

Information for parents: Buccolam® oromucosal solution for stopping seizures

Child Development Centre
Ground Floor (Dragon centre)
Lanesborough Wing
020 8725 1896

This information is for parents of children who need to take a medicine called Buccal Midazolam. It explains why it is used, what it is and how it needs to be given. It also tells you about any side effects.

Why might my child need this treatment?

Midazolam is used to stop seizures.

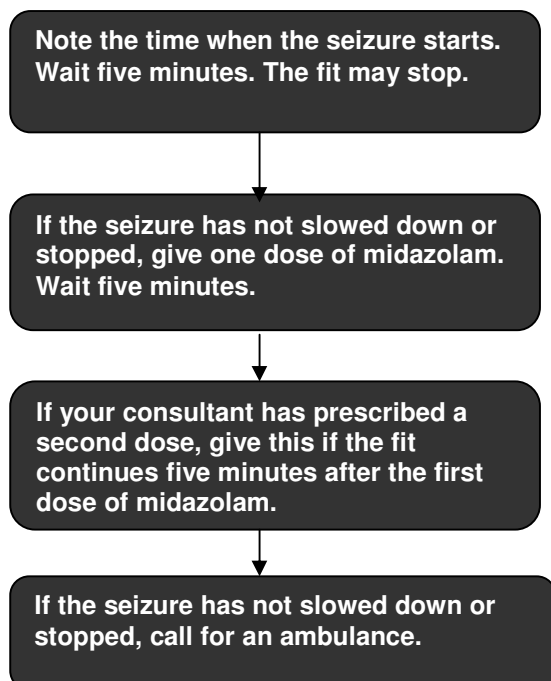
What is midazolam available as?

Your doctor has prescribed the Buccolam® brand of midazolam. This is available as a pre-filled syringe containing the dose prescribed for your child.

When should I give midazolam?

You should give midazolam if your child's seizure lasts more than five minutes.

Follow these steps:



How do I give my child the midazolam?

Jane Dunmore- Epilepsy CNS
Efe Bolton – Paediatric Pharmacist

Training on how to administer midazolam will be given by the nurses on the ward or in the community.

How do I administer midazolam?

Remove the cap from the oral syringe then,

- place the tip of the syringe between the gum and cheek on one side of your child's mouth. Do not insert the syringe in too far as this will make it more likely that your child will swallow the medicine.
- If you can, give about half the amount slowly into one side of the mouth, then give the other half slowly into the other side.
- The drug gets absorbed quickly from the buccal cavity into the blood to stop the seizure. If you put the midazolam into the middle of the mouth it will not work as well because it cannot get into the blood so quickly.
- Your child does not need to swallow the medicine. If it is swallowed this will not harm your child but will reduce the effectiveness of the medicine.

What if my child is sick?

Do not give another dose of midazolam.

What if I give too much?

If you think you may have given your child too much midazolam, or your child's breathing slows down or stops, telephone for an ambulance straight away.

Are there any possible side effects?

- Your child may be sleepy after having midazolam. They should have a sleep if they want to.
- Your child may be confused. They probably won't remember having a seizure.

Can other common medicines be given at the same time as midazolam?

- You must not give your child any other medicine to stop the seizure, unless your doctor has said you can do this.

Is there anything else I need to know about this medicine?

- Make sure your child always has their midazolam with them.
- Make sure that anyone who looks after your child knows what to do and how to give midazolam if your child has a seizure.
- Only give midazolam to your child. Never give it to anyone else, even if they seem to be having a seizure, as this could do harm. If anyone else takes the medicine by accident, take them to a doctor straight away.
- Make sure that the midazolam you have at home has not reached the 'best before' or 'use by' date on the packaging. Give old medicines to your pharmacist to dispose of.

Further information

You might find it useful to contact the following agencies for more information:

Jane Dunmore- Epilepsy CNS
Efe Bolton – Paediatric Pharmacist

NHS Direct (England)

- Website: www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk
- Helpline: 0845 46 47 (24 hour nurse advice and information)

The National Society for Epilepsy (NSE)

- Website: www.epilepsynse.org.uk
- Helpline: 01494 601400 (10.00 to 16.00 hours, Monday to Friday)

Epilepsy Action

www.epilepsy.org.uk

Helpline: 0808 800 5050

National Society for Epilepsy

www.epilepsysociety.org.uk

Helpline: 014940601 400

National Centre for Young People with Epilepsy (NCYPE)

www.ncype.org.uk

Confidential enquiry line: 01342 831 342

Specialist Paediatric Epilepsy Nurse

Paediatric Community Office

St. Georges NHS Trust

Telephone: 0208 725 2272

(Monday to Friday)



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