



Advanced Anticonvulsant System

AAS

Description

The Advanced Anticonvulsant System (AAS) will treat seizures and prevent subsequent neurological damage caused by exposure to nerve agents. The AAS, injected intramuscularly, will consist of the drug midazolam in an autoinjector. Midazolam will replace diazepam in the fielded Convulsant Antidote for Nerve Agents (CANA). Midazolam is more water-soluble than diazepam and terminates nerve agent-induced seizures more quickly than diazepam. AAS will not eliminate the need for other protective and therapeutic systems. The AAS entered Low Rate of Initial Production (LRIP) in April 2013. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval is estimated in 2QFY18. The Full Rate of Production Decision (FRPD) is estimated in 2QFY18.



Mission

Provide protection against nerve agent-induced seizures and subsequent neurologic damage.

-Target Capability: Protect against nerve agent-induced seizures and subsequent neurological damage when used with fielded therapeutic systems (atropine and 2-PAM).

-Target Capability: Prevent reoccurrence of seizures

-Improvements over the CANA: Faster acting and more effective

Capabilities

- Chemical Therapeutics
- Target Capability: Protect against nerve agent-induced seizures and subsequent neurological damage when used with fielded therapeutic systems (atropine and 2-PAM).
- Target Capability: Prevent reoccurrence of seizures.
- Improvements over the CANA: Faster acting and more effective.

Users

US Navy, US Marine Corps, US Army, US Air Force

Status

Production and Deployment

This Fact Sheet was cleared for public release on 3/29/2016.

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