SEIZURE EMERGENCY ACTION/HEALTH PLAN

20 -20

Student's	s Name:					DOB:	
School:			Gr	ade/Teacher:			
EMERGEN Name	NCY CONTACT INI		hip	<i>Phone</i> # 1		Phone # 2	
Significant	INFORMATION: medical history: ggers or warning sig						
						itment:	
						ept:	
Seizure Typ	e Leng	gth Frequency	Des	scription (what does it l	ook like?)		
					,		
Does the s	student have any ac	tivity restrictions	? 🔿 No	⊖ Yes	A Seizu	ire is generally considered	
Explain/giv	/e details:				an Emergency when:		
Does stud	ent need to leave th	ne classroom afte	er a seiz	zure? () No () Yes	thar	nvulsive (tonic-clonic) seizure lasts longer n 5 minutes	
Describe p	process for returning	g to classroom: _				ent has repeated seizures without regaining sciousness	
A "seizure emergency" for this student is defined as:						 ✓ Student has a first-time seizure ✓ Student is injured or has diabetes ✓ Student has breathing difficulties ✓ Student has a seizure in water 	
SEIZURE	ACTION PLAN:						
 Seizure Emergency Protocol: (<i>Check all that apply and clarify below</i>) Note start time of seizure Contact school nurse at: In absence of nurse or trained volunteer call 911 at onset of seizure Notify parent or emergency contact Administer emergency medications as indicated below Other 						Seizure First Aid Stay calm & track time Keep child safe Do not restrain Do not put anything in mouth Stay with child until fully conscious Record seizure information nic-Clonic Seizure Protect head Keep airway open/watch breathing Turn child on side	
TREATME Daily Me		URING SCHOOI Dosage & Time of				gency medications) Special Instructions	
		Dosage & Time of	Day G				

Emergency Medication	Dosage/Route	When to use	Can it be repeated (if yes, when)

1.) Pursuant to TCA, Section 49–5-415, subsection (g): and TN State Department of Health and Department of Education Guidelines, it is the responsibility of the student's parent/guardian to notify the school nurse and/or the school administrator in writing of the administration of any anti-seizure emergency medication or any medication that is not in the regular medication schedule. This is because emergency seizure medications should not be given more than once in a specific amount of time depending on the medication. New or over-the-counter medications may also change how the child's regular medications work. 2.) The school system cannot be held liable for any adverse reactions that a student has, but especially when knowledge of new medications or emergency medications that are given at home is not shared with the school nurse or school administrator by the first day the student returns to school following home medication administration.

Physician Signature: _____

Parent Signature: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____