



Scarborough College

EPILEPSY TREATMENT PROTOCOL

Seizure Types

There are two types of seizure which are described as either focal or generalised, and they happen in different parts of the brain.

Focal Seizure Signs and Symptoms

Sometimes the person may not be aware of their surroundings or what they are doing. They may pluck at their clothes; smack their lips, swallow repeatedly, and wander around.

Do

- Guide the person from danger.
- Stay with the person until recovery is complete.
- Be calmly reassuring.
- Explain anything that they may have missed.

Don't

- Restrain the person.
- Act in a way that could frighten them, such as making abrupt movements or shouting at them.
- Assume the person is aware of what is happening, or what has happened.
- Give the person anything to eat or drink until they are fully recovered.
- Attempt to bring them round.

Call for an ambulance if:

- You know it is the person's first seizure.
- The seizure continues for more than five minutes.
- The person is injured during the seizure.
- You believe the person needs urgent medical attention.

Generalised Seizures Signs and Symptoms

The person goes stiff, loses consciousness and then falls to the ground. This is followed by jerking movements. A blue tinge around the mouth is likely. This is due to irregular breathing. Loss of bladder and/or bowel control may happen. After a minute or two the jerking movements should stop and consciousness may slowly return.

Do

- Protect the person from injury - (remove harmful objects from nearby).
- Cushion their head.
- Look for an epilepsy identity card or identity jewellery.
- Aid breathing by gently placing them in the recovery position once the seizure has finished.
- Stay with the person until recovery is complete.
- Be calmly reassuring



Don't

- Restrain the person's movements.
- Put anything in the person's mouth.
- Try to move them unless they are in danger.
- Give them anything to eat or drink until they are fully recovered.
- Attempt to bring them round.

Call for an ambulance if:

- You know it is the person's first seizure, or
- The seizure continues for more than five minutes, or
- One tonic-clonic seizure follows another without the person regaining consciousness between seizures, or
- The person is injured during the seizure, or
- You believe the person needs urgent medical attention.
- **Most seizures are brief or last for a few minutes. However, sometimes a seizure can last for longer. If seizure activity lasts for 30 minutes or more, it is called Status Epilepticus.**

Acknowledgements:

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