

Case study 1

Education



Health Education- Handling Epilepsy Situations A situation of epilepsy in a school calls for the teacher's attention. The teacher is supposed to be aware of the children who have the seizure disorder in their classroom. They are supposed to be able find out the type of seizure the child has, and determine whether it requires medical attention. The teacher should also know whether the child has any limitation caused by the disorder or not. He should be well equipped with the emergency response measures required for epilepsy. This should be followed by gaining a better understanding of the disorder by reading articles, books and talking with health officials and families. The child's presence should also be used as a learning opportunity for other children (Marotz 102).

In case of seizure, in a classroom, the teacher is required to attend to the child in order to avoid further worsening of the situation. The teacher should ensure the children are calm and control the situation. His presence is necessary; the child should be put in the same immobile position as they await medical help. The child's condition should be evaluated by paying attention to breathing, open airway and circulation. The child's cloth should be loosened around the neck. There should be no sharp objects around the child to prevent any injury.

Seizure comes in various intensity and type. They are often caused by rush of abnormal electric impulses in the brain which trigger involuntary or unmanageable movements in different parts of the body. Some seizure result into momentary attention while others result into interruption of thought. The teacher should arrange safe environments and master emergency response techniques. In case, the situation persists, the teacher is required to seek medical attention.

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Teachers are supposed to complete a written document, which report their observations during the seizure. This should be placed in the child's permanent health file. The document should have the following information on the child; child's name, time and date of seizure, events before seizure, duration of seizure, nature, and location of convulsive movements, condition of child during the seizure, condition of child after seizure, and name of person who observed the report (Marotz 104).

Works Cited

Marotz, Lynn R., Cross, Marie Z. & Rush, Jeanettia M. Health, Safety, and Nutrition for the Young Child, Florence: Cengage Learning, 2011. Print.