

Study of Clinical Profile, Management and Outcome of Patients Presented with Seizures in Emergency Medicine Department

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ABSTRACT

Background: Seizures are sudden, uncontrolled electrical disturbances in the brain that causes wide range of symptoms. Predominant causes are CNS infection, trauma, space occupying lesion, cerebrovascular accident etc. The goal of the emergency clinician is to differentiate seizures from mimics and identify reversible causes. Management focuses on identifying reversible causes such as hypoxia, hypoglycemia and initiating pharmacological treatment. **Aim:** The aim is to study different variables related to clinical profile, management and outcome of the patients presenting with seizures in Emergency Department (ED). **Material & Methods:** We conducted a prospective observational study on 200 patients who presented with seizures in the emergency medicine department according to inclusion and exclusion criteria from September 2020-October 2021. In all patients of our study, primary and secondary surveys along with immediate resuscitation were done. A brief history, clinical examination and all necessary hematological and radiological investigations were done. Patients were treated accordingly and followed-up until discharge or death. **Results:** Out of 200, 73% patients were males and 27% were females. Mean age of study population was 49.3 years. Idiopathic (26%) was the leading cause followed by alcohol withdrawal seizure (20%) and cardio-vascular accident (13%) with generalized tonic clonic seizures (GTCS) being the commonest type (67%). Majority of patients (95%) were treated with anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs). **Conclusion:** Along with immediate primary resuscitation, early identification, prevention of recurrence and treating the cause forms the basis of management of seizures in emergency department.

Key Words: Seizure, Management, Idiopathic, Emergency department