Preventing Deaths in Children with Epilepsy - what progress can we expect?

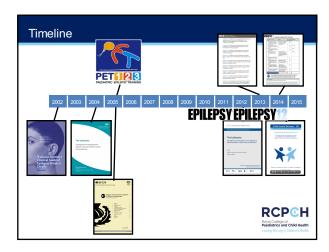
Dr Colin Dunkley Consultant Paediatrician

4th March 2016

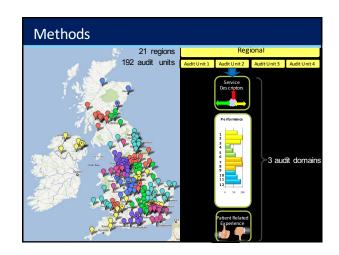
Outline

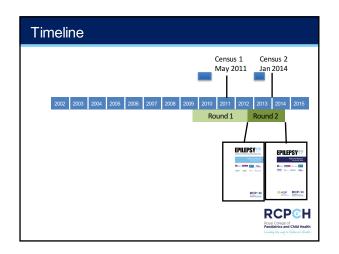
- · National picture
- · Regional picture
- Local picture

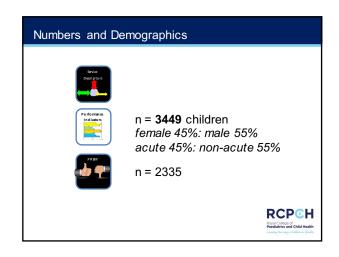
UK

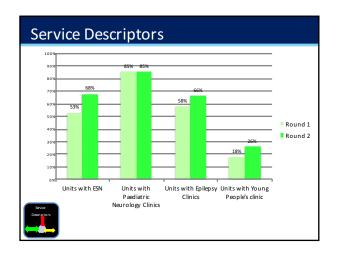


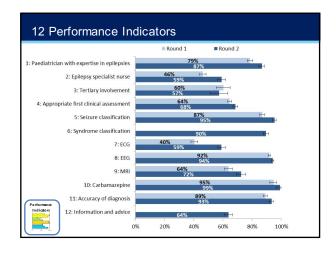


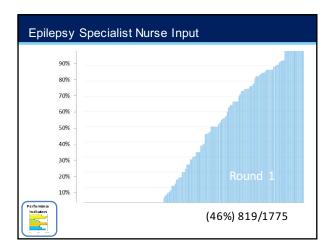


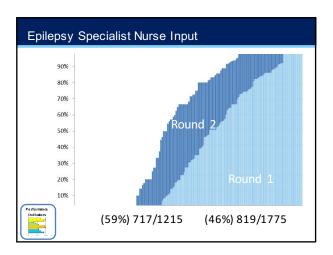


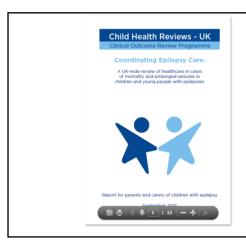












Child Health Review 2013

- The review was based on children with epilepsies aged 1-17 years UK who died (of any cause) or who received intensive or high dependency care for prolonged seizures 2012-2013
 - -33 children who died
 - 17 children receiving intensive care
 - 19 receiving high dependency care

Child Health Review 2013

Key finding 1: In spite of the severity of these children's health needs, this review has emphasised that the care provided by parents and professionals working together provides the best possible quality of care.

Key finding 5: Early, thorough and ongoing discussions with children and young people and their parents or carers are crucially important. This is clearly emphasised in both NICE and SIGN guidelines. However, although such discussions may be taking place, there was a paucity of documentation around these.

Key finding 12: Children with epilepsies who die do so from a variety of causes, with over half of the children in this review dying of causes other than their epilepsy. This can lead to multiple professionals being involved in the child's care, allowing it to become fragmented. This further highlights the need for a single clinician taking charge of the coordination of the child's care.

Child Health Review 2013

ecommendation 3

Clinical teams looking after children and young people with epilepsies should consider introducing an 'epilepsy passport' for all children as a means of improving communication and clarity around

Recommendation

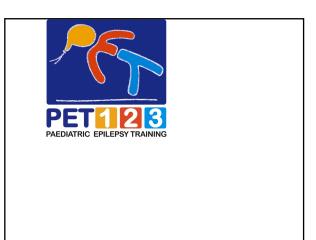
Ambulance Trusts should consider updating their protocols for seizure management in children and young people to recommend the use of buccal midazolam as the first line treatment for prolonged seizures. This should be becked up with appropriate training of all ambulance crews in the use of buccal midazolam and provision of buccal midazolam to all ambulance crews.

Recommendation 7

Recommendation?

Emergency departments should ensure that children and young people presenting with prolonged seizures are treated according to current NICE and APLS guidance through appropriate departmental guidelines, training of staff and audit.





Epilepsy and Risks



Risk planning



- Children and young people with epilepsy need tailored information about risks of
 - Physical injury
 - Prolonged convulsions and status epilepticus
 - Death including SUDEP
- Advice to mitigate the risks should be given on individual basis





Risk planning...



All need...

- · Appropriate advice on seizure control
- · First aid advice
- · Discussion about their risks
- Participation advice...
 Bath, swimming, heights, cycling, driving advice





OPEN UK

- Organisation of Paediatric Epilepsy Networks UK
- Agreed with NHS England 2015
- Create UK wide collaborative multiprofessional framework and stakeholder group



EAST MIDLANDS



PEPO Caro

- ✓ Care Tracking 'start to finish' care
- Record and prompt self-management and journey through adolescence



SHERWOOD FOREST

Recent local changes

- Seeing children in designated epilepsy clinics
- Young person's epilepsy clinic
- Peer review
- "Talking risks" and "SUDEP risk reduction"





Summary



- We need to join up research findings and audit data with actual clinical care
- We should be learning how to improve care ...from all children with epilepsy...
 - ...for all children with epilepsy
- Epilepsy is coming out of the shadows...there is evidence of improvement...but we have a long way to go!