# STANDARD TREATMENT WORKFLOW (STW)

# **Neonatal Seizures**

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## **CITATION**

Deorari AK, Kumar P, Adhisivam B, Sachdeva A, Jain A, Mehta A, Mallick AK, Yadaiah D, Chawla D, Gathwala G, Agrawal G, Kumutha J, Venkatnarayan K, Sankar MJ, Bharathi MS, Kabra V, Kler N, Gupta N, Plakkal N, Gohiya P, Agarwal R, Thakre R, Nanavati RN, Giridhar S, Kadam S, Verma S, Saini SS, Ramji S, Sivanandan S, Santhanam S, Murki S, Mariam SG, Jain S, Rao SPN, Nangia S, Som T, Sundaram V. Neonatal Seizures. Journal of the Epidemiology Foundation of India.

2024;2(1Suppl):S19-S20. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.56450/JEFI.2024.v2i1Suppl.010">https://doi.org/10.56450/JEFI.2024.v2i1Suppl.010</a>
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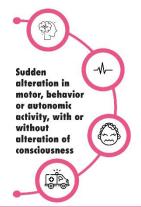
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## Standard Treatment Workflow (STW)

### **NEONATAL SEIZURES**

### ICD-10-P90



### **NEONATES AT RISK FOR SEIZURES**

- Birth asphyxia · Small for gestational age
- Meningitis
- · Preterm
- · Metabolic or electrolyte abnormalities · Major bleeding

### **IDENTIFICATION OF SEIZURES**

### Motor manifestations

- Motor manifestations
   Rhythmic jerks of limb(s) or facial part(s)
   Tonic contraction of limb(s)
   Stereotypical movements of limbs, face, eyes
   Limbs: Pedalling, rowing, swimming, cycling, stepping
   Oral: Pouting of lips, mouthing, repeated sucking
   Eyes: Vacant stare, transient eye deviation, nystagmoid movements, repeated blinking

  Behavioural manifestations
   Sudden change in consciousness or cry characteristic

Sudden change in consciousness or cry characteristic

### Autonomic manifestations

Fluctuations in heart rate, sudden change in BP, sudden appearance of unexplained apneic episodes

Antenatal: First trimester viral illness, PIH. diabetes, PROM/ chorioamnionitis, STDs, drugs or substance abuse, decreased fetal movements

Intrapartum: Fetal distress, difficult delivery, cord complications, mode of delivery, instrumentation

Postnatal: Resuscitation, other organ

system involvement, feeding history, Seizure details: onset, duration, description (review videos) Family: Consanguinity, early neonatal deaths, mental retardation, epilepsy

### **EXAMINATION**

Vital signs: Temp, BP, HR, RR, CFT, SpO2 General: pallor, icterus, rash, skin

Head to toe: Head circumference.

bulging fontanelle, needle marks on scalp, dysmorphism, malformations, petechie, ecchymoses

Systemic exam: Level of alertness. cranial nerve and motor exam, examination of all systems

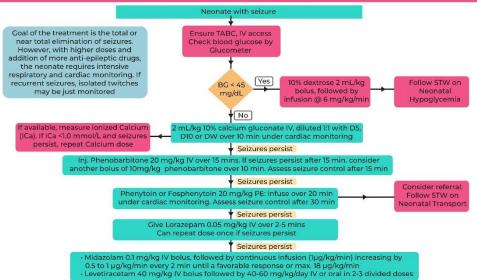
### INVESTIGATIONS

In all neonates: Blood glucose, Serum electrolytes, hemogram, ionized calcium, blood urea/ creatinine, liver function tests, blood gas analysis, cranial ultrasound

### Specific circumstances

Suspected sepsis: cerebrospinal fluid examination Suspected TORCH infections: paired mother and baby serology (for toxoplasma, CMV, rubella), body fluids for PCR (urine for CMV), CSF for toxoplasma, CMV, herpes Suspected intracranial bleed: Ultrasound or CT or MRI head, Platelet count and Coagulogram Electroencephalography

### **ACUTE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZURES**



## **DURATION OF ANTICONVULSANTS**

- Maintenance therapy is not needed in case of a single brief seizure that needs only one loading dose of phenobarbitone

  If more than one loading dose OR more than one drug is needed to control seizures start the maintenance dose 24 h after the loading dose of the respective drugs. Prefer oral route if no contraindication

  After a seizure-free period of 72 h, stop all other anticonvulsants one by one, except phenobarbitone

  After one week or at discharge (whichever is earlier), stop phenobarbitone if neurological examination and EEG are normal. If the neurological examination or EEG is abnormal (electrical seizure activity or a burst-suppression background): discharge on maintenance therapy

  Review at monthly intervals and taper anticonvulsants if neurological examination and EEG become normal

  if anticonvulsants are required beyond 3 months, consult a neurologist and switch to other drugs

## ABBREVIATIONS

BG: Blood glucose BP: Blood pressure CFT: Capillary filling time CSF: Cerebrospinal fluid DW: Distilled water for inic

EEG: Electroencephalography HR: Heart rate iCA: Ionised calcium

PIH: Pregnancy induced hypertension RR: Respiratory rate

SGA: Small for gestational age SPO2: Pulse oxygen saturation STD: Sexually transmitted diseases TABC: Temperature, airway, breathing, circulation

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