

Subjective

Age. The onset of epilepsy is most common in children and older adults, but the condition can occur at any age.
Family history.
Head injuries.
Stroke and other vascular diseases.
Dementia.
Brain infections.
Seizures in childhood.

Nursing Diagnosis/Outcomes

- Potential for oral, musculoskeletal, airway, and cardiac compromise due to seizure activity/ The patient exhibits no signs of oral, musculoskeletal, airway, or cardiac compromise after the seizure.
- Decreased adherence due to denial of the illness, financial constraints, or perceived negative consequences of the treatment regimen./ Before D/C, patient verbalize knowledge about the disease process and Tx plan as well as consequences of continued nonadherent behavior.

Objective

- Temporary confusion.
- A staring spell.
- Uncontrollable jerking movements of the arms and legs.
- Loss of consciousness or awareness.
- Cognitive or emotional symptoms, such as fear, anxiety, or Deja vu.
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Seizures

A seizure is a sudden, uncontrolled electrical disturbance in the brain. It can cause changes in your behavior, movements, or feelings, and in levels of consciousness. If you have two or more seizures or a tendency to have recurrent seizures, you have epilepsy. There are many types of seizures, which range in severity.

Nursing Interventions

- Assess understanding of the disease process
- Explain drug half- life and the concept of a steady blood level.
- Involvement in local groups
- If indicated, suggest counseling
- Do not restrain patient in seizure, guide their movements gently.
- Maintain their privacy. Clear nonessential people from the room.