

Seizures by Tina Bobek, R.N.



Types of Seizures

- **Absence (Petit Mal)**
 - Often difficult to detect
 - Person appears to be out of touch or staring for brief periods
 - May or may not have facial twitching or tremors
- **Partial Seizures**
 - Uncontrollable rhythmic movement of one area of the body
- **Grand Mal**
 - Generalized contraction and release of muscles over entire body with loss of consciousness

Cause

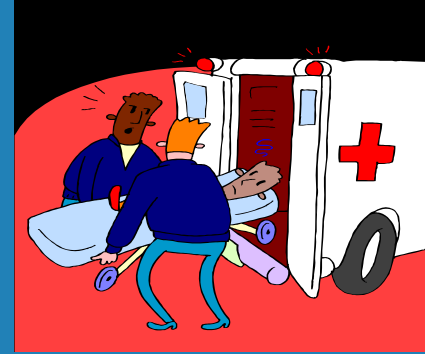
- **The cause for seizures is often unknown. If you have a student who has a seizure disorder you should know what to expect and how to help prevent injury.**
- **Seizures also can occur when the brain is deprived of oxygen and or glucose or in response to drugs or trauma.**

First Aid for Seizures



- **Prevent Injury**
 - Clear the area of any objects that could injure the person.
- **Protect Head**
 - Place something soft like a pillow, jacket or your hand under their head.
- **Do NOT put anything in the mouth**
- **Allow for recovery**
 - When the seizure is over allow for a quiet private place to recover.

Emergency Care



- **A seizure can be scary to watch, but only becomes an emergency under certain circumstances.**
 - **Someone who has no known history of seizures suddenly has one.**
 - **A person with a seizure disorder has 2 seizures with out waking up in between.**
 - **A seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes.**
- **If this happens call 911**

Test Yourself...

- **You should call an ambulance for which of the following seizures.**
 - Partial seizure involving right side
 - Grand mal
 - A person having a seizure who has never had one before
- **Your primary goal of caring for an individual who is having a seizure is...**
 - Protect the victim from injury
 - Hold the victim down
 - Prevent them from swallowing their tongue

Press enter for correct answers!