



Epilepsy, Allergy & Poisoning

For FLW





EPILEPSY

IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Types of Epilepsy

Generalized



Focal





Signs and Symptoms of a Seizure



Confusion



Aura



Sudden falls



Staring



Uncontrollable jerking movements



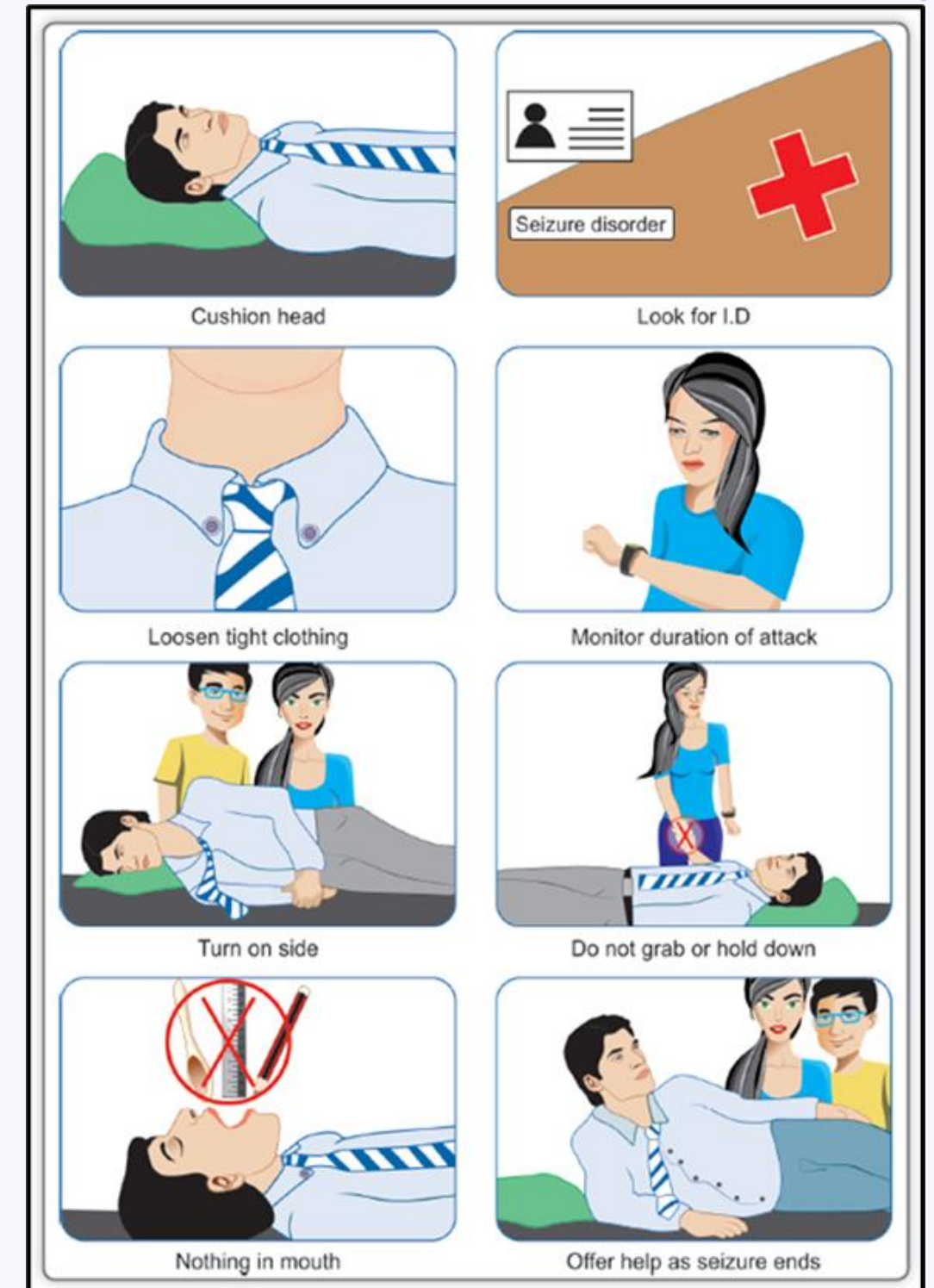
Strange sensations and emotions



Loss of consciousness or awareness

MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

- Most fits are self-limited and will stop after few minutes.
- If the person is unconscious turn the person on his/her side
- Ensure the person does not hurt himself
- Don't hold or restrain the person
- Do not put anything in mouth
- If the fit is not over in 5 minutes refer
- Comfort the person when he awakes





FOLLOW-UP CARE = LONG TERM

1. Thorough history taking and investigations are important
2. Treatment compliance, side effects medications etc
3. Educate the family
4. Report recurring incidents of fits to the CHO
5. In case of permanent disability, ensure palliative care
6. Provide psycho-social support

PRECAUTION AND AWARENESS GENERATION

1. Prevent trauma from accidents, stroke or other heart diseases, infections, and maternity-related events
2. Make the community aware of the causes of epilepsy that are preventable as well as treatment options available.
3. Key messages:
 - Encourage immunization
 - Ensuring pregnant women receive proper ANC
 - Generating awareness regarding safety measures to avoid head injuries
 - Promoting healthy lifestyle in order to avoid stroke and other heart diseases.



EVALUATION

1. The two types of epilepsy areand

2. State whether true or false

A Maternity related events can cause fits too

B. It is safer to place an iron rod in the mouth of a person having fits

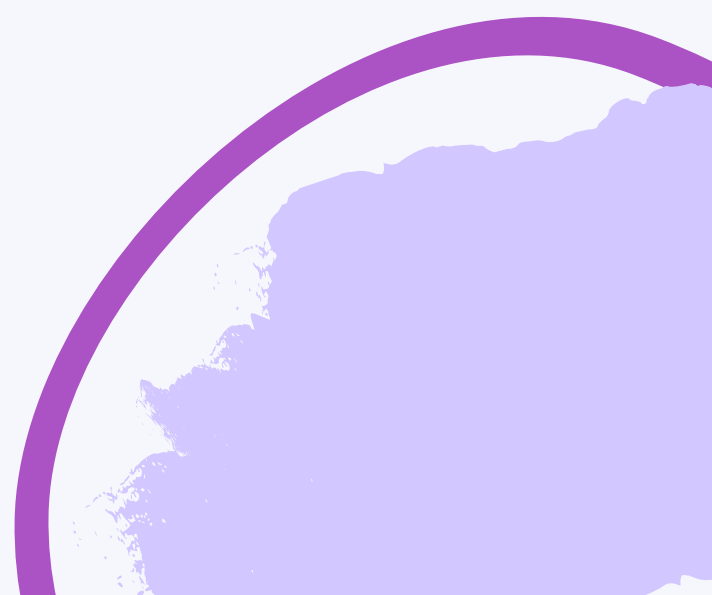
C. Preventing trauma and accidents have a direct effect on preventing fits

D. Epilepsy requires short term follow up

E epilepsy need not be reported to the CHO because it is so common.



ALLERGIES & POISONING





SEVERE ALLERGIC REACTIONS



Recognizing life threatening situations

Allergies are common, and sometimes may be life-threatening.

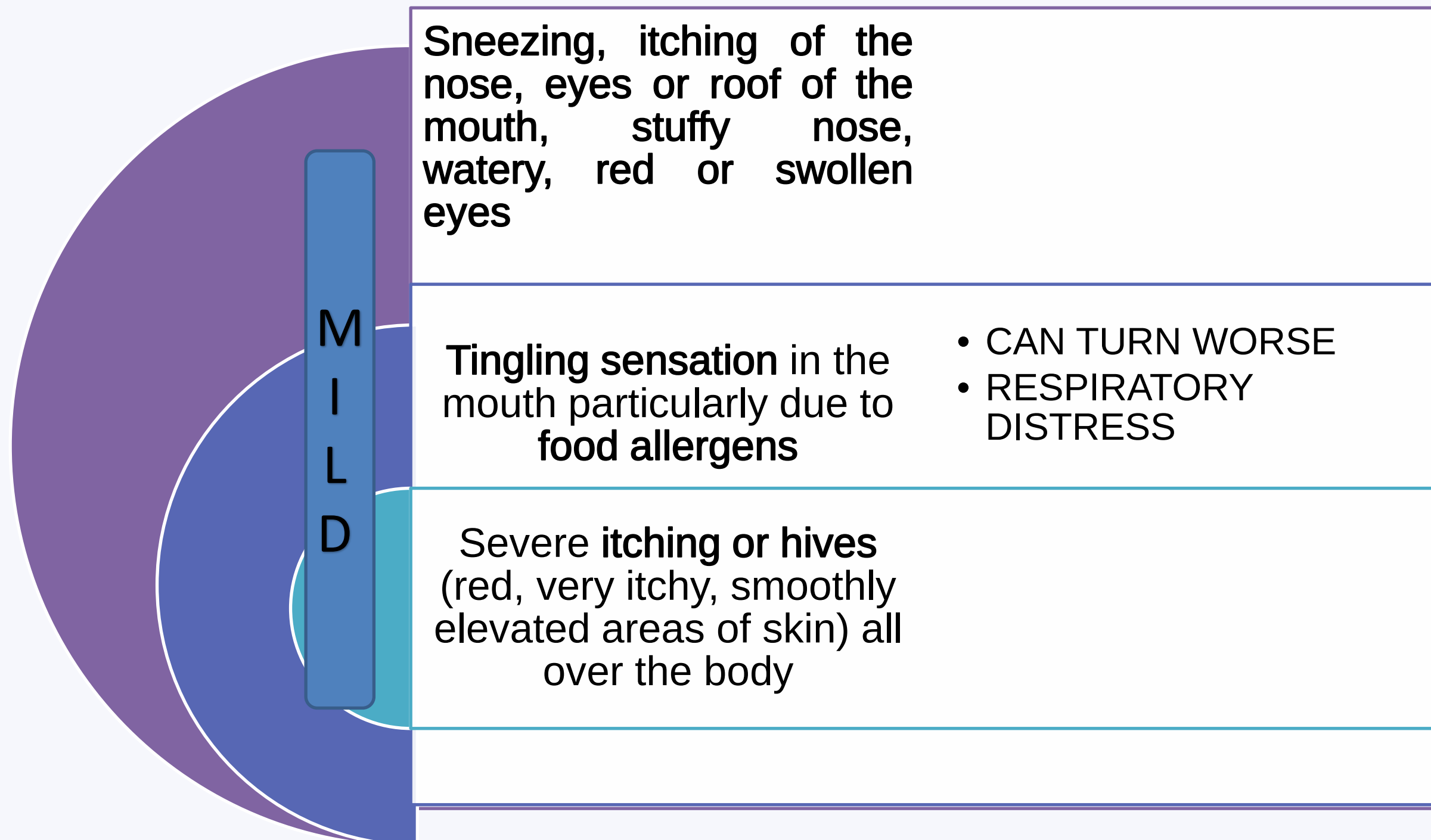
TWO TYPES

- **FIRST TYPE** → swelling of the lips, tongue, face and throat → wheezing and difficulty in breathing.
- swelling in the genitals, hands, and feet → wheezing and difficulty in breathing.
- **SECOND TYPE** → the blood pressure falls drastically → shock with symptoms like **dizziness and fainting, mental confusion, weak and rapid pulse, cold and clammy skin, nausea and vomiting.**



ALLERGIC REACTIONS: SYMPTOMS

Mild allergic reactions may progress to severe allergy. Be cautious



MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL



Two parts: History Taking and Symptomatic Treatment

PART 1- HISTORY TAKING:

What caused the allergy?

If the person is not able to speak, ask anyone who was there with him/her.

Any previous allergic reactions?





PART 2- SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT

Proper and timely first aid prevents dangerous anaphylaxis shock.

FIRST CALL FOR HELP.

To stabilize the patient till help arrives:

1. Lay the person flat with legs raised
2. Reassure the person
3. Loosen any tight clothing
4. Apply a cool, damp cloth on the hives, if present, to soothe the itching
5. Move the person to the shade since heat could worsen the symptoms

CAUTION, TRANSPORT AND REFERRAL

CAUTION

1. Do not allow the patient to stand or walk
2. Do not place them in seated, standing, or upright position
3. Do not give any other medicine
4. Do not give any food or water to the person if he/she is breathless or unconscious

SAFE TRANSPORT AND REFERRAL

1. If life-threatening, call for help.



FOLLOW-UP CARE

1. To prevent further incidences
2. Help the person identify the allergen through a thorough history taking,
3. Educate him/her to avoid the identified allergen from then onwards.

PREVENTION AND AWARENESS GENERATION



An Allergy is a condition where our body reacts to a foreign substance in the body either inhaled or ingested. Foreign substances include:

1. Airborne allergens - pollen, animal dander, dust mites and mould
2. Certain food- peanuts, wheat, fish, shellfish, eggs and milk
3. Insect stings- a bee or wasp
4. Medications- penicillin or penicillin-based antibiotics
5. Latex or other substances -allergic skin reactions

*What could cause allergy in one person may not cause allergy in another
History taking is extremely important*





POISONING

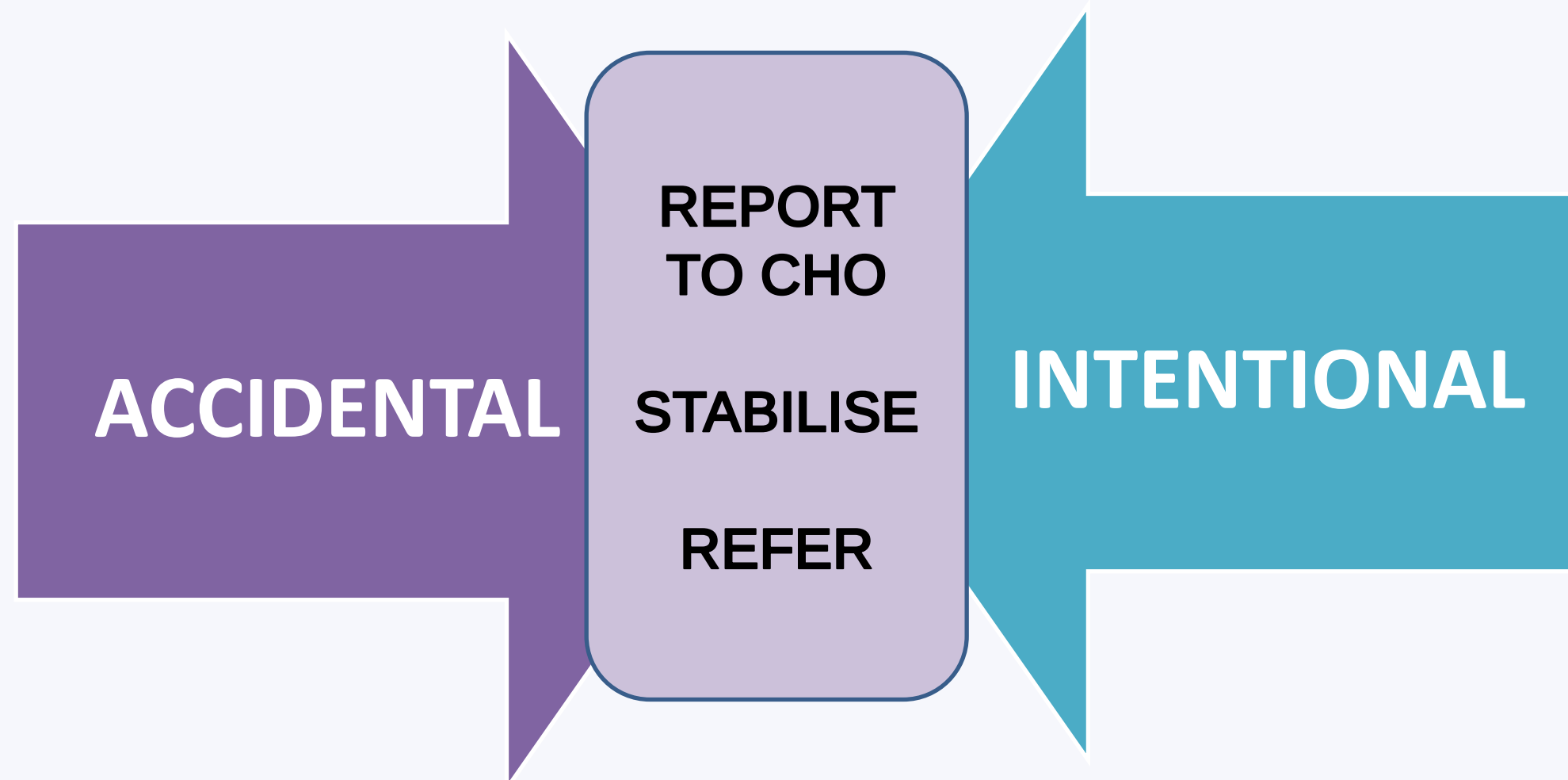




POISONING

Recognizing life-threatening situations

Poisoning can be caused by substances that are easily available both inside and outside the house.





SIGN AND SYMPTOMS

The effects of poisoning depend on the substance, amount, and type of contact as well as the age, weight, and state of health of the victim.

LOOK OUT FOR:

- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Diarrhoea
- Rash
- Redness or sores around the mouth/dry mouth
- Drooling or foaming at the mouth
- Trouble breathing
- Dilated pupils or constricted pupils (smaller than normal)
- Confusion
- Fainting, shaking or seizures



FIRST AID FOR POISONING

CALL FOR HELP –Ambulance

STABILISE- Rinse mouth + ventilation

Do not give food/drink

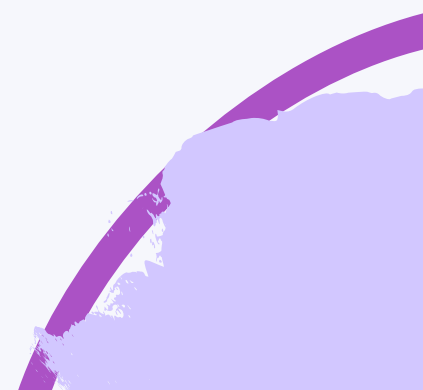
Do not make person vomit



SAFE TRANSPORTATION



FOLLOW UP CARE



PREVENTION AND AWARENESS GENERATION



1. Keep all household substances out of the reach of children Put them in high or locked cabinets.
2. Wear protective clothing, like gloves,
3. If you use chemicals inside the house, keep the area well aired.
4. Do not mix chemicals.
5. Keep medicines and chemicals in their original containers.
6. Get rid of old or expired medicines and household products.
7. Do not drink spurious liquor.



QUESTION/ANSWERS:



- 1) What are 4 symptoms of shock?
- 2) Name 4 common allergens.
- 3) 4 steps to stabilize the patient of allergic reaction are:
- 4) 4 possible symptoms of poisoning are:
- 5) True or False-
 - a) In case of poisoning do not make the person vomit
 - b) In case of inhaled poison move the person to a well ventilated place



QUESTION/ANSWERS:

1) What are 4 symptoms of shock-

a) Dizziness b) Confusion c) Weak & rapid pulse d) Cold & clammy skin and fainting

2) Name 4 common allergens-

a) Pollen/animal dander b) Groundnut/wheat/egg c) Bee/wasp d) Penicillin

3) 4 steps to stabilize the patient of allergic reaction are-

a) Lay the person flat with legs raised b) Reassure c) Loosen the clothes
d) Apply the cool damp cloth on the hives/ move the person to a shaded place

4) 4 possible symptoms of poisoning are-

a) Nausea/ vomiting b) Redness or sore around the mouth/ dry mouth
c) Dilated/ constricted pupil d) Confusion/fainting/ seizures

5) True or False-

a) In case of poisoning do not make the person vomit- **T/F**

b) In case of inhaled poison move the person to a well ventilated place- **T/F**



Thank You

