How to administer
Buccal Midazolam
(Epistatus)
10mg in 1ml
Epistatus is generally administered after some minutes of convulsive activity or for repeated seizures or as directed by your doctor or epilepsy nurse.

**Storage**
- Keep midazolam at room temperature, away from bright light and direct sunlight and away from heat.
- Do not store midazolam in a fridge.
- You may not be using midazolam regularly, so please keep a check on the expiry date.

1. Open the bottle by pressing down on the child resistant cap and turning it anti-clockwise. Insert the syringe firmly into the bung on the top of the bottle, with the plunger pressed to the bottom of the syringe.
2. Supporting the bottle, tip the bottle upside down and slowly pull the plunger on the syringe, until you have withdrawn the prescribed amount.
3. Support the head. Locate the buccal area by holding the chin and gently applying downward pressure on the lower lip as shown in this picture.
4. Insert the syringe into the buccal cavity - the space between the lower gums and the cheek. Do not place the syringe between the patient's teeth as the syringe may be bitten.
5. Slowly administer half the liquid in the syringe by pushing the plunger downwards. Then repeat on the other side.
6. Epistatus can also be given intra-nasally with half of each dose being administered into each nostril.
7. Screw the cap back on the bottle immediately after use.

**Convulsive Seizures**

If you see someone having a convulsive seizure you should:
- Keep calm
- Stay with the person
- Move things like chairs and other objects away from them so that they don’t hurt themselves
- If you can, put something soft such as a cushion under their head
- Reassure the person throughout the seizure and when it is over
- **DO NOT** try to physically stop the seizure or try to restrain the person
- **DO NOT** put anything in the mouth
- Stay with the person until the seizure is over and try to place them in the recovery position as shown in these pictures

There is usually no need to call an ambulance for medical assistance unless:
- The seizure lasts longer than usual for the individual
- The person has repeated seizures
- The person has sustained an injury
- The person has had a seizure in the sea or a swimming pool