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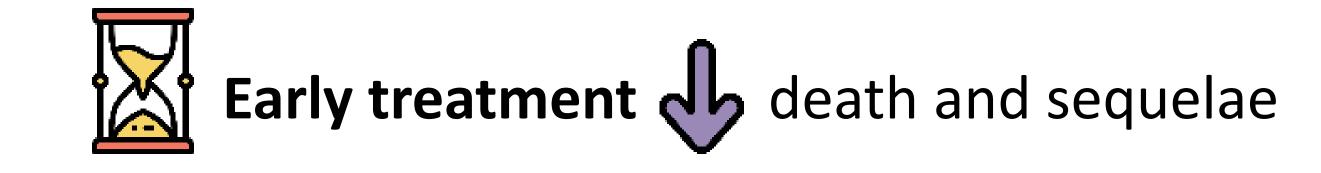
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HIGH DOSE PHENOBARBITAL COMA IN PAEDIATRIC **REFRACTORY STATUS EPILEPTICUS**

Background and importance

Status Epilepticus (SE) The morbimortality

When first-line drugs cannot solve SE



Midazolam (🕂 used)



therapeutic coma should be initiated with \prec

Propofol / Thiobarbital Phenobarbital (PHB) (therapeutic profile, low evidence especially in children)

Aim and objectives

(HD-PHB) used in therapeutic coma in paediatric refractory SE and their side effects.

(TDM) Assess Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM) to achieve Barbiturate Coma (BC).

Material and methods

Observational retrospective study

Referral paediatric hospital 2012-2022

51 paediatric intensive care unit patients who

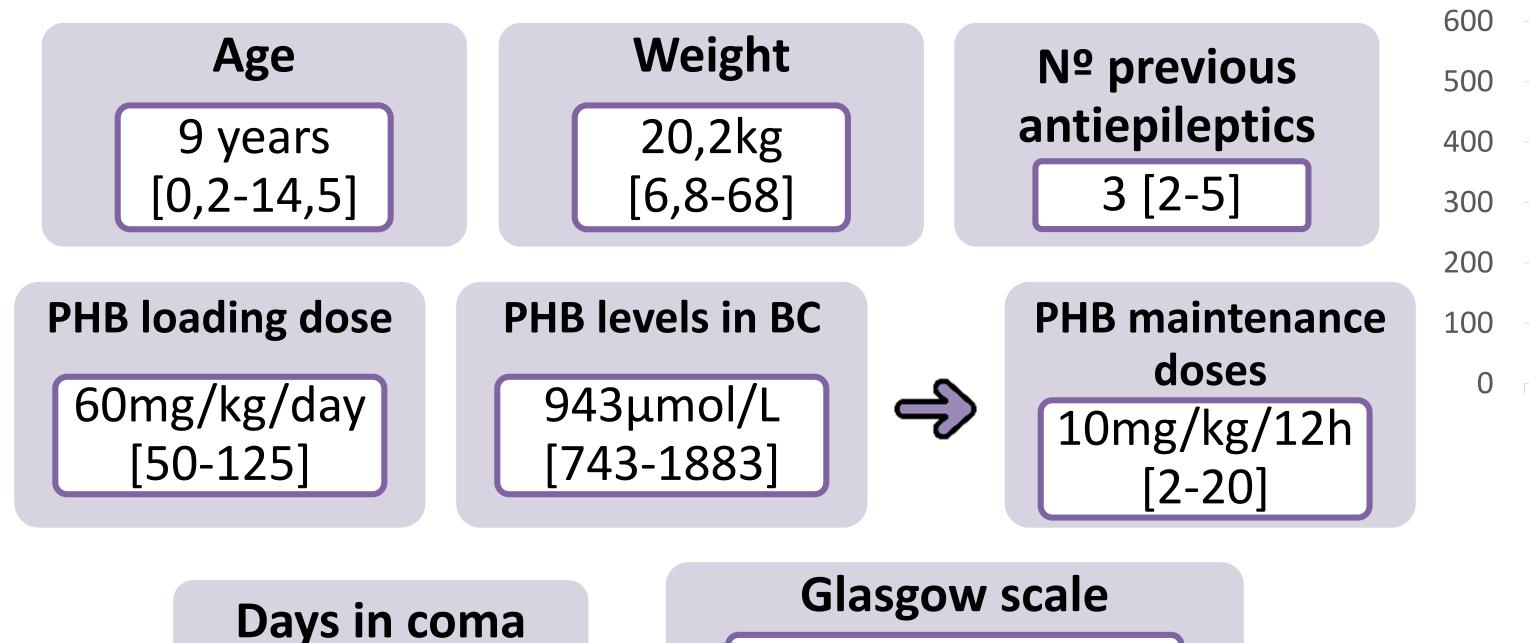
Variables collected:	L L
Age	PHB plasmatic levels during
Weight	coma
Nº of previous antiepileptics	BC days until resolution of SE

received intravenous (IV) PHB:

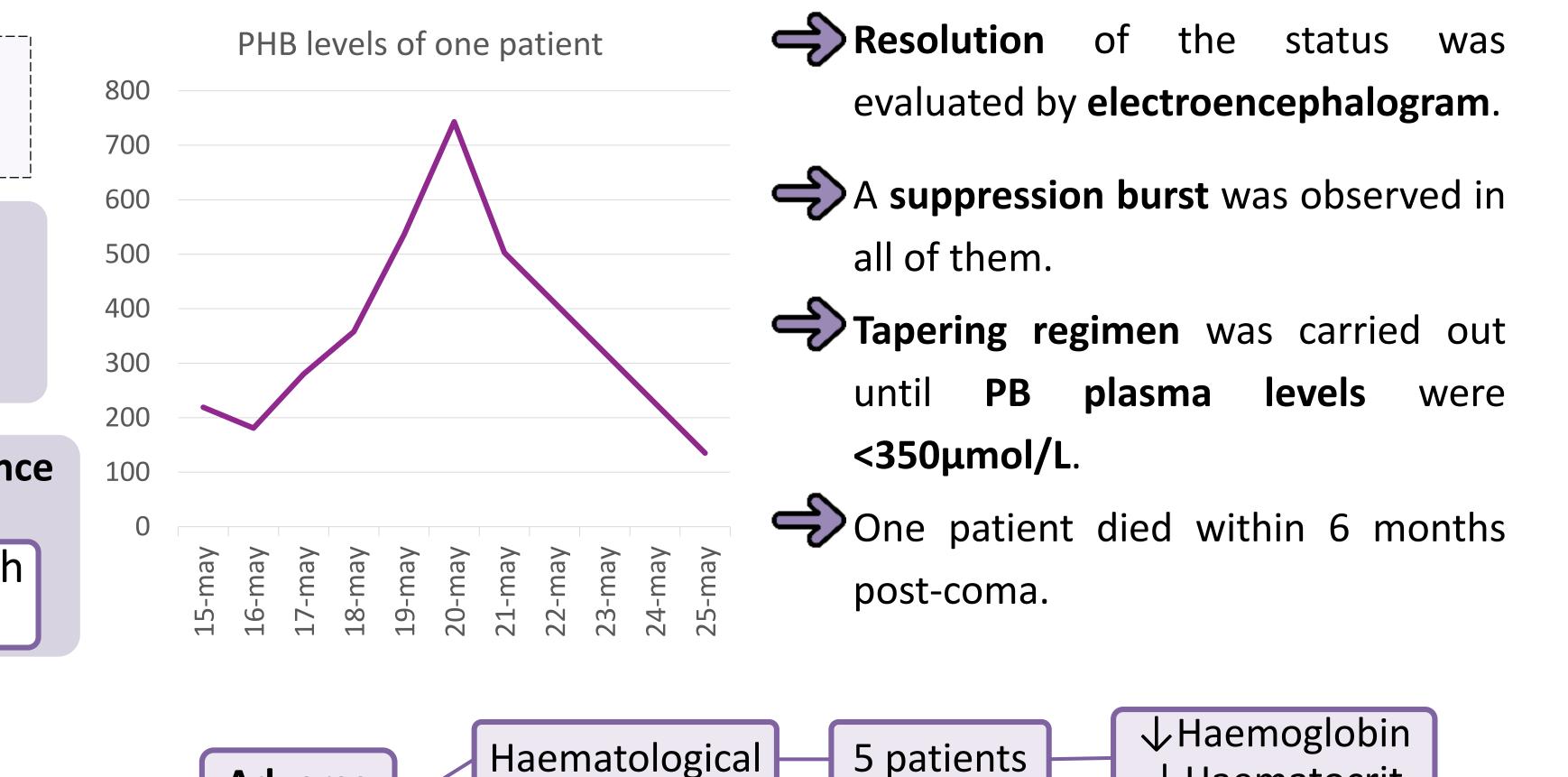


Results

6 patients with seizures refractory to propofol or midazolam received HD-PHB to achieve BC.

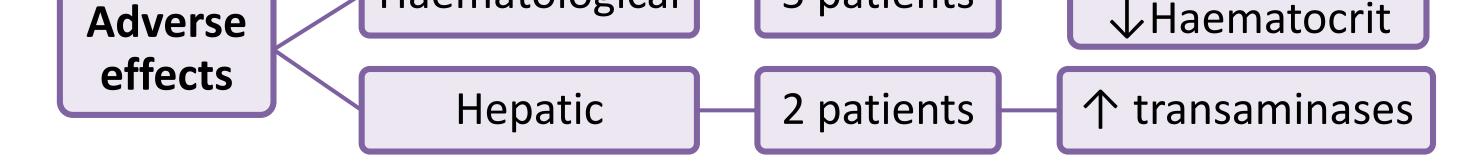


n – or previous undeplies		
Loading and maintenance	Adverse effects of HD-PHB	
doses of PHB	Outcome	









Conclusion and relevance

'HD-PHB seems to be an effective therapeutic procedure in paediatric refractory SE.

TDM is important to ensure the **maintenance of coma** and **avoid toxicity**.



More pharmacokinetic studies are needed to establish a population model and clear protocols for BC management.