One in Nine
Peak body for Epilepsy in Tasmania

“To improve the quality of life and community participation of all Tasmanians living with or affected by epilepsy.”
Epilepsy is the most common chronic brain disorder globally

“World Health Organisation and its partners recognize that epilepsy is a major public health concern.”

Source: World Health Organisation, 2017
One in Nine

Table 4.22: Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations(a), by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2013–14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine preventable conditions</th>
<th>NSW</th>
<th>Vic</th>
<th>Qld</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Tas</th>
<th>ACT</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>Total(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia and vaccine-preventable influenza</td>
<td>3,736</td>
<td>3,026</td>
<td>2,029</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>11,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vaccine-preventable conditions</td>
<td>5,322</td>
<td>5,185</td>
<td>3,596</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>19,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vaccine-preventable conditions(c)</td>
<td>9,029</td>
<td>8,186</td>
<td>5,606</td>
<td>3,086</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>1,710</td>
<td>31,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine-preventable PPH separations per 1,000 population</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia (not vaccine-preventable)</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulitis</td>
<td>18,298</td>
<td>11,326</td>
<td>15,170</td>
<td>5,303</td>
<td>4,343</td>
<td>1,181</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>58,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsions and epilepsy</td>
<td>11,047</td>
<td>7,465</td>
<td>8,704</td>
<td>3,331</td>
<td>2,837</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>35,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecchymosis</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental conditions</td>
<td>16,840</td>
<td>15,771</td>
<td>12,633</td>
<td>9,548</td>
<td>5,860</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>63,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear, nose and throat infections</td>
<td>11,561</td>
<td>7,578</td>
<td>9,255</td>
<td>4,350</td>
<td>3,106</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>38,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangrene</td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td>3,269</td>
<td>1,841</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>9,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelvic inflammatory disease</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>4,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforated/bleeding ulcer</td>
<td>1,838</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary tract infections including pyelonephritis</td>
<td>21,585</td>
<td>15,333</td>
<td>17,287</td>
<td>7,332</td>
<td>5,379</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>70,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total acute conditions(c)</td>
<td>84,702</td>
<td>63,514</td>
<td>67,537</td>
<td>32,448</td>
<td>23,007</td>
<td>5,663</td>
<td>3,519</td>
<td>4,833</td>
<td>287,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute PPH separations per 1,000 population</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Epilepsy in Tasmania

A population just shy of 510,000

20,000 Tasmanians develop epilepsy during their lifetime

Epilepsy is up to 8 times more common in people with other health conditions such as depression, dementia, heart disease and arthritis, which further affects seizure outcome and quality of life.

80,000 family members, carers and friends are also affected

Primary Diagnosis

699

Equal to 2.2 bed days

Source: Primary Health Tasmania (using data provided by DHHS)
Primary & Secondary Diagnosis

1180

Equal to 5.7 bed days

Source: Primary Health Tasmania (using data provided by DHHS)
Emma
Partner with

- Primary Health Tas
  - GP referral process via Tas Health Pathways
- Hospitals
- General Practices
- Primary Health Care Providers
- Department of Education
- Community organisations
- Workplaces
- Neurological Alliance Tasmania
Information, Education & Advocacy

- Understanding and Managing Epilepsy with individual specification
- Use of emergency medication
- Seizure First Aid

- Epilepsy Management Plans & Emergency Medication Plans
- Provide referrals and links to other organisations
- Individual and Systemic Advocacy
### Epilepsy Management Plan

**Name of person living with epilepsy:**

**Date of birth:**

**Date plan written:**

**Date to review:**

#### 1. General Information

- Medication records located:
- Seizure records located:
- General support needs document located:
- Epilepsy diagnosis (if known):

#### 2. Has emergency epilepsy medication been prescribed? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, the medication authority or emergency medication plan must be attached and followed*, if you are specifically trained. These documents are located:

#### 3. My seizures are triggered by: (If not known, write no known triggers)

**(For example pacing, sad, irritability, poor appetite, usually very mobile but now sitting quietly)**

#### 4. Changes in my behaviour that may indicate a seizure could occur:

**(Complete a separate row for each type of seizure – use brief, concise language to describe each seizure type.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of seizure</th>
<th>Typical duration of seizure (seconds/ minutes)</th>
<th>Usual frequency of seizure (state in terms of seizures per month, per year or per day)</th>
<th>Is emergency medication prescribed for this type of seizure?</th>
<th>When to call an ambulance if you are trained in emergency medication administration*, refer to the emergency medication plan and the medication authority.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If you are untrained in emergency medication, call ambulance when:

#### 3. Maximum number of Midazolam doses to be given in a 24-hour period

**Maximum number:**

#### 4. Dial 000 to call the ambulance:

- Prior to administering Midazolam
- If the seizure has not stopped minutes after giving the Midazolam
- Other (please specify):
Support:

53% of Tasmanians living with epilepsy experience discrimination at some point in their life, and 51% of those within the last 12 months.
Remembering Emma

How could Epilepsy Tasmania assisted in preventing Emma's admission?
We want to work with YOU

admin@epilepsytasmania.org.au

www.epilepystasmania.org.au

Ph: 1300 852 853