

Complete a task analysis for the module content that you will be basing your five technology projects on. You can complete the topic analysis using an outline, table or diagram.

Seizures in Children

- A. Epidemiology of seizures
 - a. Complications associated with prolonged seizures
- B. Identify seizure type based on a description of the event
 - a. Simple partial
 - i. Focal symptoms
 - ii. Maintain consciousness
 - b. Generalized Tonic clonic
 - c. Simple febrile
 - d. Complex febrile
 - i. > 5 minutes or multiple episodes without return to baseline
 - ii. Focal symptoms
 - e. Myoclonic
 - f. Absence
- C. Evaluation of seizures
 - a. Discuss red flags that indicate further evaluation is warranted
 - b. Labs
 - i. Sodium
 - ii. Glucose
 - iii. Metabolic-ammonia, urine and plasma amino acids, lactate, pyruvate, LFTs
 - iv. Urine toxicology/drug screen
 - v. Infectious
 - 1. CBC
 - 2. CSF studies- cell count, glucose, protein, culture, HSV
 - 3. Stool studies-shigella
 - c. EEG
 - d. Imaging
 - i. CT head without contrast to assess for mass or acute bleed
 - ii. MRI-
- D. Management of status epilepticus
 - a. ABCs
 - i. Ensure patient has secure airway-
 - 1. intubate if needed
 - 2. roll on side to avoid aspiration and allow tongue to move forward
 - ii. Ensure adequate ventilation and oxygenation
 - iii. Evaluate perfusion- cardiorespiratory monitors, blood pressure
 - b. Correct electrolyte abnormalities – sodium, glucose

- c. IV Ativan 0.1mg/kg up to 4mh
 - i. Intranasal versed
 - ii. Rectal diastat
 - d. Keppra 20mg/kg
 - e. Fosphenytoin 20mg/kg
 - f. Secure airway
 - i. Pentobarbital
 - ii. Propofol
- E. Counseling parents on seizure management/care
- a. Never stick anything in mouth
 - b. Safe place
 - c. Timing/taping event
 - d. Use of rectal diastat
 - e. Water safety
 - f. Driving