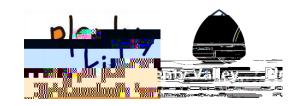
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Policy	1.4	31/10/2023

#### **PURPOSE**

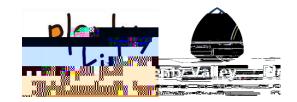
This policy will outline the procedures to:

- ensure that educators, staff and parents/guardians are aware of their obligations and required strategies in supporting children with epilepsy and non-epileptic seizures to safely and fully participate in the program and activities of Plenty Kids Early Learning Centre
- ensure that all necessary information for the effective management of children with epilepsy and non-

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Emergency Medication Management Plan (EMMP): Completed by the prescribing doctor in consultation with the individual and/or their family/carer. This medication plan must be attached to the individual's Epilepsy Management Plan which has been signed by the child's treating doctor. The preferred template to be used by the prescribing doctor can be found at: www.epilepsyfoundation.org.au

Epilepsy: A neurological disorder marked by sudden recurrent (two or more) episodes of sensory disturbance, loss of consciousness, or convulsions associated with abnormal electrical activity in the brain.

Epilepsy Management Plan (EMP): Designed to help people recognise when seizures are occurring, and gives clear directions about appropriate first aid. The plan is developed by the person who has the most knowledge and experience of the individual's epilepsy and seizures, and should be less than 12 months old. The management of epilepsy requires a team approach and the plan should be reviewed and signed by the individual's treating doctor. An Epilepsy Management Plan and Support Package has been designed by The Epilepsy Foundation: <a href="https://www.epilepsyfoundation.org.au">www.epilepsyfoundation.org.au</a>

Epileptic seizures: Epileptic seizures are caused by a sudden burst of excess electrical activity in the brain resulting in a temporary disruption in the normal messages passing between brain cells. Seizures can involve loss of consciousness, a range of unusual movements, odd feelings and sensations or changed behaviour. Most seizures are spontaneous and brief. However, multiple seizures known as seizure clusters can occur over a 24 hour period.

Non-epileptic seizures (NES): also known as dissociative seizures. There are 2 types of non-epileptic seizures:

- organic NESs which have a physical cause
- psychogenic NESs which are caused by mental or emotional processes

Focal (previously called simple or complex partial) seizures: Focal seizures (previously called partial seizures) start in one part of the brain and affect the area of the body controlled by that part of the brain. The symptoms experienced will depend on the function that the focal point controls (or is associated with). Focal seizures may or may not cause an alteration of awareness. Symptoms are highly variable and may include lip smacking, wandering behaviour, fiddling with clothes and feeling sick, 'edgy' or strange.

Focal seizures where a person has full awareness were previously called simple partial seizures. Focal seizures where a person has an altered sense of awareness were previously called complex partial seizures. Focal seizures can progress into a generalised seizure.

Generalised seizure: Both sides of the brain are involved and the person will lose consciousness. A Tonic-Clonic seizure is one type of generalised seizure.

Ketogenic diet: A high fat, low carbohydrate, restricted-calorie diet that may be prescribed as additional therapy. This is an effective therapy for some children, although its mechanisms are not well understood. When introducing this diet, a child is usually hospitalised, as such radical dietary changes have the potential to cause serious problems for the child. Once the child is stabilised on a ketogenic diet, they can return home, with the diet managed by the families or carers.

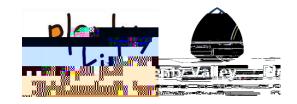
Midazolam: Also known as Hypnovel, midazolam belongs to a group of pharmaceuticals called benzodiazepines. Its main purpose is as a sedative or hypnotic, and it is used for medical and surgical procedures. In epilepsy, midazolam is used for emergency management of seizures, as it has the ability to stop the seizures quickly. Once absorbed into the blood, midazolam travels to the brain, attaching to brain receptors that control electrical impulses that are firing at an unusually rapid rate. Midazolam also works by relaxing muscles, which is particularly beneficial in many types of seizures. The effect of midazolam should occur rapidly.

Not all individuals living with epilepsy require emergency medication, but for a small group of people whose seizures are difficult to control, or for people who are isolated from emergency care, midazolam is an excellent medication. It is most commonly administered buccally or nasally.

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Midazolam kit: An insulated container with an unused, in-date midazolam ampoule/s, a copy of the child's Emergency Medication Management Plan and Epilepsy Management Plan (which includes a picture of the child), and telephone contact details for the child's families, doctor/medical personnel and the person to be notified in the event of a seizure requiring administration of midazolam if families cannot be contacted. Midazolam must be stored away from light (cover with aluminium foil) and in temperatures of less than 25°C. EFV Administration flyer – e.g., buccal, gloves, tissues, pen and paper, +/- stopwatch.

Seizure record: An accurate record of seizure activity, which is important for identifying any seizure patterns and changes in response to treatment.

Seizure triggers: Seizures may occur for no apparent reason, but common triggers include: forgetting to take medication, lack of sleep, other illness, heat, stress/boredom, missing meals and dehydration. Flashing or flickering lights can trigger seizures in about 5% of people living with epilepsy.

#### Sources and related policies

#### Sources

- The National Epilepsy Support Service phone 1300 761 487 Monday Saturday, 9.00am to 7.00pm (AEST) provides support and information across Australia.
- Epilepsy Foundation: www.epilepsyfoundation.org.au or phone (03) 9805 9111 or 1300 852 853
- Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA): <a href="https://www.acecqa.gov.au">www.acecqa.gov.au</a>
- Guide to the Education and Care Services National Law and the Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011, ACECQA
- Epilepsy Smart Schools initiative and resources: www.epilepsysmartschools.org.au

### Related policies

- Administration of First Aid Policy
- Administration of Medication Policy
- Steating Ewito MSection and 6Holiz Evita Provien-A) BDC q0.000008871 0 595.32 841.92 reW hBT/F3 11.043.6942601 0 0 1
- h Emergency and Evacuation Policy
- Excursions and Service Events Policy

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### **ATTACHMENTS**

- Attachment 1: Seizure first aid
- Attachment 2: Enrolment checklist for children prescribed midazolam
- Attachment 3: Sample risk minimisation plan for children prescribed midazolam

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Attachment 3: Sample risk minimisation plan for children prescribed midazolam

The following information is not a comprehensive list, but contains some suggestions to consider when developing/reviewing your service's risk minimisation plan template in consultation with families.

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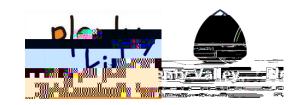
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	<ul> <li>Display the Epilepsy First Aid poster in staff areas.</li> <li>The midazolam kit, including a copy of the EMMP, is carried by an educator/staff member when a child prescribed midazolam is taken outside the service premises e.g. for excursions.</li> </ul>
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### DOCUMENT HISTORY AND VERSION CONTROL RECORD

Name of document:

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