Baby Pharmacists
A finger in every pie!

Steve Tomlin  FFRPS FRPharmS
Consultant Pharmacist – Children’s Services
Evelina London Children’s Hospital, Guy’s & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust

Sara Arenas Lopez  FFRPS MRPharmS
Consultant Pharmacist – PICU
Evelina London Children’s Hospital, Guy’s & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust

Sue Jarvis  FCPP MRPharmS
Consultant Pharmacist – PICU
Bristol Royal Hospital for Children, University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust

Neil Caldwell  FFRPS MRPharmS
Consultant Pharmacist – Children’s Services
Wirral University Teaching Hospital  NHS Foundation Trust
Have we got it right?

Austria  Germany  Sweden
Belgium  Italy  Switzerland
Denmark  Netherlands  UK
Finland  Norway  Spain
France

Deaths/100,000


By Hayden Smith

CHILDREN are less likely to die in Belarus, Russia and Uzbekistan than in Britain, a report reveals.

Other countries with a better survival rate include Ireland, Cuba and the Czech Republic, pushing the UK to 14th in the league table.

The worst death rate is in Chad, followed by Somalia, Laos and Ethiopia. Across the world, children are dying because of a shortage of health workers, says Save The Children.
Youngsters are five times as likely to die in countries where there are not enough medics than in those where numbers are adequate, its report reveals.
Switzerland and Finland are at the top of the list with the US at 15th on the index of 161 nations.
The bottom 20 countries, with about two health workers for every 1,000 people, need an urgent improvement, says Save The Children. A child’s survival depends on where he or she is born in the world,” said the charity. “No mother should have to watch helplessly as her child grows sick and dies, simply because there is no one trained to help.

“World leaders must tackle the health worker shortage and realise that failing to invest in health workers will cost lives. Even the poorest countries in Africa can make real progress if they stick to their pledge of investing 15 per cent of their budgets in health.”

The index measures how many health workers there are and their reach and impact. It also tracks the proportion of children given regular vaccinations and mothers who have access to life-saving emergency care at birth.
It claims there is a global shortage of more than 3.5 million doctors, nurses, midwives and community medics.
Our Remit!

- Leadership
- Building relations
- Practice
- Education
- Research and Evaluation
- Management
Ensuring best practice

- BNF-C Formulary committee
- BNF-C Strategy Advisors
- Paediatric Care On-Line
- NICE
Ensuring the best for children

Medicines for Children

Midazolam for Stopping Seizures

This leaflet is about the use of midazolam to stop seizures. (Seizures may also be called convulsions or fits.)

Never give your child more than one dose of midazolam during one seizure unless you have been told to do this by the hospital doctor.

Do not give your child another dose of midazolam unless you have been told you can by your doctor or nurse.

Do not give your child rectal diazepam or any other drug.

How much should I give?

Your doctor will work out the amount of midazolam (the dose) that is right for your child. It is normally five whole syringes full unless your doctor tells you otherwise. The dose will be shown on the medicine label.

It is important that you follow your doctor's instructions about how much to give.

Do not give your child more than one dose of midazolam during one seizure unless you have been told to do this by the hospital doctor.

How should I give it?

Midazolam needs to go into the space between the inside of the cheek and the teeth, which is called the buccal cavity. Your doctor or nurse will show you what to do.

Name of drug

Midazolam buccal liquid

Brand names: Bucozol®, Epilat®

Why is it important for my child to take this medicine?

Midazolam is used to stop a seizure.

What is midazolam available as?

Midazolam is available as buccal liquid medicine, which is given inside the cheek. There are two different products:

- Bucozol® buccal liquid medicine in prefilled oral syringes: 5 mg in 1 mL. This medicine is licensed for use in children.
- Epilat® buccal pump in a blister pack with 4 oral syringes: 60 mg in 5 mL. This medicine is not licensed for use in children but can be ordered specially from your pharmacist.

The Medicines for Children leaflet Midazolam Medicines explains the difference between licensed and unlicensed medicines.

It is important that your child always has the same brand of midazolam, as they are different strengths. Keep a record of which midazolam your child has.

When should I give midazolam?

You should give midazolam if your child's seizure lasts more than 5 minutes. Follow these steps:

1. Note time when the seizure starts.
2. Visit 1 minute. 'The fit may stop on its own.'
3. If the seizure has not shown signs of stopping, give one dose of midazolam.
4. Visit 1 minute.
5. If the midazolam has not shown signs of working, call for an ambulance.

Do not give your child another dose of midazolam unless you have been told you can by your doctor or nurse.

What if my child is sick (fever)?

Do not give your child another dose of midazolam unless you have been told you can by your doctor or nurse.

What if I don't give it?

If your child does not take the medicine, it is not harmful if they do not take it, but it will not work as well.

The medicine quickly gets from the cheek into the blood to stop the seizure. If you put the midazolam into the middle of the mouth it will not work as well because it cannot get into the blood as quickly.

Your child does not need to take the medicine. It is not harmful if they do not take it, but it may not work as well.

Visit 1 minute.

If the seizure has not shown signs of stopping, call for an ambulance.
Changing Public Perception and Using The Media
Working with RPS

• Pharmaceutical Issues when Crushing, Opening or Splitting Oral Dosage Forms June 2011

• PN in children

• Faculty
Education – Local, National and International

• Working with universities

• Europe, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Sudan, South Africa, Brazil

• Developing Courses
• **Syringe analysis**

- 61.5% deviation
- 75% in excess
- 28% > +20% deviation
Getting Involved with Patients

- Metabolics - investigate interactions with drugs and chemicals helping diagnose very rare metabolic diseases.
- Sedatives in obese critically ill
- Chinese medicines
- PN
- Coroner's courts
Involved Locally

• DTC
• Area Prescribing Committees
• Medicines Safety Forums
• Development of Paediatric Clinical Research Facilities
• Operational Development and Clinical Effectiveness Groups
Nationally

- DoH – pandemics and anthrax attacks
- NPPG
- RCPCH
- NHSE – CRG
- NHSE Paediatric Patient Safety Group
- PICS
And Internationally

- GRIP
- EAHP
- EMA
Leading, whilst trying to see things from all points of view!!