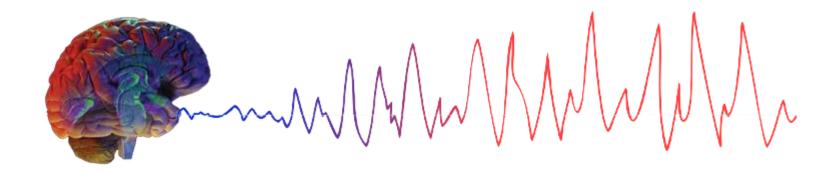


Epilepsy Care in the School Setting

Children's Epilepsy Educational Video Series







Epilepsy Care in the School Setting

Children's Epilepsy Educational Video Series

Presented by Susan McCallum, MSN, RN Children's Comprehensive Epilepsy Center 404-785-3720 www.choa.org





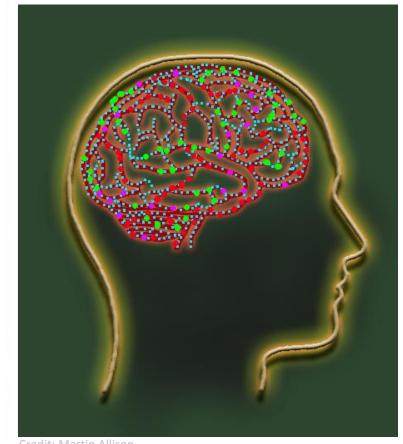
Course Disclaimer

This is general information and not specific medical advice for you, your child, or loved one. Always consult your doctor or other healthcare provider if you have any questions or concerns. Call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department in case of an urgent concern or emergency.

Educational Activity Disclosure

Epilepsy Overview - Part 1 of 4

Action
View entire recording Generalistics of evaluations
Completion of evaluation
The planning committee members have no relevant financial relationship to declare.
The content experts/faculty/presenters/authors have no relevant financial relationship to declare.
No commercial support is being received for this event.
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This continuing nursing education activity was provided by Children's Healthcare of Atlanta. Children's Healthcare of Atlanta is an approved provider of continuing nursing education by the Alabama State Nurses Association, an accredited approver by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation. Contact hours: 0.5 Activity ID: 2017-0508-01 Expiration Date: 05/08/2019



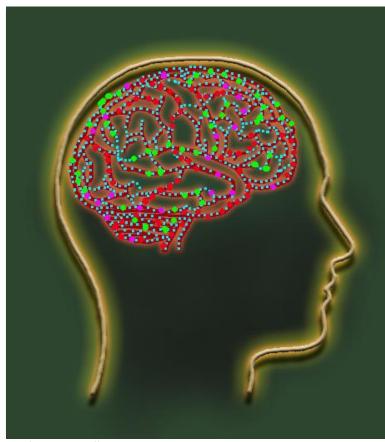
Credit: Martin Allison

Epilepsy Overview

Children's Comprehensive Epilepsy Center

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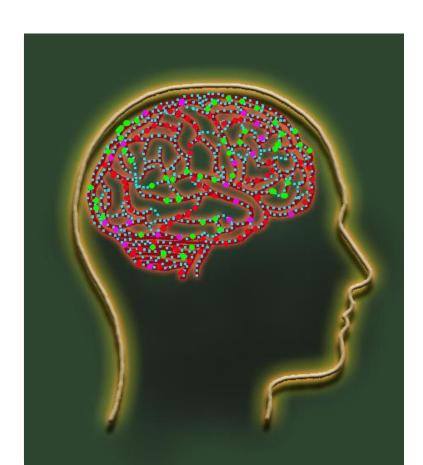




Credit: Martin Allison

This education video is intended for school nurses who:





Credit: Martin Allison

This education video is intended for school nurses who:

Care directly for students with epilepsy



Credit: Martin Allisor

This education video is intended for school nurses who:

- Care directly for students with epilepsy
- Provide first aid for seizures, including seizure medication

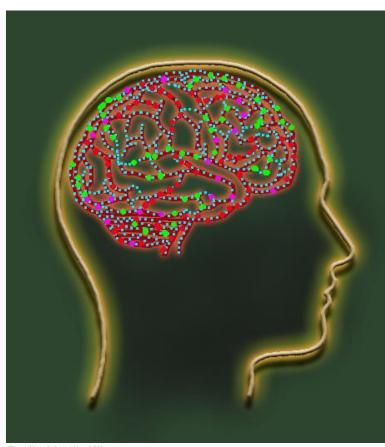


Cradit: Martin Allican

This education video is intended for school nurses who:

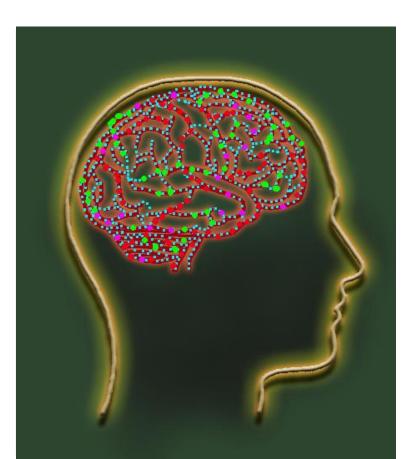
- Care directly for students with epilepsy
- Provide first aid for seizures, including seizure medication
- May teach non-licensed school personnel such as teachers, coaches, or after school staff how to respond to students experiencing a seizure





Credit: Martin Allison



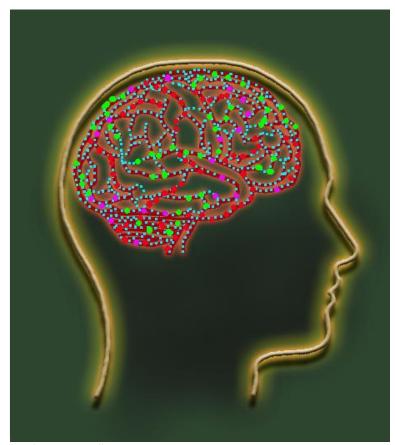


Credit: Martin Allison

Define epilepsy



- Define epilepsyDescribe the dif
- Describe the difference between epilepsy and seizures



Credit: Martin Allison

- Credit: Martin Allison

- Define epilepsy
- Describe the difference between epilepsy and seizures
- Explain potential causes, triggers, or precipitants for seizures



Epilepsy is the most common childhood neurologic condition



Credit: Children's Hospital Colorado



- Epilepsy is the most common childhood neurologic condition
- About 3 million people in the US currently living with epilepsy



Credit: Deposit Photos



- Epilepsy is the most common childhood neurologic condition
- About 3 million people in the US currently living with epilepsy
- 1 in 26 people in the US will have epilepsy at some point in their life



Credit: Deposit Photos



- Epilepsy is the most common childhood neurologic condition
- About 3 million people in the US currently living with epilepsy
- 1 in 26 people in the US will have epilepsy at some point in their life
- Acute seizures account for 2% of pediatric ED visits and cost approximately \$4 billion annually



Credit: Deposit Photo

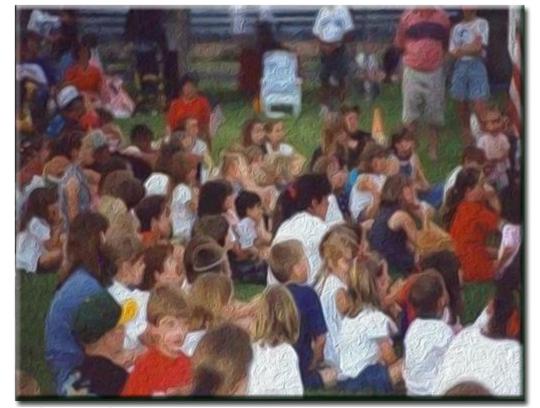
- Epilepsy is the most common childhood neurologic condition
- About 3 million people in the US currently living with epilepsy
- 1 in 26 people in the US will have epilepsy at some point in their life
- Acute seizures account for 2% of pediatric ED visits and cost approximately \$4 billion annually
- Epilepsy costs the US about \$15.5 billion in healthcare and other expenses annually



Credit: Martin Allison



 Children with current epilepsy diagnosis are more likely to access mental health treatment and special education services than children never diagnosed with epilepsy



Credit: Deposit Photos



 Epilepsy is a disorder of the brain characterized by an enduring predisposition to generate seizures





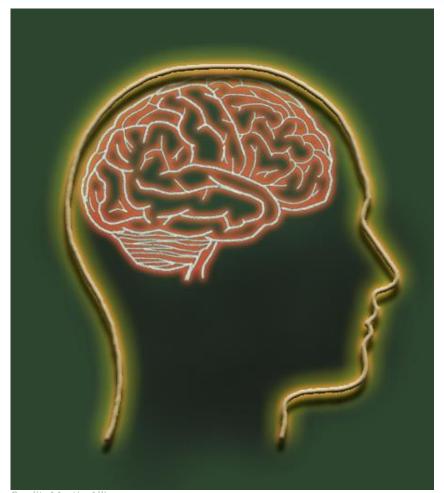
- Epilepsy is a disorder of the brain characterized by an enduring predisposition to generate seizures
- A seizure is the manifestation of sudden and intense bursts of electrical activity in the brain.





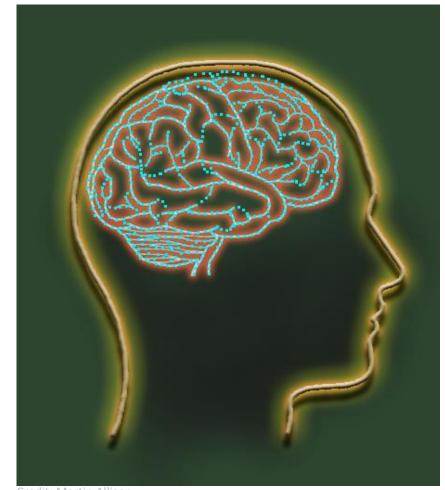


 Brain = millions of nerve cells carrying electrical charges



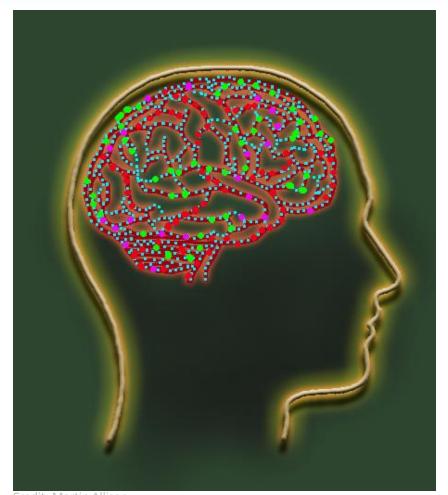


- Brain = millions of nerve cells carrying electrical charges
 - Normal functioning brain = electrical charges moving in orderly and controlled fashion





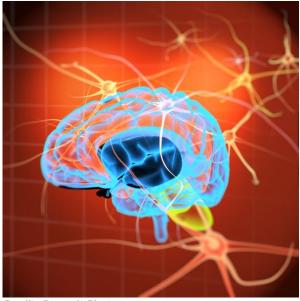
- Brain = millions of nerve cells carrying electrical charges
 - Normal functioning brain = electrical charges moving in orderly and controlled fashion
 - Epileptic brain = nerve cells send out rapid electrical charges that disrupt the way the brain functions





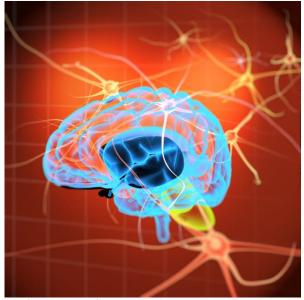


Seizure is the manifestation of abnormal electrical discharges in the brain.



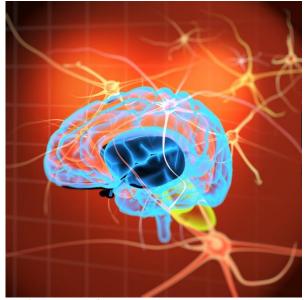
Credit: Deposit Photos

- Seizure is the manifestation of abnormal electrical discharges in the brain
 - Subjective symptoms (taste, smell, or visual symptoms)



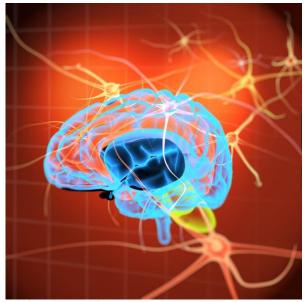
Credit: Deposit Photos

- Seizure is the manifestation of abnormal electrical discharges in the brain
 - Subjective symptoms (taste, smell, or visual symptoms)
 - Objective symptoms (motor twitching of eyes, face or extremities)



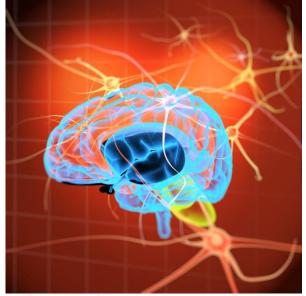
Credit: Deposit Photos

- Seizure is the manifestation of abnormal electrical discharges in the brain
 - Subjective symptoms (taste, smell, or visual symptoms)
 - Objective symptoms (motor twitching of eyes, face or extremities)
 - Provoked or unprovoked



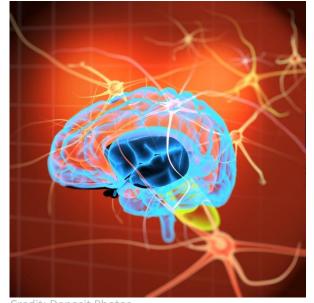
Credit: Deposit Photos

- Seizure is the manifestation of abnormal electrical discharges in the brain
 - Subjective symptoms (taste, smell, or visual symptoms)
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 - Provoked or unprovoked
 - Provoked seizures can be attributed to a known and reversible medical condition



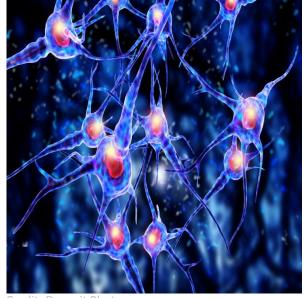
Credit: Deposit Photos

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 - Unprovoked seizures cannot be attributed to a reversible medical condition



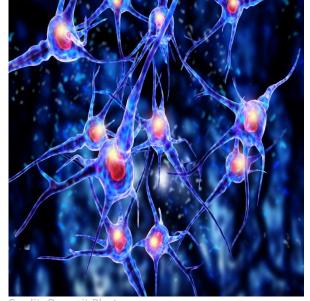
Credit: Deposit Photos

- Seizure is the manifestation of abnormal electrical discharges in the brain
 - Subjective symptoms (taste, smell, or visual symptoms)
 - Objective symptoms (motor twitching of eyes, face or extremities)
 - Provoked or unprovoked
- Epilepsy is a disorder of the central nervous system



Credit: Deposit Photos

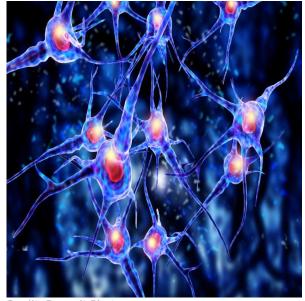
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- Epilepsy is a disorder of the central nervous system
 - Characterized by 2 or more seizures (separated by 24 hrs)



Credit: Deposit Photos

Seizure vs Epilepsy

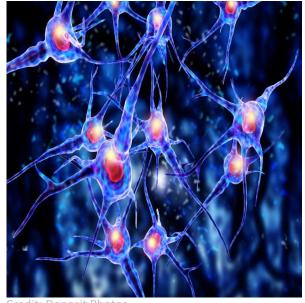
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Credit: Deposit Photos

Seizure vs Epilepsy

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- Epilepsy is a disorder of the central nervous system
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 - Unprovoked by an acute systemic or neurologic insult
 - Sometimes referred to as "seizure disorder"



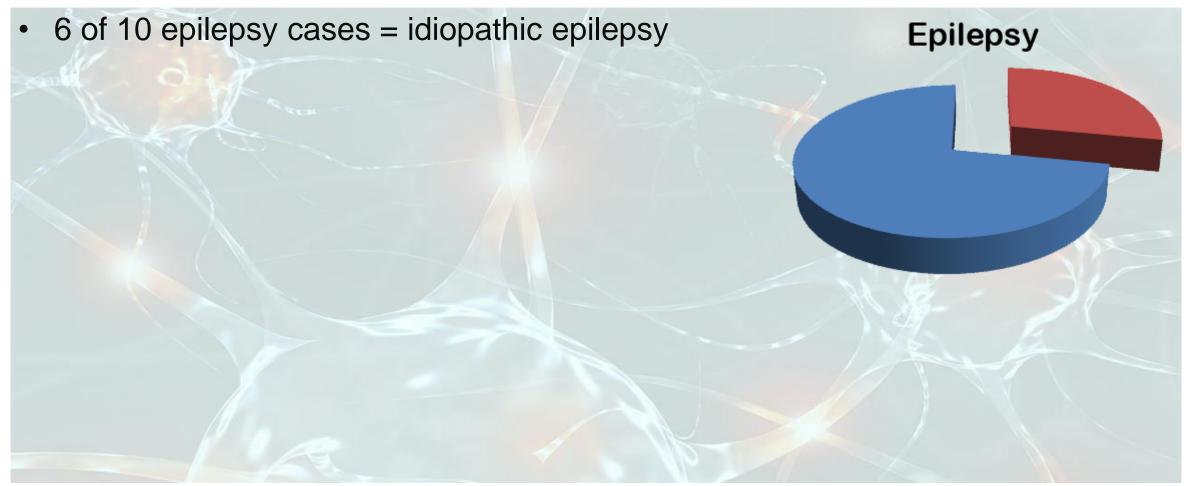
Credit: Deposit Photos

Seizure vs Epilepsy

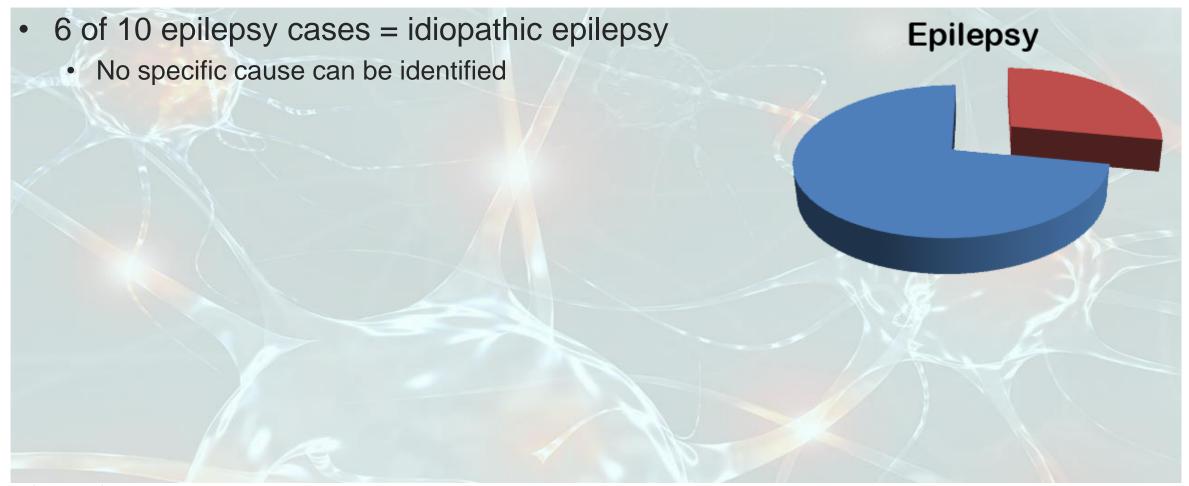
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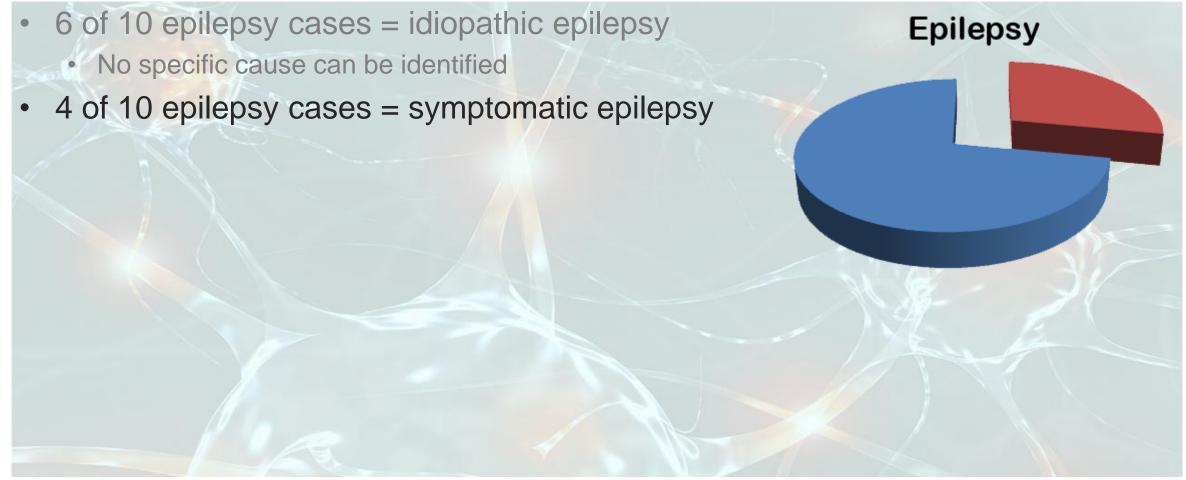
All patients with epilepsy experience seizures, not all individuals with seizures have epilepsy



Credit: Deposit Photos

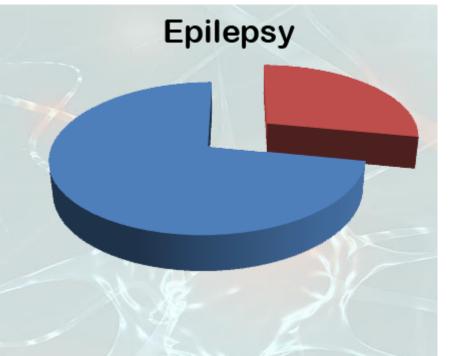


Credit: Deposit Photos





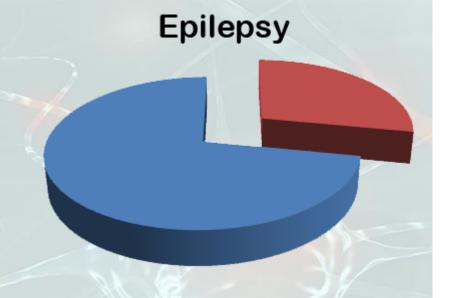
- 6 of 10 epilepsy cases = idiopathic epilepsy
 No specific cause can be identified
 4 of 10 epilepsy cases = symptomatic epilepsy
 - Genetic (inborn errors of metabolism)



Credit: Deposit Photos



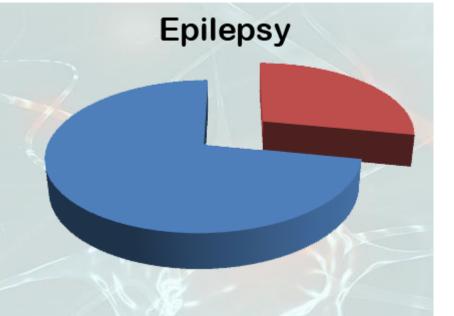
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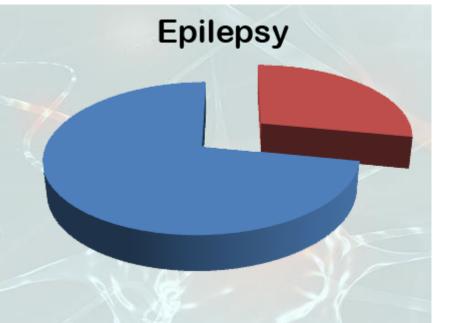


- 6 of 10 epilepsy cases = idiopathic epilepsy
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- 4 of 10 epilepsy cases = symptomatic epilepsy
 - Genetic (inborn errors of metabolism)
 - Head injury or trauma
 - Brain tumors



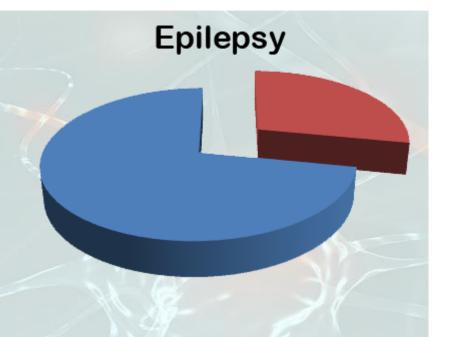


- 6 of 10 epilepsy cases = idiopathic epilepsy
 - No specific cause can be identified
- 4 of 10 epilepsy cases = symptomatic epilepsy
 - Genetic (inborn errors of metabolism)
 - Head injury or trauma
 - Brain tumors
 - Strokes



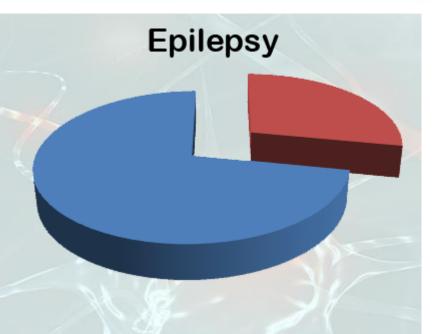


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 - Brain tumors
 - Strokes
 - Lead poisoning



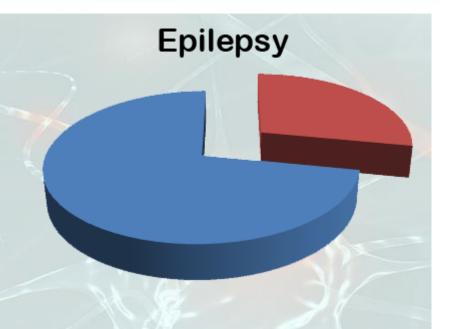


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 - Infection of the brain such as meningitis (bacterial, viral or fungal)

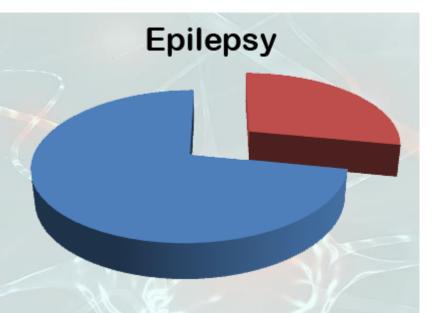


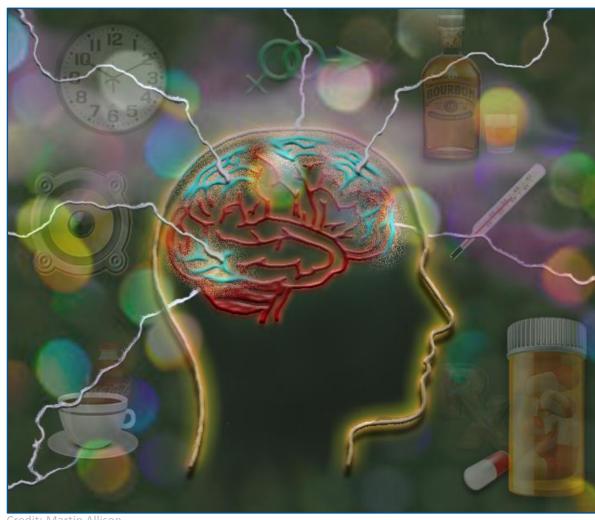


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- 6 of 10 epilepsy cases = idiopathic epilepsy
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 - Lead poisoning
 - Infection of the brain such as meningitis (bacterial, viral or fungal)
 - Hypoxia (lack of oxygen to the brain)
 - Congenital abnormalities (birth injury, hypoxic encephalopathy, stroke, brain hemorrhage)





Credit: Martin Allison

Missed medication or a change in medication



Credit: Martin Allison



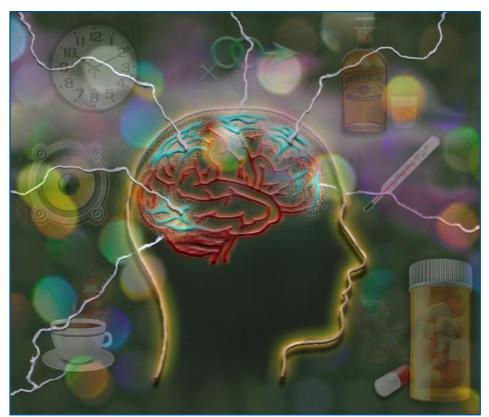
- Missed medication or a change in medication
 - Most common cause of breakthrough seizures



Credit: Martin Allison



- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue



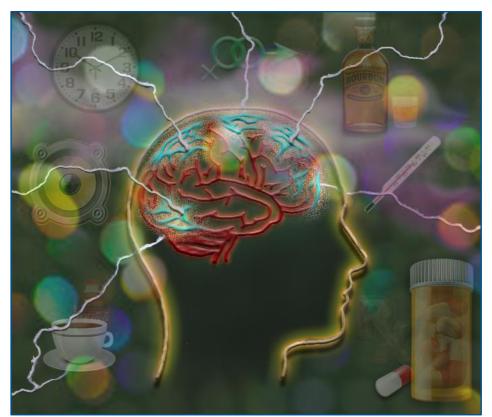
Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
 - Can increase intensity and length of seizures



Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration



Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress



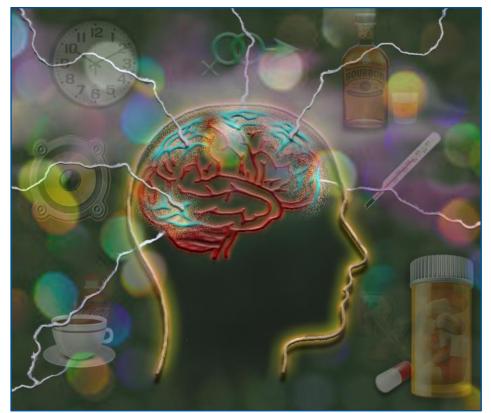
Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar



Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)



Credit: Martin Allison



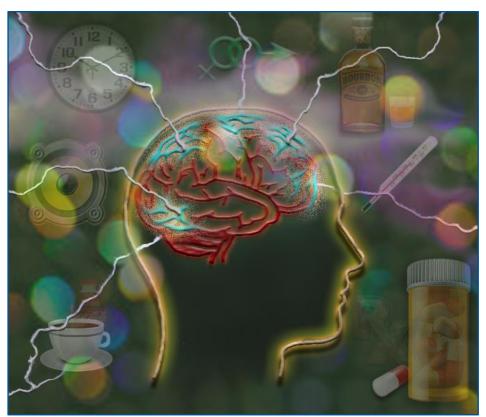
- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
 - Affects 3% of people with epilepsy



Credit: Martin Allison

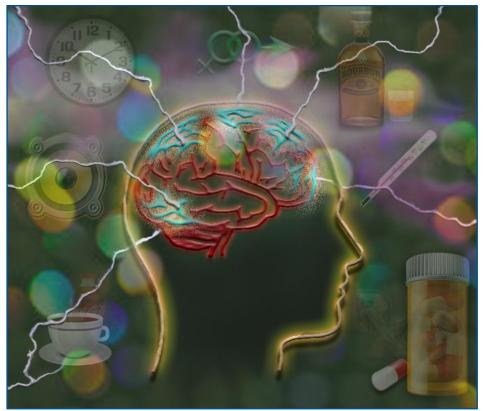


- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
 - Affects 3% of people with epilepsy
 - Photosensitive epilepsy



Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
 - Affects 3% of people with epilepsy
 - Photosensitive epilepsy
 - More common in children and adolescents



Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
- Hormonal changes



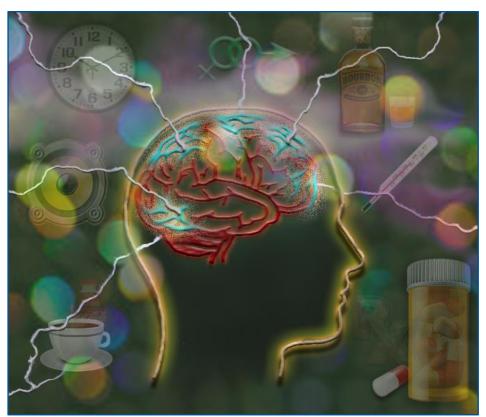
Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
- Hormonal changes
 - Especially in puberty



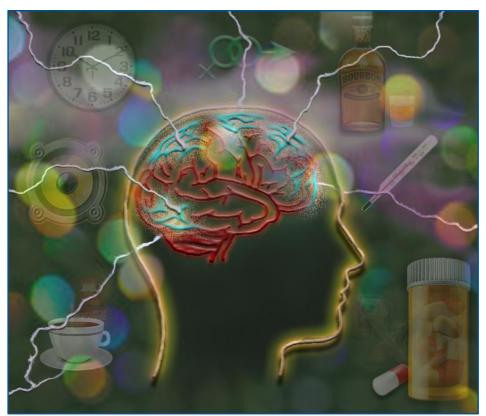
Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
- Hormonal changes
 - Especially in puberty
 - Increase in seizures around monthly menstrual bleeding



Credit: Martin Allison

- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
- Hormonal changes
- Alcohol or drug abuse



Credit: Martin Allison

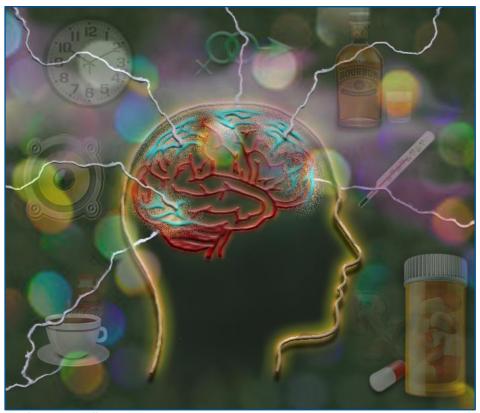


- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
- Hormonal changes
- Alcohol or drug abuse
- Extreme temperature fluctuations



Credit: Martin Allison

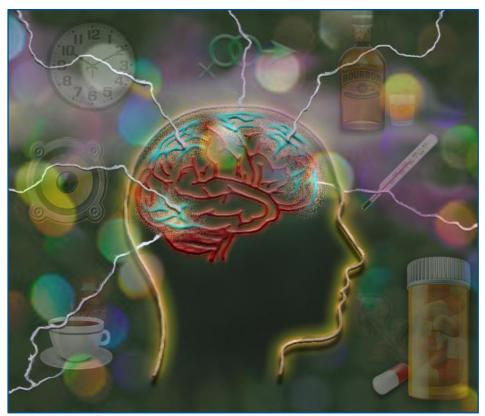
- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
- Hormonal changes
- Alcohol or drug abuse
- Extreme temperature fluctuations
 - Especially becoming overheated



Credit: Martin Allison



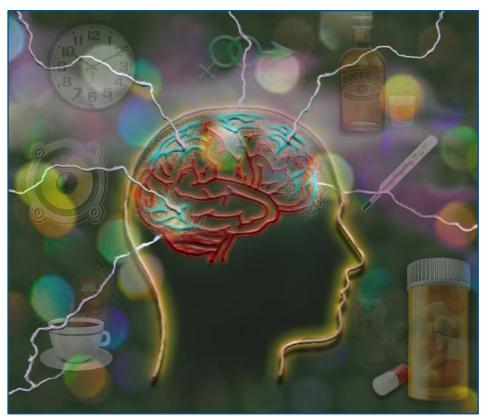
- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
- Hormonal changes
- Alcohol or drug abuse
- Extreme temperature fluctuations
- Fever or systematic illness



Credit: Martin Allison



- Missed medication or a change in medication
- Lack of sleep or fatigue
- Dehydration
- Stress
- Low blood sugar
- Flashing lights (photosensitivity)
- Hormonal changes
- Alcohol or drug abuse
- Extreme temperature fluctuations
- Fever or systematic illness
 - Head colds, lung infections, sinus infections



Credit: Martin Allison



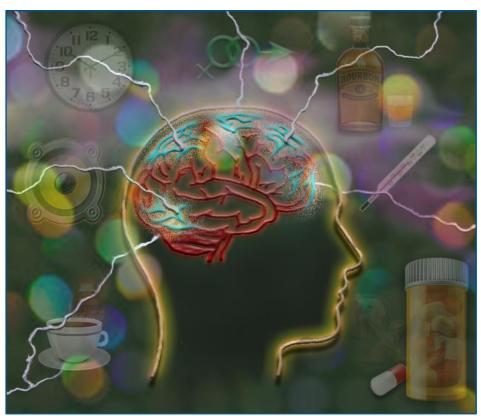
How Can I Use This Information?

Pause and think about how you can use the information discussed in this section in your daily practice.



Credit: Deposit Photos

Now that we have:

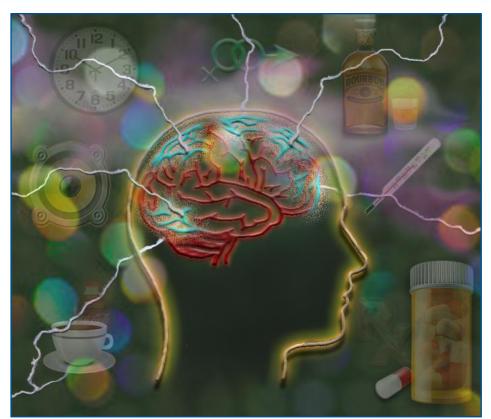


Credit: Martin Allison



Now that we have:

Defined epilepsy



Credit: Martin Allison



Now that we have:

- Defined epilepsy
- Described the difference between epilepsy and seizures



Credit: Martin Allison

Now that we have:

- Defined epilepsy
- Described the difference between epilepsy and seizures
- Explained potential causes, triggers or precipitants for seizures



Credit: Martin Allison



Wrap-Up

Let's wrap up this video by looking at the Children's Healthcare of Atlanta Epilepsy program and additional resources for you to use.



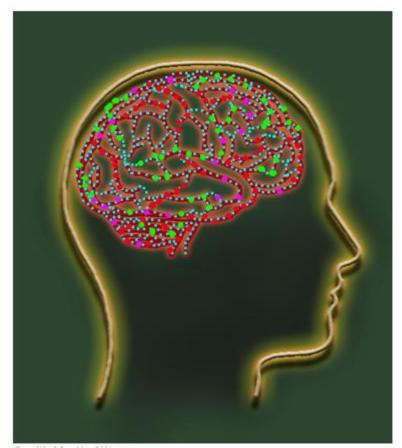
Credit: Martin Allison



Resources

Web Address	Resource	1
epilepsy.com	Epilepsy Foundation	
seizuretracker.com	Seizure Self Management App (Free)	
cdc.gov/epilepsy	Center for Disease Control Epilepsy Program	
aesnet.org	American Epilepsy Society	
webease.org	Web Based Self Management Program (Free)	
choa.org/medical-services/neurosciences/epilepsy	Children's Healthcare of Atlanta Comprehensive Epilepsy Center	
	Susan McCallum 404-785-3720 Susan.McCallum@choa.org	

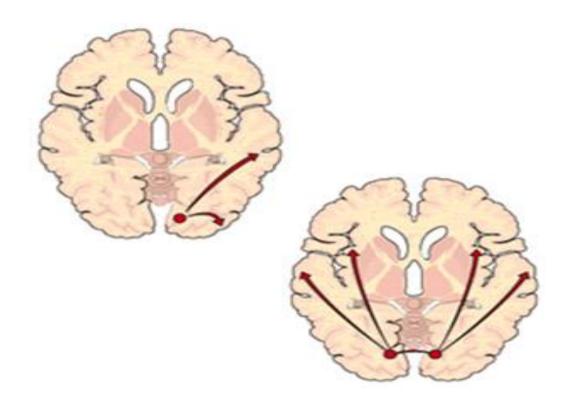
1. Overview of Epilepsy



Credit: Martin Allison



- 1. Overview of Epilepsy
- 2. Seizure Phases and Classifications



- 1. Overview of Epilepsy
- 2. Seizure Phases and Classifications
- 3. Seizure Diagnostics and Treatments



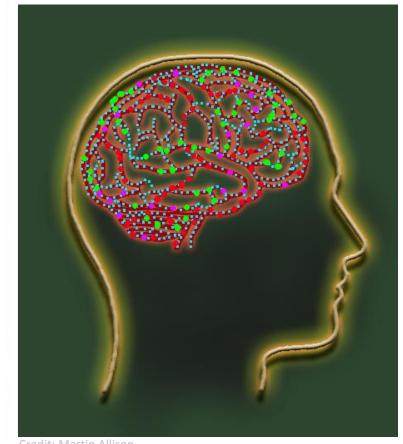
Credit: Children's Healthcare of Atlanta



- 1. Overview of Epilepsy
- 2. Seizure Phases and Classifications
- 3. Seizure Diagnostics and Treatments
- 4. Seizure First Aid



Credit: Deposit Photos



Credit: Martin Allison

Epilepsy Overview

Children's Comprehensive Epilepsy Center

Presented by Susan McCallum, MSN, RN Children's Comprehensive Epilepsy Center 404-785-3720 www.choa.org





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Video & Graphic Credits

Video Credits





Rectal Diazepam (Diastat)...University of Wisconsin – Joint Project with Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction



How to Give your Child Midazolam...Children's Hospital Colorado

Photo & Graphics Credits

Martin Allison

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Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research

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