



Administration of Buccolam (Midazolam)

St. Nathy's College
Ballaghaderreen
Co. Roscommon

1. Aim

This policy is to provide guidance to staff member on for the safe and effective administration of Buccolam (midazolam) in St. Nathy's College.

2. Indications for Use

BUCCOLAM (midazolam) is used to treat prolonged, acute, convulsive seizures in infants, toddlers, children and adolescents (from 3 months to <18 years of age).

- Each syringe contains the correct dose prescribed for an individual student and is contained within a protective plastic tube.
- Syringes are colour-coded according to the prescribed dose for a particular age range.
- The student's doctor will prescribe the appropriate dose for the individual student, (based on their weight) this will be placed on the student's individual protocol for use of BUCCOLAM (midazolam) in St Nathy's College.

Prescribed Dose	Amount of Liquid	Colour code
2.5 mg	0.5ml	Yellow
5mg	1ml	Blue
7.5 mg	1.5ml	Pink
10mg	2ml	Orange

3. Responsibilities

BUCCOLAM (Midazolam) should be given according to the individual seizure protocol and the prescription set by the GP.

All staff undertaking the administration of **BUCCOLAM (Midazolam)** have a responsibility to ensure that they are competent in the procedure and shall follow the guidelines in the policy.

This medication will only be administered by _____ and by _____ when _____ is absent.

4. When to Administer BUCCOLAM (Midazolam) or mucosal solution

As indicated on the prescription by the GP and on the student's individual Buccal Midazolam Protocol.

5. Procedure for Administration (pre-loaded syringe)

- Discuss the procedure with the student, where possible
- Prior to drawing up the medication, wash hands and put on non-sterile gloves
- Identify the medicine to be administered on the prescription sheet. The prescription should be complete and legible
- Check the recording sheet to ensure the medicine has not already been administered.
- Check the medicine name, dosage, timing and **expiry date**
- Check that medication is being given to the right student by the route prescribed
- Remove one dose from the box
- Open capsule and remove syringe with the medication
- Remove and discard the red syringe cap
- Gently insert the syringe into the side of the student's mouth, between the gums and cheek (buccal cavity), ensuring that it is positioned at the lower part. Angle the syringe to ensure that the end is well within the buccal cavity. Do not place the syringe between the teeth.
- Slowly administer the Buccolam into the student's mouth by gently pushing the plunger of the syringe down until the syringe is empty. *(Be aware that Buccolam is more viscous and will be expelled more quickly)*
- If necessary, divide the dose so you give half into one cheek and the remaining half into the other cheek
- Monitor the student throughout the whole procedure
- Observe breathing and colour. Buccolam can make breathing shallow
- Wash hands
- Record the time and dose given on the administration chart and in the student's held records
- Follow medical advice regarding repeat dose(s) as directed on the student specific seizure protocol
- If the seizure does not cease in line with seizure protocol dial 999/112 and call an ambulance
- If during the procedure the student shows any signs of respiratory depression, **dial 999/112 and request an ambulance immediately**

- Record the detail of the response to the administration of Buccolam in the student's records
- After giving Buccolam, keep the empty syringe to give to a doctor or paramedic so they know what dose has been given. Make a note of the time **Buccolam** was given and duration of the seizure.

6. Storage of Buccolam

- Keep the oral syringe in the protective plastic tube
- Do not refrigerate or freeze
- Do not administer after the expiry date
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7. Management of an Epileptic seizure

- Note the time of onset of seizure
- Clear a space around the student
- Cushion the head to prevent head and facial injury
- Remove spectacles, if worn
- Loosen tight neckwear
- Gently support head in upright position to keep airways clear
- Turn student on their side if possible, to aid drainage
- Reassure other students and explain what you are doing
- Wipe saliva from around mouth

Following a seizure

- Turn the student on their side if possible (Recovery position)
- Wipe away any excessive saliva from mouth
- Reassure the student and tell them what has happened
- Check for signs of injury and apply first aid if necessary
- Observe the student and stay with them until recovery is complete
- Provide privacy and offer assistance with incontinence
- Record appropriately
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Do not

- Put anything in their mouth
- Restrict or restrain movements
- Give anything to eat or drink
- Move the student unless they are in danger

8. Risk Assessment

Buccolam should only be administered to those students for whom it is prescribed as an emergency medication.

8. Staff Training

All staff undertaking the administration of Buccolam must have completed training with a recognised practitioner who is competent to administer Buccolam (Midazolam). The training will include theory and practice on Epilepsy and the administration of Buccolam (Midazolam)

9. Monitoring Compliance and Effectiveness

The monitoring and compliance of this policy will be undertaken by the Principal.

10. Ratification

This policy was adopted by the Board of Management on 25 November 2021

11. Implementation and Review

This policy and its implementation will be reviewed by the Board of Management once in every school year.

Signed: 

Chairperson

Signed: 

Principal

Date: 25 November 2021

Review Date: November 2023

**Care Plan for _____ with Epilepsy
requiring Buccolam (Midazolam) pre-loaded syringes**

Seizure Type: _____

Known triggers if any: _____

Description of seizure: _____

Usual duration: _____

Recovery time: _____

Buccolam (Midazolam) Treatment Plan

1. When should **Buccolam (Midazolam)** be administered? (Note should include whether it is after a certain length of time or number of seizures)

Seizure Type: _____

2. In these circumstances **Buccolam (Midazolam)** should not be given:

3. Who should witness the giving of **Buccolam (Midazolam)**?

4. Dose: How much **Buccolam (Midazolam)** is to be given (in milligrams)

5. What is the student's usual reaction to **Buccolam (Midazolam)**?

6. If there are difficulties in the administration of **Buccolam (Midazolam)** e.g. *dribbling, missing the mouth due to sudden jerk/convulsions*, **what action should be taken?**

7. Can a second dose of **Buccolam (Midazolam)** be given?

8. If yes, how long after the first does can the second dose be given if the seizure continues?

9. If yes, how much is to be given?

10. What is the maximum dose of **Buccolam (Midazolam)** that can be given in a 24-hour period?

11. When should 999/112 be dialled for **EMERGENCY** help?

12. Who needs to be informed if **Buccolam (Midazolam)** is given?

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ **Phone:** _____

Name: _____ **Phone:** _____

Care Plan agreed by:

Parent **Signature** Date: _____

Authorised person trained

Signature

Date: _____

_____ Date: _____

Authorised person trained **Signature**

Principal _____ Date: _____

Signature

Name of Student: _____

Record of Use of Buccolam (Midazolam)

Date					
Recorded by					
Type of Seizure					
Length and/ or duration of seizures					
Initial Dose and Time					
Outcome					
Second Dose/Time <i>(Only if agreed on Care Plan and signed by the person who prescribed)</i>					
Outcome					
Observation					
Parents informed					
GP Informed					
Other information					
Witness					