Buccal Midazolam Training

2012 Version
Buccal Midazolam Training

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Practical Demonstration
National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE)

- NICE recommends buccal midazolam as the first-line treatment in children, young people and adults with prolonged or repeated seizures in the community and
- Only used in those people who have had a previous episode of prolonged or serial convulsive seizures

NICE (2012)
Guidance For the Use of Rescue Medication

- Training must be given, to those who will administer rescue medication, by experienced qualified staff
- The protocol must be shared with those who will need to follow it
- The individual must be included whenever possible in the decision making process around deciding on the use of rescue medication – (consent to its use sought and recorded)
Care Plan

• Each individual should have an epilepsy care plan.
• Care plans should include details of individual such as:
  • Type of epilepsy – if known
  • Types of seizure
  • Details of prescribed treatment
  • Details of who is responsible for monitoring / reviewing epilepsy
  • Details of any known aura
  • Known triggers
  • Usual length of seizure
  • Mental state during recovery etc
Protocol

The Prescribing doctor must provide a clear protocol for the use of rescue medication in prolonged or repeated (serial) convulsive seizures.
This Protocol must include:-

- Details of service user (name, DOB, age, address)
- Details of the prescribing doctor and start date.
- When to give medication (i.e. when seizure is prolonged, 5 minutes or more, repeated/cluster)
- The dose of medication prescribed and the route of administration.
- Time to allow for drug to take effect (e.g. 6–10 minutes)
- Details of any second dose – when to give and time to allow for drug to take effect.
- Time allowed between doses and maximum dose in 24 hours
- What to do if rescue medication doesn’t work (call ambulance)
Protocol continued

- The protocol should be reviewed annually by the prescribing doctor.
- The protocol should be kept with the medication for the specific individual.
- Consider copying / reducing / laminating the protocol to make it easier to take out with person.
- The protocol must be checked before each administration of emergency medication.
What is Midazolam?

- Buccolam/Epistatus: Contains the active ingredient Midazolam
- Strong sleep inducer, relieves anxiety, muscular tension, spasm and seizures
- Produces its effects quickly and for a short period of time
- Buccolam comes in pre-filled syringes
- Epistatus comes in a bottle with empty syringes
Buccolam

• Does not require special storage – do not refrigerate or freeze
• Buccolam has a shelf life of 18 months (please check expiry date)
• Buccolam is to be administered into the buccal cavity
• Buccolam is prescribed off-license for over 18’s
Buccolam

- 10mg in 2ml
- 7.5mg in 1.5ml
- 5mg in 1ml
- 2.5mg in 0.5ml

Buccolam is licensed for under 18’s, but doctors can prescribe it for adults (off license)

It is prescribed by our learning disabilities psychiatrists with the agreement of our pharmacy dept.
Epistatus Midazolam Buccal Liquid
10mg (base) in 1ml sugar-free syrup

**Indication**
Treatment of prolonged or repeated (serial) seizures, which are likely to progress to Status Epilepticus, by buccal administration

**Presentation**
Box (with instructions for use on one panel) containing:
- 30ml amber glass bottle (large enough to hold firmly) with a safety closure
- 5ml of liquid (sufficient to deliver 4 x 1ml doses)
- 4 x 1ml oral syringes (syringes without needles)
- Patient information leaflet
Storage of the Pack

• Store the pack upright at 15-25°C.
• The cap must be replaced immediately after use otherwise the liquid will evaporate and some of the Midazolam will precipitate. (This will be exhibited as white particles in the liquid.)
• The pack must be discarded if the solution is not clear.
• The last 1ml of solution MUST NOT BE USED, the pack should be returned to the pharmacist.
Possible Adverse Effects

- Depression of respiratory effort
- Restlessness
- Severe drowsiness (possibly for several hours)
- Memory loss

Contra-Indications & Precautions

- Hypersensitivity and acute narrow angle glaucoma.
- The safety of Midazolam in pregnancy has not been established.

Dental Care

- The solution has a pH of 5.0 – 5.5 which is mildly acidic (as acidic as vinegar), it is also sugar-free.
How to give Buccal Midazolam (1)

- Note the time the seizure starts
- Follow the individuals protocol to see how long to wait before giving Midazolam
- Decide to give Midazolam
- Check Midazolam package to ensure:
  - Dose, expiry date, route, time interval, name and correct medication
How to give Buccal Midazolam (2) (as epistatus)

- Ensure syringe plunger is pushed all the way down syringe
- Insert syringe into bottle and tip whole bottle upside down
- Following the protocol draw the required amount of liquid into syringe
- Administer approximately half the dose into the space between the cheek and lower teeth (buccal cavity) on one side of the mouth.
- Then administer the residual liquid into the buccal cavity on the other side of the mouth.
- If that is not possible, then administer the whole dose to the buccal cavity on one side of the mouth.
- Do not administer the dose below the tongue since the teeth may clamp shut and break the syringe in the mouth.
Caution

The syringes that are supplied to administer epistatus have changed, please ensure that when drawing up the midazolam it is the correct dose.

Some syringes may allow 1.5ml of liquid to be drawn up – this would be above the 10mg standard adult dose.

ALWAYS CHECK
The Buccal Cavity
between the cheek and gums
How to give Buccal Midazolam (3)

- Stay with the individual until the seizure has stopped
- Note the time the seizure stops
- Stay with the person until they have returned to usual functioning
- Be aware that individual may be at risk of respiratory depression, so will need close observation for several hours.
- Assist the person to dress or tidy themselves (remember: they may have been incontinent)
- Document the seizure in the notes or care plan etc
Onset of Action
Initial effects become apparent after approximately five minutes. About 80% of seizures are terminated within ten minutes.

Duration of Action
The patient may be drowsy for several hours after administration and may be protected from recurring seizures for up to four hours.
It is vital that Buccal Midazolam is administered according to the Guidelines because prolonged convulsive epileptic seizures are potentially life threatening.