Guidance: Classification of seizures

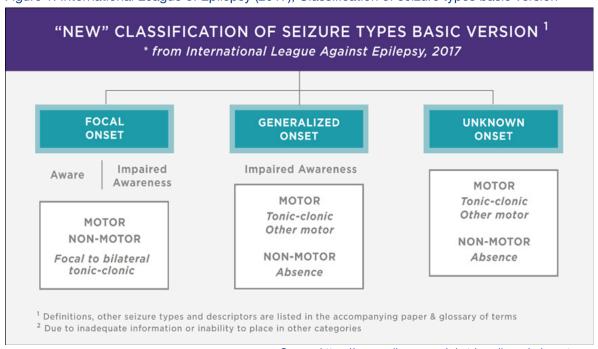
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The International League Against Epilepsy is a global organisation comprising epilepsy professionals. In 2017, they published a paper introducing a classification system for different types of epileptic seizures and revised the terminology used by medical professionals to describe these seizures.

The revised terms take into account the three following key aspects when describing seizures:

A person's level of awareness Whether movements occur during a The onset or beginning of a seizure during a seizure seizure Awareness, or lack thereof, serves Seizures can be further characterised Understanding where seizures initiate as a valuable indicator of the seizure by the presence or absence of motor in the brain provides information type. symptoms. about potential occurrences during a seizure associated conditions or If no motor symptoms occur, the It is also critical information for symptoms, impact on individuals, seizure may be termed a non-motor ensuring the safety of the individual and, the most effective treatment. seizure. experiencing the seizure.

Figure 1: International League of Epilepsy (2017), Classification of seizure types basic version



Source: https://www.epilepsy.com/what-is-epilepsy/seizure-types

Call 999 if: If the seizure does not stop within 5 minutes of last dose of Midazolam being given (Please refer to the seizure management plan for individual guidance) If breathing does not recover for any reason once the seizure has stopped If injury that needs medical attention is sustained If seizure returns within 24 hours of the last administration of Midazolam If this is the person's first Midazolam dose