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Critical management of status epilepticus

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Status epilepticus (SE) is a medical emergency and requires prompt diagnosis and treatment. Treatment includes general support measures, drugs to suppress epileptic activity and relieving the underlying condition. Refractory SE requires admission to an intensive care unit (ICU) to allow adequate monitoring and support of respiratory, metabolic and hemodynamic functions and cerebral electrical activity. For SE treatment, benzodiazepines are the first line antiepileptic agents, and if benzodiazepines fail to control seizures, phenytoin is usually indicated, phenobarbital or valproate may also be considered. For refractory SE, propofol and thiopental represent first line agents after careful assessment of potential risks. In refractory SE, general anesthesia may be required. There is currently no unique consensus for definite treatment option of RSE in children and adults.

In this review, the management protocol of seizure, assessment, monitoring, analysis the causes, different alternative therapy, and manage of complications would be discussed.

Biography

F.Fallahian has completed internal medicine specialty and passed clinical ICU fellowship, graduated from Tehran University of Medical Sciences with a history of working in research centers and published about 30 articles in this field in Iranian and international journals.

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