

Agenda for Delegation of Diastat Administration

- A. Overview of Training
- B. Understanding types of Seizures
- C. First Aid for Seizures
- D. Diastat Administration
- E. Health Care Plan
- F. School Policy and Procedure
- G. Documentation

First Aid for Seizures



Tonic Clonic or Grand Mal Seizures

1. **Keep Calm. Do NOT restrain the victim. Do not try to revive the victim – you can not stop a seizure. Look at the clock to time the seizure.**
2. **Clear the area of hard, sharp, or hot objects.**
3. **Do NOT put anything in their mouths. Keep your hands and fingers away from their mouths. The person will not swallow their tongue.**
4. **If possible, turn the student on his/her side with mouth down to avoid sucking fluids into the lungs.**
5. **Loosen tight clothing. Put something soft and flat under their heads.**
6. **If the seizures lasts longer than 5 min., the victim starts having a second seizure, or the victim has never had a seizure before, immediately, call an ambulance.**

Document how long the seizure lasts and describe the behavior prior to the seizure. The student will probably be confused and very tired after the seizure is over. Allow the student to rest and contact the parents or family. A seizure form will need to be completed. Privacy is vital.

First Aid for Seizures



Complex Partial, Psychomotor, Temporal Lobe Seizures

Common Symptoms:

Blank Staring
Chewing
Fumbling

Confused Speech
Shaking
Wandering

First Aid:

1. Don't grab the student
2. Explain to others
3. Block Hazards
4. Speak Calmly
5. Remain nearby until seizure is over
6. Document how long seizure lasted and behavior before it.

People who've had this type of seizure should be fully conscious and aware before being left on their own. Make sure they know where they are and the date. Confusion may last longer than the seizure itself and may be hazardous. If full awareness does not return, call for medical assistance.

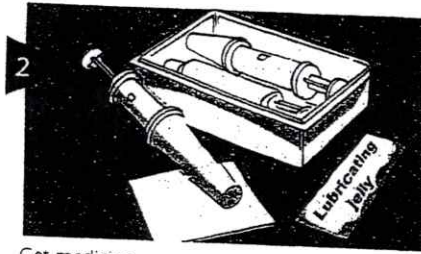
Generalized Seizures (Produced by the entire brain)	Symptoms
1. "Grand Mal" or Generalized tonic-clonic	Unconsciousness, convulsions, muscle rigidity
2. Absence	Brief loss of consciousness
3. Myoclonic	Sporadic (isolated), jerking movements
4. Clonic	Repetitive, jerking movements
5. Tonic	Muscle stiffness, rigidity
6. Atonic	Loss of muscle tone

Partial Seizures (Produced by a small area of the brain)	Symptoms
1. Simple (awareness is retained) a. Simple Motor b. Simple Sensory c. Simple Psychological	a. Jerking, muscle rigidity, spasms, head-turning b. Unusual sensations affecting either the vision, hearing, smell taste, or touch c. Memory or emotional disturbances
2. Complex (Impairment of awareness)	Automatisms such as lip smacking, chewing, fidgeting, walking and other repetitive, involuntary but coordinated movements
3. Partial seizure with secondary generalization	Symptoms that are initially associated with a preservation of consciousness that then evolves into a loss of consciousness and convulsions.

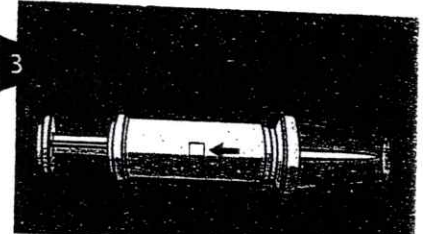
CHILD ADMINISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS



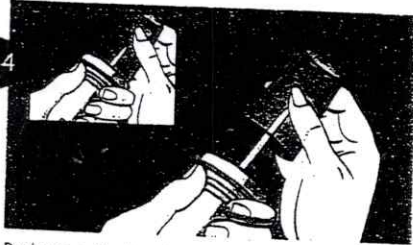
Put person on their side where they can't fall.



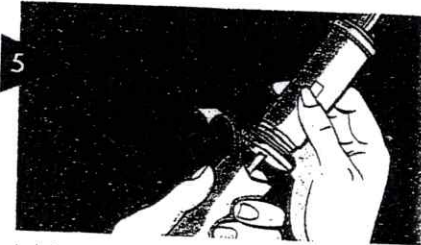
2 Get medicine.



3 Get syringe. Note: seal pin is attached to the cap.



4 Push up with thumb and pull to remove cap from syringe. **Be sure seal pin is removed with the cap.**



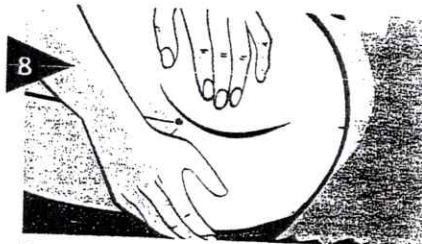
5 Lubricate rectal tip with lubricating jelly.



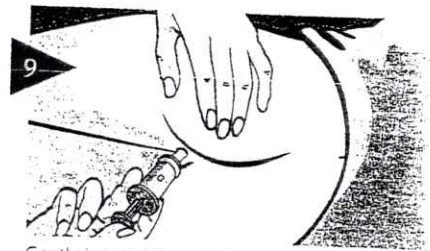
6 Turn person on side facing you.



7 Bend upper leg forward to expose rectum.



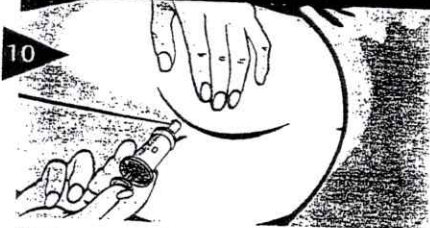
8 Separate buttocks to expose rectum.



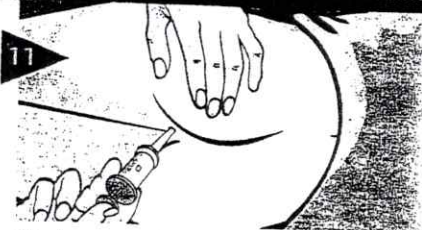
9 Gently insert syringe tip into rectum. Note: rim should be snug against rectal opening.

SLOWLY...

COUNT OUT LOUD TO THREE...1...2...3



10 Slowly count to 3 while gently pushing plunger in until it stops.



11 Slowly count to 3 before removing syringe from rectum.



12 Slowly count to 3 while holding buttocks together to prevent leakage.

ONCE DIASTAT® IS GIVEN



13 Keep person on the side facing you, note time given, and continue to observe.

CALL FOR HELP IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING OCCUR

- Seizure(s) continues 15 minutes after giving DIASTAT® or per the doctor's instructions.

- Seizure behavior is different from other episodes
- You are alarmed by the frequency or severity of the seizure(s)
- You are alarmed by the color or breathing of the person
- The person is having unusual or serious problems

Local emergency number: _____ Doctor's number: _____
(Please be sure to note if your area has 911)

Information for emergency squad: Time DIASTAT® given: _____ Dose: _____

DIASTAT® Indication

DIASTAT® AcuDial™ (diazepam rectal gel) is a gel formulation of diazepam intended for rectal administration in the management of selected, refractory patients with epilepsy, on stable regimens of AEDs, who require intermittent use of diazepam to control bouts of increased seizure activity, for patients 2 years and older.

Important Safety Information

In clinical trials with DIASTAT®, the most frequent adverse event was somnolence (3%). Less frequent adverse events reported were dizziness, headache, pain, vasodilatation, diarrhea, ataxia, euphoria, incoordination, asthma, rash, abdominal pain, nervousness, and rhinitis (1%–5%).

Diastat®
(diazepam rectal gel)

Diastat® AcuDial™
(diazepam rectal gel)

* * Seizure Record * *

Date: _____ Time of Seizure: _____

Student's name: _____

Location of seizure: _____

Warning signs if any: _____

Did the student's body stiffen?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Did student's body shake?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Did student fall?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Any apparent injury?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

If yes, describe: _____

Did student appear to be aware of the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Was there a change in the color of the student's lips, nail beds, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

If yes, describe: _____

Did the student loose bowel or bladder function?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Did the student appear to have difficulty breathing?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Before <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	During <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	After <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

If yes, describe: _____

Describe First Aid Given: _____

Describe student activity after seizure: _____

Notifications made: None Parents Physician 911
 Other _____

Reported by: _____

Delegating Diastat Rectal Medication Administration

School Year _____

Students that have Diastat medication ordered will have a Health Care Plan and Drs. Order on file. Each student's orders will be different and need to be followed specifically. One of the most important things to do is to time the seizure as soon as it begins and then follow the steps below. Follow all appropriate First Aid Procedures. Call 911, the parents, and the Health Coordinator if Diastat is given.

Steps	Initial Training	Return Demo	Update		
Provide Privacy and time the seizure. Turn student on their side					
Get the students medication ready and administer at the time ordered. Put on gloves					
Push off the safety cap with your thumb; make sure the seal pin is removed as well.					
Lubricate the rectal tip with the jelly provided					
Bend the student's upper leg forward to expose rectum					
Separate buttocks to expose rectum					
Gently insert syringe into the rectum <i>Note: Rim should be snug up against rectal opening</i>					
Slowly count to 3 as you gently push the plunger until it stops.					
Slowly count to 3 before removing the syringe from the rectum					
Hold the buttocks together for approximately 5-10 seconds to prevent leakage					
Keep person on their side and observe					
Have another adult call 911, the parents, and the Health Coordinator.					
Document time given and all other pertinent information					

Improvement Plan if Tasks not performed well:

Trained Personnel Signature

Registered Nurse Signature

Date