

Major Life Activity Affected: Learning	
Focus	Accommodation
<p>Seizure Disorder:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Absence Seizures</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partial Complex Seizures</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Generalized Seizures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student should have continuity and provision of epilepsy care in the school setting. • Students who have stable epilepsy who do not require emergency interventions should have a care plan/seizure action plan in place. • Students with emergency interventions should have an Individual Health Protocol in place. • Unlicensed staff must be trained by a registered nurse in epilepsy care • Medication shall be provided and maintained by parents in the school setting to be available to the student as needed. • Applicable staff should be medication trained • Provision of seizure education shall be provided to staff for general information on how seizures impact academics and the symptomology to be aware of. Standard Procedures should be reviewed to include emergency information relative to status epilepticus.
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Medication:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rectal Diastat</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Intranasal versed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buccal Midazolam</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sublingual <input type="checkbox"/> Lorazepam <input type="checkbox"/> Clonazepam</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Medication Procedure should be embedded in an IHP to include specific step relative to the type of emergency intervention. • Delegated Staff should be trained in the individualized response.
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Vagus Nerve Stimulator (VNS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Magnet Procedure should be embedded in the IHP to include directions in using a VNS magnet during seizures. • All staff should be made aware of the VNS implant, how to respond and location of magnets. • Student should be permitted to carry magnet on his/her person.

<input type="checkbox"/> Ketogenic Diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to needed food and liquids as required during the school day in order to maintain the protocol of the ketogenic diet. • Parent/guardian shall provide pre-measured supplies of food and liquid to the school on a daily basis • School staff shall be trained regarding the ketogenic diet so that violations of the diet do not occur at school. • As appropriate, classmates shall be given information about the ketogenic diet so that they do not share food with him/her. • As appropriate, during class parties or celebrations with food, alternatives shall be arranged for student that enables him/her to partake in the celebration if s/he will be unable to eat or drink during the party time. As necessary, such alternatives may include, but are not limited to, playing a special role in the celebration, or choosing music for the party.
<p>Communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nurse shall communicate the diagnosis, first aid steps and procedures to appropriate staff • The nurse shall be notified of seizure activity in the school setting • Parents shall be notified of seizure activity in the school setting • Parents should communicate to the nurse changes in seizure medication, seizure activity , health status or regimen. • Parents shall authorize the nurse to communicate with the neurologist.
<p>Classroom Work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If student has a seizure during a test, he or she will be allowed to take the test at another time without any penalty. • Side effects from anti-seizure medications affect his/her ability to concentrate on schoolwork or tests; s/he may have extra time to complete assignments and tests without any penalty. • Students suffering from seizures with specific triggers may need schedule accommodations to reduce seizure activity (e.g. an adjusted start time due to the need to wake up later to avoid morning seizures), s/he should not be penalized for work missed and

	<p>will be given an opportunity to make up the work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student shall be given instruction without penalty to help him/her make up any classroom instruction missed due to epilepsy care. • Student shall not be penalized for absences required for medical appointments and/or for illness related to his/her epilepsy.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity restriction and allowances should be as MD prescribes. • Alterations of physical activity may need to be accommodated if physical activity is a trigger for seizures. • Student shall be permitted to participate in all school sponsored activities as managing doctor permits. • Student shall be permitted to participate in all field trips with available trained staff, without requirement of parents to chaperone or attend,

Definitions:

Absence seizures: Seizures (sometimes called petit mal seizures) that are usually just a few seconds long. They happen suddenly and the person will stop what he or she is doing, and then resume it as soon as the seizure is over. They may happen many times in a day or in clusters during the day. Type of generalized seizure.

Anti-seizure medication: Antiepileptic drug. Medication used to treat seizures. Common medications include Dilantin, Keppra, Topamax, Depakote, Depakene, Lamictal, Zonegran, and Clonapin, among others.

Atonic seizures: Also called drop seizures, these seizures produce a sudden loss in muscle tone. A person's head will drop or the person will drop to the ground. Injury can occur; these seizures occur without warning. Type of generalized seizure.

Clonic seizure: Seizures in which a person's arms and legs jerk rhythmically. Clonic seizures by themselves are uncommon. Generalized seizure type.

Complex partial seizures: Seizures begin in one part of the brain and involve a loss of consciousness or impaired consciousness. May cause automatic behaviors such as lip smacking, chewing, swallowing, fidgeting, or other repetitious, stereotypic behavior.

Diastat Acudial: Rectal diazepam (class of drugs to which valium belongs). Diastat Acudial is an effective means of aborting a lengthy seizure or a cluster of seizures and was designed to avoid trips to the emergency room.

Emergency Seizure Medication: Medication used in response to seizures, often after seizures have lasted longer than 5 minutes. Delivery methods used are typically rectal, intranasal or sublingual

Generalized seizures: Seizures that affect both sides of the brain and produce loss of consciousness for either a brief or longer period of time. Generalized seizures include absence seizures, atonic or drop seizures, and tonic, clonic, myoclonic, and tonic-clonic seizures.

Ketogenic diet: A special low-calorie, high-fat diet in which the body is placed in a state of ketosis so that it burns fat for energy instead of carbohydrates. Ketosis has been effective in providing seizure control or partial seizure control for many children.

Myoclonic seizures: Seizures in which the person experiences quick muscle contractions that usually occur on both sides of the body at the same time. They look like quick muscle jerks. Generalized seizure.

Partial seizures: Seizures in which the electrical firings of the neurons are limited to a specific area of one side of the brain. **Simple partial seizures:** During these seizures a person remains aware of what is going on but may be limited in how he or she can react. The person may not be able to speak, or may experience tingling or pain, visual distortions, or other symptoms that may warn of more severe seizures to come.

Seizure action plan: A plan that is designed to provide basic information about the student's seizures and treatments. A completed plan should be provided to all relevant school personnel at the beginning of the school year, when a diagnosis of epilepsy is made or when a change in health status occurs. The plan should be signed and approved by the student's treating physician.

Status epilepticus: A period of prolonged seizure activity either because of one prolonged seizure or because of a series of seizures without the person returning to baseline. Current medical definitions consider 10 minutes as the amount of time after which uninterrupted seizure activity would be considered status epilepticus. It is possible that brain damage or death can result from status seizures. During status seizures, problems can arise if there is pulmonary or cardiac arrest that is not promptly treated. More often, however, serious negative consequences occur hours or days after the onset of status as a result of prolonged stress, oxygen deprivation and systemic complications such as organ failure.

Tonic-clonic seizures: The most common type of seizure (sometimes called "grand mal" seizures). They begin with a tonic phase, in which the arms and legs stiffen, and then continue with a clonic phase, in which the limbs and face jerk. During the tonic portion of a seizure, a person may have an initial vocalization followed by their breathing slowing or stopping; during the clonic portion, breathing usually returns, but may be irregular, noisy or seem labored. The person may be incontinent and may bite his or her tongue or the inside of his or her mouth during the seizure. **Generalized seizure. Tonic seizures:** Seizures in which the person's leg, arm, or body muscles stiffen. The person's legs may extend. The person usually remains conscious. **Generalized seizure.**

504 INFORMATION FOR SEIZURE DISORDERS

Vagus nerve stimulator (VNS): The VNS is similar to a pacemaker, but it stimulates the vagus nerve in the neck, instead of the heart. The VNS is usually implanted in the upper left chest or under the arm; it stimulates, on an ongoing basis, the vagus nerve, which then sends electrical impulses to the parts of the brain that affect seizures. If a person has a seizure aura or begins to have a seizure, the VNS can be swiped with a magnet to send additional electrical current to abort or minimize the seizure.

Epilepsy Foundation. (n.d.). MODEL SECTION 504 PLAN FOR A STUDENT WITH EPILEPSY. Retrieved from http://www.tusd1.org/contents/distinfo/sect504/Documents/Sample_Accommodations.pdf

Epilepsy Foundation. (n.d.). Developing My Seizure Plan 101 | Epilepsy Foundation. Retrieved from <http://www.epilepsy.com/get-help/seizure-first-aid/seizure-response-plans/developing-my-seizure-plan-101>