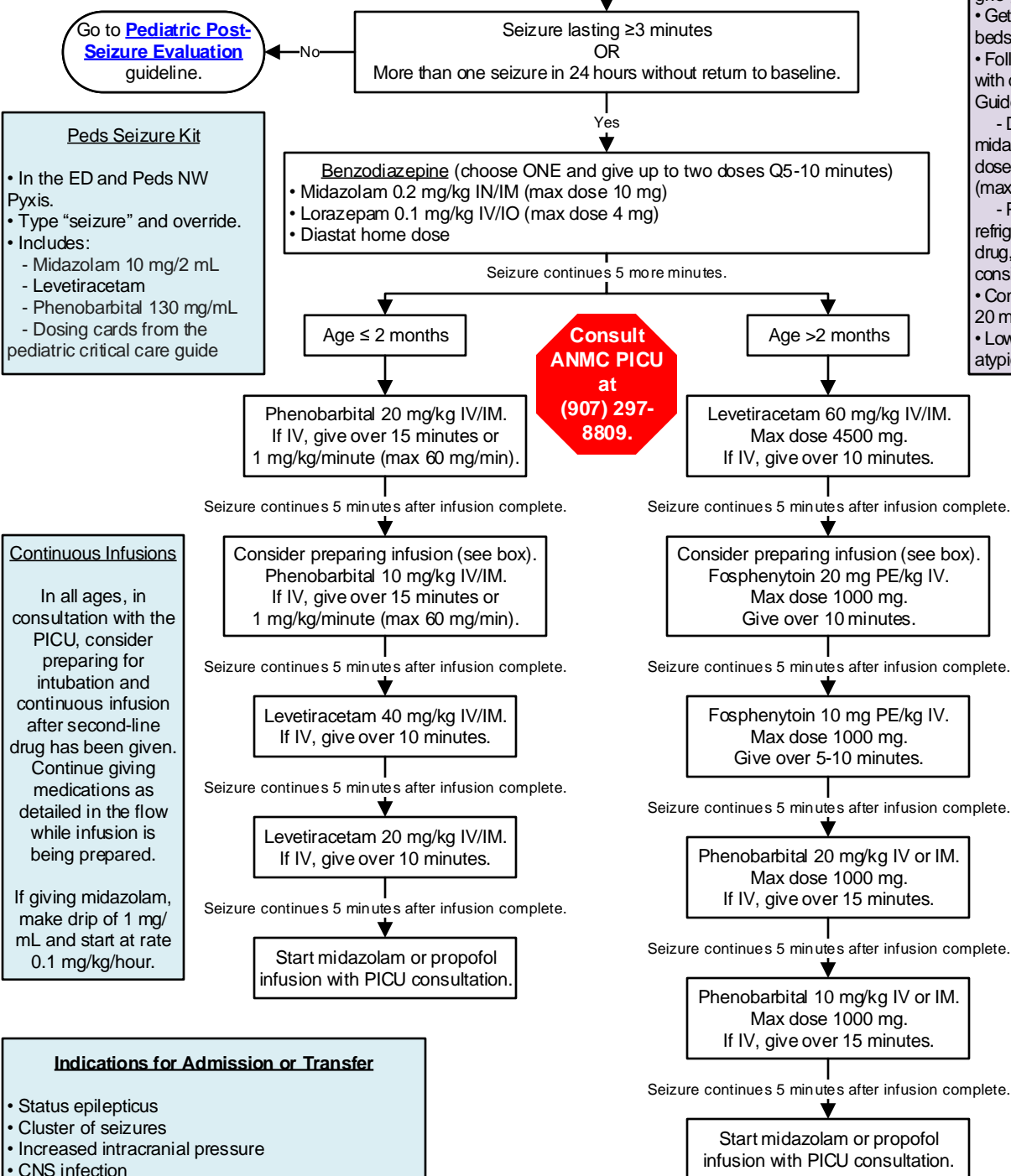
Indications for Admission or Transfer

- Status epilepticus
- Cluster of seizures
- Increased intracranial pressure
- CNS infection
- Structural lesion
- Patient does not return to baseline mental status.
- New focal neurological deficit requires further work-up (often MRI) even if CT is normal.

This guideline is designed for the general use of most patients but may need to be adapted to meet the special needs of a specific patient as determined by the medical practitioner.

Approved by Clinical Guideline Committee 2/9/24. Click [here](#) to see the supplemental resources for this guideline.

If comments about this guideline, please contact Amy_Carson-Strnad@ykhc.org.



In all ages, if hemodynamic instability or myocardial dysfunction, avoid phenobarbital and use alternate agents.