

Seizure Action Plan

Effective Date

This student is being treat school hours.	ed for a seizure disorder. The	e information below should as	sist you if a seizure occurs during
Student's Name		Date of Birth	
Parent/Guardian		Phone	Cell
Other Emergency Contact		Phone	Cell
Treating Physician		Phone	
Significant Medical History			
Seizure Information			
Seizure Type	Length Frequency	Description	
		:	
Seizure triggers or warning s	igns: Studer	nt's response after a seizure:	
	100 and		
Basic First Aid: Care &			Basic Seizure First Aid Stay calm & track time
Please describe basic first aid	d procedures:		Keep child safe
·			Do not restrain Do not put anything in mouth
Does student need to leave the leave	he classroom after a seizure? returning student to classroom:	☐ Yes ☐ No	Stay with child until fully conscious Record seizure in log
17 120, doddiso prodoco (d)	rotating olddon to olddoroom		For tonic-clonic seizure:
Emergency Department	appennighting, might make a control of the control	A10,000	Protect head Keep airway open/watch breathing
Emergency Response A "seizure emergency" for	:		Turn child on side
this student is defined as:	Seizure Emergency Protoce (Check all that apply and clarify the		A seizure is generally considered an emergency when:
	☐ Contact school nurse at_		Convulsive (tonic-clonic) seizure lasts
	☐ Call 911 for transport to_		longer than 5 minutes Student has repeated seizures without
	Notify parent or emergend		regaining consciousness
		edications as indicated below	Student is injured or has diabetes Student has a first-time seizure
	☐ Notify doctor ☐ Other		Student has breathing difficulties
MINING MINING THE ACTION OF TH	155505 (1555-7711) 1555-755 (1555-7711) 1555-755 (1555-7711) 1555-755 (1555-7711) 1555-755 (1555-7711) 1555-7		Student has a seizure in water
	ing School Hours (include	daily and emergency medic	cations)
Emerg. Medication	Dosage & Time of Day Given	Common Side Effe	ects & Special Instructions
		1.2.1.00.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000	
:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Does student have a Vagus	Nerve Stimulator? Yes	☐ No If YES, describe ma	gnet use;
Special Considerations	and Precautions (regarding	g school activities, sports.	trips, etc.)
Describe any special conside		·	
Physician Signature		Date	9
Parent/Guardian Signature		Date	DPC772

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Hamilton Community Schools 903 South Wayne Street Hamilton, Indiana 46742 260.488.2101

Ι,	, give Hamilt	on Community Schools permission to release
the following information concer-	ning my child,	, to the Indiana State
Department of Health's Children	and Hoosiers Immuniza	tion Registry Program (CHIRP):
LIST ALL INFORMATION THAT WE SUCH AS DATE OF BIRTH OR OTHER		ME, IMMUNIZATION DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLICABLE
Student name, Date of Birth, Pare	ent/Guardian Names, pas	st immunizations, history of having chickenpox
and age		
	or my child of my child'	sed to verify that my child has received proper s's immunization status or that an immunization es.
state, a healthcare provider or a p secondary school, a child care co office of Medicaid policy and pla	provider's designee, a loc enter, the office of Medica anning, a licensed child p	e to the immunization data registry of another cal health department, an elementary or aid policy and planning or a contractor of the clacing agency, and a college or university. I st through amendment to I.C. 16-38-5-3.
I hereby consent to the release of	such information.	
Signature		Date
Printed Name of Parent or Guard	lian	
Address		_() Telephone Number
Child's Name		Grade Level
School		

2014 – 2015 School Year IN State Department of Health School Immunization Requirements Updated November 2013

	ted November 2013	
3 to 5 years old	3 Hep B (Hepatitis B) 4 DTaP (Diphtheria, Te 3 Polio (Inactivated Po 1 MMR (Measles, Mum 1 Varicella	lio)
Kindergarten	3 Hep B 5 DTaP 4 Polio 2 MMR	2 Varicella 2 Hep A (Hepatitis A)
Grades 1 to 5	3 Hep B 5 DTaP 4 Polio 2 MMR	2 Varicella
Grades 6 to 11	3 Hep B 5 DTaP 4 Polio 2 MMR	2 Varicella 1 Tdap (Tetanus & Pertussis) 1 MCV4 (Meningococcal conjugate)
Grade 12	3 Hep B 5 DTaP 4 Polio 2 MMR	2 Varicella 1 Tdap 2 MCV4

Hep B The minimum age for the 3rd dose of Hepatitis B is 24 weeks of age.

DTaP Four doses of DTaP/DTP/DT are acceptable if 4th dose was administered on or after child's 4th birthday.

Polio Three doses of Polio are acceptable for all grade levels if the third dose was given on or after the 4th birthday and at least 6 months after the previous dose with only one type of vaccine used (all OPV or all IPV).

For students in grades kindergarten through 4th grade the final dose must be administered on or after the 4th birthday, and be administered **at least 6 months** after the previous dose.

Live Vaccines (MMR, Varicella & LAIV) Live vaccines that are not administered on the same day must be administered a minimum of 28 days apart. The second dose should be repeated if the doses are separated by less than 28 days.

Varicella Physician documentation of disease history, including month and year, is proof of immunity for children entering preschool through 6th grade. Parental report of disease history is acceptable for grades 7-12.

Tdap There is no minimum interval from the last Td dose.

MCV4 Individuals who receive dose 1 on or after their 16th birthday only need 1 dose of MCV4.

For children who have delayed immunizations, please refer to the 2014 CDC "Catch-up Immunization Schedule" to determine adequately immunizing doses. All minimum intervals and ages for each vaccination as specified per 2014 CDC guidelines must be met for a dose to be valid. A copy of these guidelines can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/

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Dear Parents, Guardians and Students,

The Indiana State Department of Health and the Indiana Department of Education have asked that school systems provide important information to parents and guardians of students about pertussis (whooping cough) and the vaccines available to prevent this serious illness.

Pertussis is a highly contagious respiratory infection caused by the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*. Pertussis is spread by droplets created when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Infants and young children are usually vaccinated against pertussis, but the vaccine becomes less effective as children get older, and vaccinated children can become infected.

Pertussis causes severe coughing fits that can persist for weeks or months. During a coughing fit, the infected person may be short of breath. The coughing fit may be followed by vomiting and exhaustion. Young infants are at highest risk for developing complications from the disease like pneumonia, seizures, and death.

Teens and adults who received the pertussis vaccine when they were younger might have milder disease if they get sick with pertussis, but they can still spread it to others. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends a pertussis vaccine (Tdap) for all 11-18 year old children. The Tdap vaccine, which protects against tetanus and diphtheria, as well as pertussis, can be given regardless of the time since receiving a regular tetanus booster (Td). CDC also recommends a dose of Tdap vaccine for all adults up to 65 years of age, and for adults 65 and older who have close contact with infants. Adults should talk to their healthcare provider about receiving a Tdap booster.

The Tdap vaccine is required for all students in grades 6-12. Please talk with your child's healthcare provider about the Tdap vaccine. Additional resources for families to obtain information about pertussis disease include the following websites:

The Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/PertussisQF2011.pdf

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/pertussis/default.htm

Dear Parents, Guardians and Students,

Indiana State Law IC 20-30-5-18 requires that school systems provide important information to parents and guardians of all students about meningitis and the vaccines available to prevent one type of this serious illness at the beginning of each school year.

One type of meningitis is caused by a bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. Infections caused by this bacteria are serious, and may lead to death. Symptoms of an infection with *Neisseria meningitidis* may include a high fever, headache, stiff neck, nausea, confusion and a rash. This disease can become severe very quickly and often leads to deafness, mental retardation, loss of arms or legs, and even death.

The bacteria can mainly be spread from person to person through the exchange of nose and throat secretions. This can occur through coughing, kissing, and sneezing. The bacteria are not spread by casual contact or by simply breathing the air where a person with meningitis has been. However, sometimes the bacteria that cause meningitis have spread to other people who have had close or prolonged contact with a patient with *Neisseria meningitidis*. People in the same household or anyone with direct contact with a patient's oral secretions (such as a boyfriend or girlfriend) would be considered at increased risk of getting the infection.

There are two vaccines (Menactra and Menveo) that can prevent most cases of meningitis caused by this bacteria in people over the age of 9 months. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends vaccination against this disease for all children 11-18 years of age. CDC recommends vaccination of children with the meningococcal vaccine at 11 or 12 years old, with a booster dose at 16 years old. Children ages 9 months-10 years old who have sickle cell anemia or problems with their immune systems should also receive the vaccine.

One dose of meningococcal vaccine is required for students in grades 6-12. This is a legal requirement (Indiana Administrative Code 410 IAC 1-1-1). All students entering grades 6-12 need to have a record from the child's doctor indicating the vaccine was given or a record of this immunization in the state immunization registry (CHIRP) prior to the start of the school year.

Many local health departments and private healthcare providers offer this vaccine. Please contact your health care provider for specific instructions regarding your child.

Additional information about meningococcal disease can be found at:
The Indiana State Department of Health
http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/Meningococcal_QFV2_2010.pdf
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/mening/default.htm
The Indiana Department of Education School Health Student Services
http://www.doe.in.gov/sservices/healthservices/

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TO BE COMPLETE	D BY PARENT		
Student's name (<i>last,</i> J	first)		Birth date//
SEX:[]M []F Stre	et address		SchoolGrade
Parent/Guardian name			Home phone
Check health conditio	ns below that affect	your child.	
[] asthma [] bee sting allergy [] chickenpox (date Give a brief history of	[] diabetes [] food alle [] G.I. disc	[] kidney disorder ergy [] malignancy order [] neurological disor loss [] seizures surgeries and/or health conditio	[] sickle cell anemia [] visual impairment [] other rder ns of your child.
		arly.	
Parent/Guardian sign	ature	,	Date
HT WT	Bp	LEAD TEST: Date / / *Lead testing only iff physicium deems of	[] capillary or [] venous Result
Eyes ENT Lungs Heart Abdomen Hernia Extremities Neuro Skin		Vision: RT	
Urine (if applicable): A	bSugar	Should child be restricted from	om any activities? [] yes [] no If yes, explain. Date



Student's name		(înitiel)	Birth date/	
(last)	(first)	, ,		
Street address				
City/ZIP				
School		antiat's phone number		
Dentist's name		elitist a bilotte tidinoot		
THE FOLLOWING TO BE COMPLETED BY	Y EXAMINING DENTIST:			****
1. Untreated decay in deciduous teeth			☐ yes	□ no
2. Untreated decay in permanent teeth			☐ yes	□ no
If yes, to 1 or 2 above, please answer	a, b and c below.	3		
 a. Decay is classified as early childhood primary maxillary anterior teeth, follow 	caries/babybottle caries (wed by involvement of the	affecting the primary molars;		
mandibular incisors may not be affec			yes	□ no
b. Decay is classified as rampant carles	s in permanent teeth		☐ yes	□ no
c. Child is experiencing pain and/or infec	otion		☐ yes	□ no
3. Occlusion is within normal range for age	•		☐ yes	□ no
If no, immediate follow-up is indicated			☐ yes	□ no
4. Oral hygiene		☐ optimal	needs im	provemen
5. This is child's first dental examination			☐ yes	□ n
6. All necessary dental treatment complete	ed		☐ yes	
If no, appointments are made for comp	leting treatment		☐ yes	
COMMENTS:				
Dentist's signature		Date		

Revised 3/2014