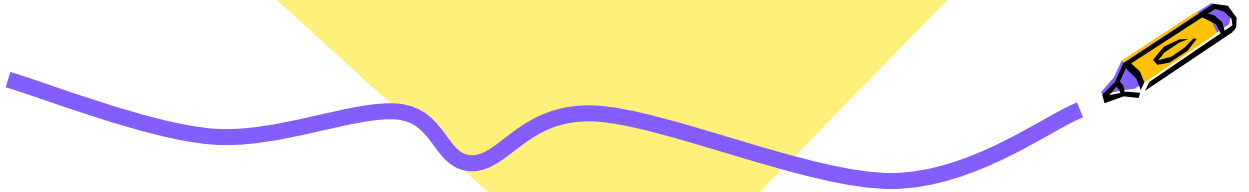
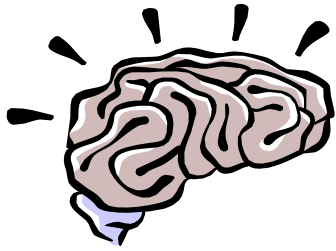


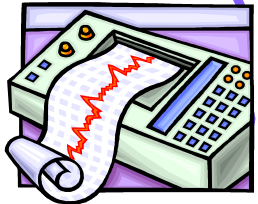
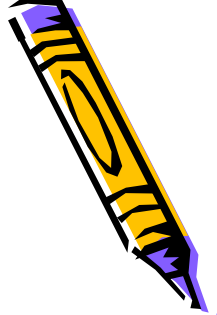
# SEIZURES





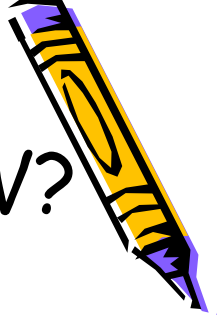
# SEIZURES

- Brief episodes of disorderly electrical activity in the brain which affects its normal functions and produces changes in a person's movements, behavior, or consciousness.





# DID YOU KNOW?

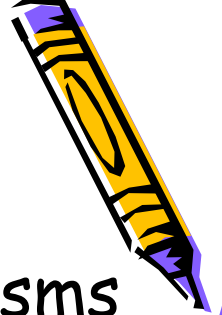
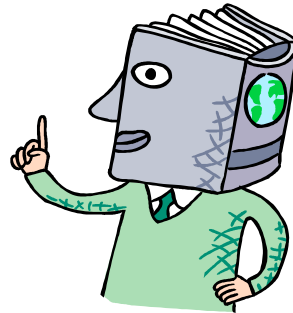


- ❑ 2,000,000 people in the U.S. have some form of Epilepsy.
- ❑ 300,000 of those are under age 18.
- ❑ 100,000 new cases are reported each year.
- ❑ In 70% of cases, the cause is unknown.



# TYPES OF SEIZURES

- Generalized tonic-clonic (grand mal)
- Myoclonic
- Atonic
- Absence
- Infantile spasms
- Simple partial
- Complex partial



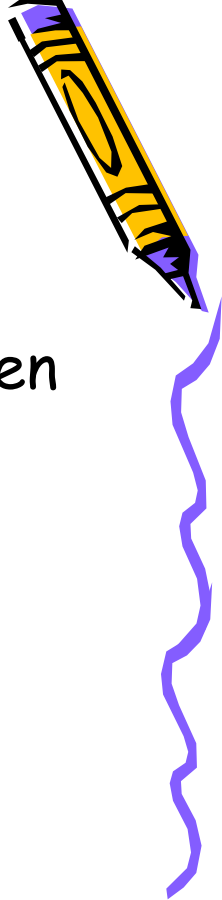
# ABSENCE SEIZURES

- Very brief, last only a few seconds, and look like a blank stare, or daydreaming. The person is completely unaware of his surroundings. They begin and end suddenly.



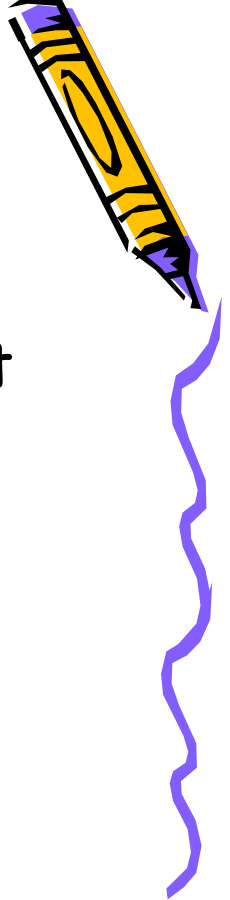
# TONIC-CLONIC SEIZURES

- Person blanks out, falls, stiffens, then jerks uncontrollably for a minute or two.



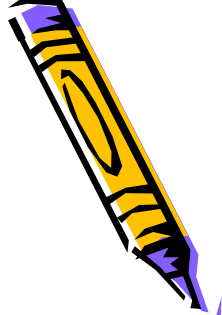
# FIRST AID FOR SEIZURES

- ➔ Call 911 if the seizure lasts more than 5 minutes or if the student stops breathing
- ➔ Cushion the head
- ➔ Loosen tight neckwear
- ➔ Turn student on their side if possible; do not force.





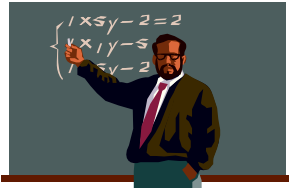
# HOW TO HELP



- Move large objects away from student
- Place nothing in the mouth
- Look for ID
- Don't hold student down
- As seizure ends, offer help and assurance
- Notify parents







# In The Classroom

- Be familiar with the needs of your students with chronic illnesses.
- Review their health care plans to be prepared to assist in an emergency.
- Document seizure activity (duration, characteristics) in the student's log attached to the health care plan.
- Be sure substitutes are aware of student's health concerns
- Call your school nurse with specific questions

