Nursing Insights for Seizure-Cluster Care in Epilepsy: Shorter Time to Treatment With Diazepam Nasal Spray Is Associated With Faster Time to Termination

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Nurse's role in clinical management and treatment planning
- Key inclusion criteria
- Patient's safety
- Post-treatment considerations

Methods
- Data analysis
- Study design
- Inclusion criteria
- Exclusion criteria

Results
- Overall (n=3225 observations), median times (ranges) to dose administration after data preparation (mean (95% CI): 1.0 (0.5–2.0) minutes after seizure start, 2.0 (1.0–4.0) minutes after 1 minute delay in initiating treatment, 3.0 (1.0–4.0) minutes after 2 minutes delay in initiating treatment, 4.0 (3.0–7.0) minutes after 5 minutes delay in initiating treatment, 5.0 (4.0–8.0) minutes after 10 minutes delay in initiating treatment).

Conclusions and Nursing Implications
- NURSE'S ROLE IN CLINICAL MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT PLANNING

Objectives
- The research objective was to characterize temporal patterns of time to treatment with diazepam nasal spray in relation to seizure termination time. The research objective was to provide nurses with new information about diazepam nasal spray suggesting that seizures may be terminated within 4 minutes of treatment begins to shorten time to seizure-terminating medication effect.

Abstract Description

Introduction
- Recent advances in the development of epilepsy treatments provide new opportunities for effective management of seizures in clinical practice. However, understanding the relationship between time to treatment administration and seizure termination is crucial.
- The proportion of clusters for which a second dose of diazepam nasal spray was required was assessed.

Methods
- The results presented here are from the long-term, phase 3, open-label, 3.0 patient’s safety
- Patient’s safety
- Post-treatment considerations

Results
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