

## **Access & Accommodation Services (A&AS) Case Management and Intervention Action Plan for Students with Seizure Disorders**

### **A&AS Staff Responsibilities Include:**

- Conduct academic, personal, and health guidance/counseling
- Make recommendations for appropriate accommodations inside and outside of the classroom
- Collaborate with professors in making electronic course materials accessible to students
- Provide students with an Accommodations Card reflecting identified classroom accommodations
- Proctor exams in appropriate and low distractive environments
- Consult with faculty members and professionals as required
- Call appropriate contact persons when students experience symptoms (aura) and/or has seizures
- Escort students to a secure location due to seizure symptoms
- Alert close acquaintances of health status (identified per student)
- Encourage students to use the Golf Cart Program as required

### **Faculty Members Responsibilities and Recommended Accommodations Include:**

- Allow extended time for quizzes, exams, and assignments
- Allow student to take exams in distraction free environment
- Allow preferential seating within classroom setting
- Allow student to make up homework, quizzes, and exams
- Collaborate with DS in making electronic course materials accessible to students
- Allow excused absences due to complications of the disorder
- Allow student to utilize cell phone when experiencing pre-seizure like symptoms (aura)
- Allow students an escort to assist in leaving the classroom due to disability condition as required

### **Students Responsibilities Include:**

- Disclosure of the disability/disabilities as necessary to instructors or other faculty
- Follow medication regimen as prescribed/adherence to physicians' treatment plans
- Student will not attend classes if pre-seizure related symptoms (aura) are experienced up to an hour prior to class
- Contact A&AS staff or family member if experiencing aura while in class
- When possible, student must notify faculty member as well as counselor immediately if absence occurs due to disability
- Student is responsible for obtaining notes from note-taker, classmates and/or faculty as required
- Student are asked to identify a "Buddy" in each class to escort him/her to predetermined safe-havens as required

**We encourage faculty to visit our website to access information on seizure disorders.  
For example:**

- Types of Seizures and Related Symptoms
- Seizure First Aid
- When a Seizure is an Emergency

More information.....

Yes I agree to the plan of action as a student with a seizure disorder

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Print your name)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(ASU ID#)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Date)*

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## First Aid for Seizures

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First aid for seizures involves responding in ways that can keep the person safe until the seizure stops by itself. Here are a few things you can do to help someone who is having a generalized tonic-clonic (grand mal) seizure:



- Keep calm and reassure other people who are nearby.
- Prevent injury by clearing the area, easing the person to the floor, putting something soft underneath their head, and turning them onto their side. This will help keep the airway clear.
- Do not hold the person down, try to stop movements or put anything in their mouths.
- If the person is having trouble breathing or is vomiting. **CALL 911** and campus public safety.
- Ask a bystander to go outside to direct emergency personnel to the scene.
- Stay with the person until the seizure subsides naturally or until the emergency personnel arrives.
- Do not offer the person water or food until fully alert.
- Be friendly and reassuring as consciousness returns by assisting the person in leaving the location, contacting family/ friends and campus public safety.

[http://www.epilepsy.com/EPILEPSY/firstaid\\_seizures](http://www.epilepsy.com/EPILEPSY/firstaid_seizures)

### When Is A Seizure A Medical Emergency?

- The seizure lasts longer than five minutes.
- One seizure follows another without the person regaining consciousness or conscious awareness between seizures.
- The seizure occurs in water.
- There is an obvious injury.
- There is no known history of seizures.
- The person has diabetes.
- The person is pregnant.

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