

New-onset refractory status epilepticus treatment

see [Status epilepticus treatment](#).

The treatment [protocol](#) is intensive and includes [benzodiazepines](#), [anticonvulsants](#), and eventually [anesthetics](#) for [induced coma](#) when polypharmacy is exhausted ¹⁾.

Seizures in [NORSE](#) do not respond to the standard status epilepticus medications; hence the majority of patients are treated with an anesthesia-induced coma and monitored in [ICUs](#) ²⁾.

If seizures continue or recur after 24 hours following treatment with anesthetics, it is termed [super refractory status epilepticus](#) (SRSE). Because of high [mortality](#) with polypharmacy and continuous [anesthetic](#) use, there has been a great interest to use nonmedicinal devices like VNS.

Vagus nerve stimulation

[Vagus nerve stimulation for New-onset refractory status epilepticus](#).

¹⁾

D. A. Greenberg, M. J. Aminof, and R. P. Simon, Clinical Neurology, McGraw-Hill Education, New York, NY, USA, 9th edition, 2015.

²⁾

Wilder-Smith EP, Lim EC, Teoh HL, Sharma VK, Tan JJ, Chan BP, Ong BK. The NORSE (new-onset refractory status epilepticus) syndrome: defining a disease entity. Ann Acad Med Singapore. 2005 Aug;34(7):417-20. PubMed PMID: 16123813.

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