

First Aid for Seizures

(Complex partial, psychomotor, temporal lobe)

1. Recognize common symptoms



BLANK
STARING



CHEWING



FUMBLING



WANDERING

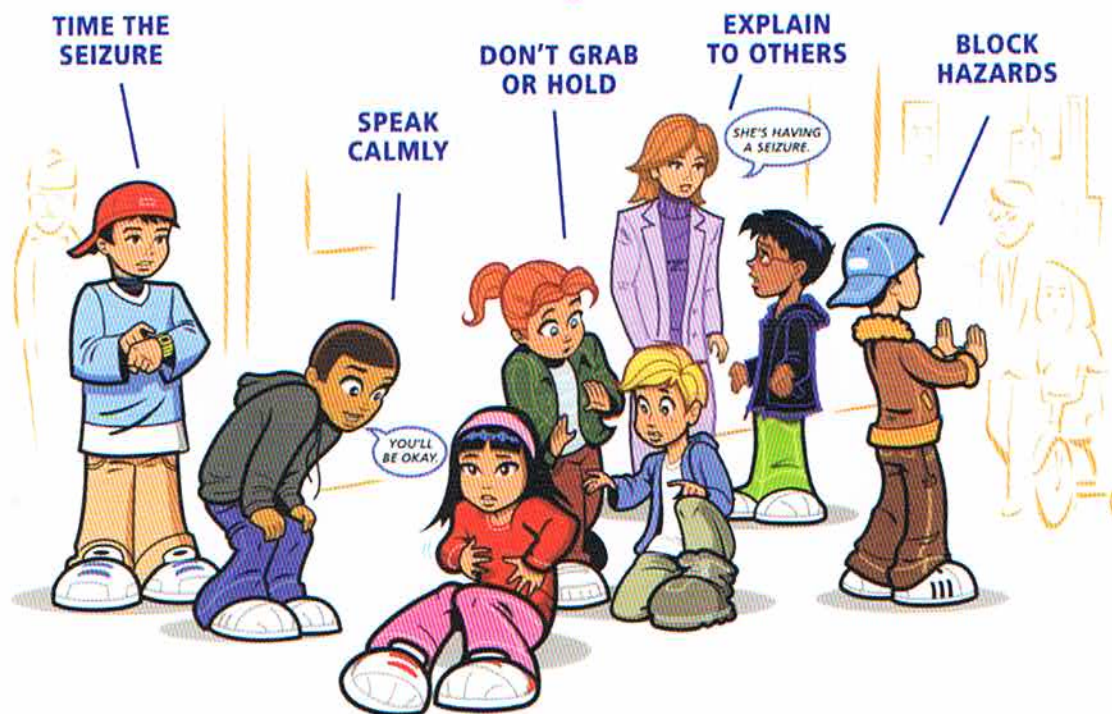


SHAKING



CONFUSED
SPEECH

2. Follow first-aid steps



People who've had this type of seizure should be fully conscious and aware before being left on their own. Make sure they know the date, where they are, and where

they're going next. Confusion may last longer than the seizure itself and may be hazardous. If full awareness does not return, call for medical assistance.



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Not another moment lost to seizures[®]

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First Aid for Seizures

(Convulsive, generalized tonic-clonic, grand mal)



**DON'T PUT
ANYTHING
IN MOUTH**



**LOOK FOR
MEDICAL ALERT
IDENTIFICATION**

**TIME THE
SEIZURE WITH
A WATCH**

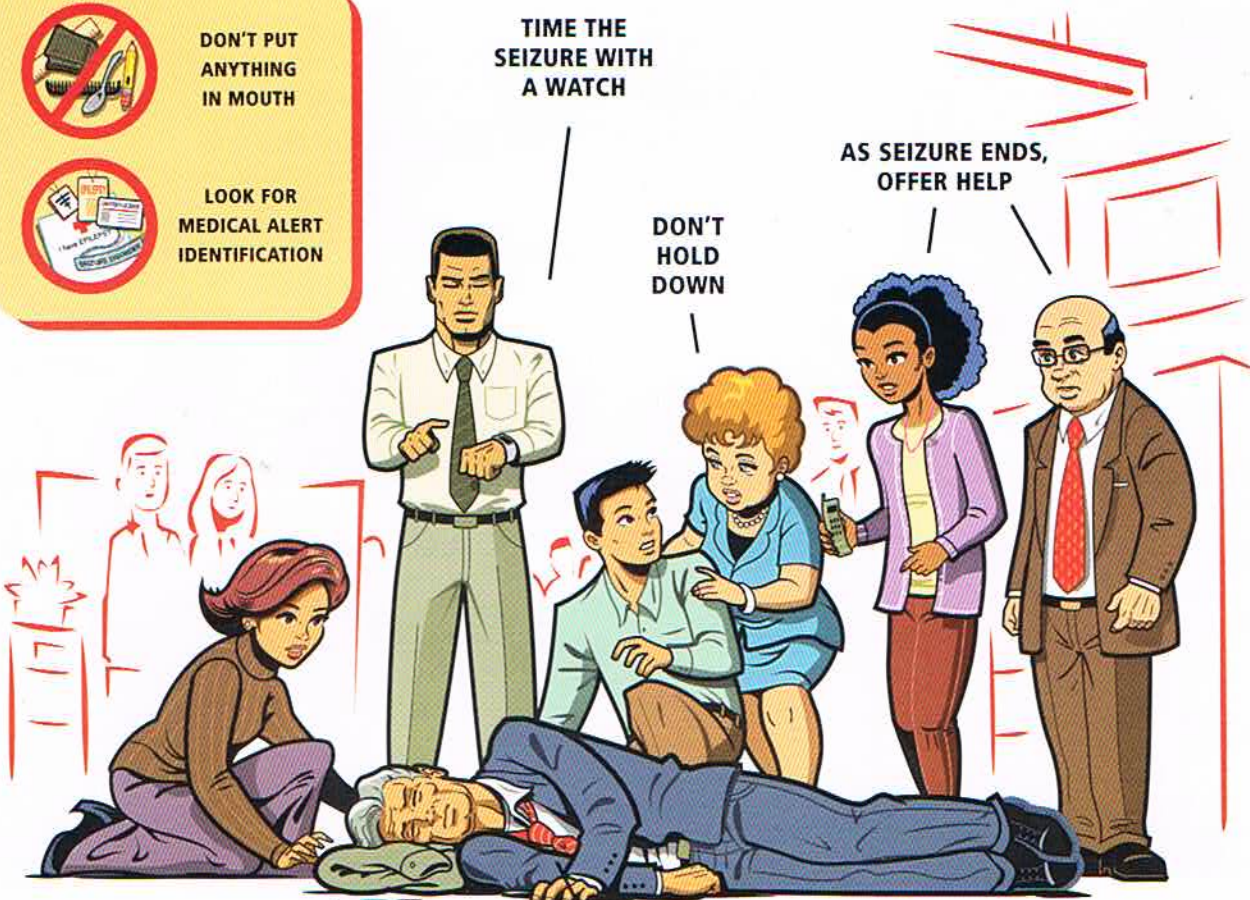
**AS SEIZURE ENDS,
OFFER HELP**

**DON'T
HOLD
DOWN**

**CUSHION HEAD,
REMOVE GLASSES**

**LOOSEN TIGHT
CLOTHING**

**TURN
ON SIDE**



Most seizures in people with epilepsy are not medical emergencies. They end after a minute or two without harm and usually do not require a trip to the emergency room.

But sometimes there are good reasons to call for emergency help. A seizure in someone who does not have epilepsy could be a sign of a serious illness.

Other reasons to call an ambulance include:

- A seizure that lasts more than 5 minutes
- No "epilepsy" or "seizure disorder" identification
- Slow recovery, a second seizure, or difficulty breathing afterwards
- Pregnancy or other medical diagnosis
- Any signs of injury or sickness



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