Epilepsy Can Be Life-Threatening: Steps to Decrease Your Risk

People with epilepsy are at significantly higher risk of death, but the good news is that there are steps that can lower the risk. Seizures can increase the chance of fatal accidents. Other life-threatening complications can include status epilepticus (seizures longer than 5 minutes or multiple seizures within a single 5-minute period), sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP), and other health conditions that do not appear directly related to epilepsy.

Things that increase risk of death:



Having more than one convulsive seizure in a year



Accidents related to seizures



Unsupervised seizures



Having additional chronic health conditions



Frequent visits to the emergency room



Mental health challenges, such as depression or substance dependence

How to decrease risk of death:

- □ Reduce the number of seizures.
 - ☐ Take medications on time every day, exactly as prescribed. Use pill boxes, alarms, or other reminders to help.
 - ☐ Discuss different treatment options with a trusted doctor. These may include rescue medications, surgery, neurostimulation devices, or dietary therapy.
 - ☐ Get a referral to see an epilepsy specialist who will be familiar with the latest treatment options.
 - ☐ Keep a seizure diary, which can help identify seizure triggers or changes.
- ☐ Create a seizure action plan. Share it with family, friends, school staff, and co-workers to teach them how to help during a seizure.
- ☐ Minimize the risk of accidental injury during a seizure, such as drowning or falling, by arranging oversight.
- ☐ Arrange for supervision as appropriate for one's age and living situation.
- ☐ Consider a seizure detection device when supervision is not available, especially while asleep, when SUDEP risk is increased.
- □ Notify your healthcare team of any health or medication changes.

It is important to understand that even with the best care available, not all epilepsy-related deaths can be prevented.

TO LEARN MORE:

Visit preventingepilepsydeaths.org for information and a simple form to prepare to talk to your doctor about your risk.

Ask your **health care** team how to decrease your risk of dying from epilepsy.

Connect with advocacy organizations to learn more about epilepsy and join a supportive community.





Epilepsy Can Be Life-Threatening: Preparing to Talk to Your Doctor

Fill out this form and bring a printed copy to your neurologist visits. Be sure to keep an electronic or paper copy for yourself—this will be a valuable tool in assessing serious or life-threatening risks associated with epilepsy and working with your doctor to decrease the risks.

What is currently your primary type of seizure? Note: Seizure types include Generalized Seizures (tonic-clonic, clonic, tonic, myoclonic, atonic, epileptic spasms, absence), Focal Seizures (focal with impaired awareness, focal aware, and epileptic spasms), and Infantile Spasms.						
When was the la	st seizure?					
At what age did the seizures begin? Years Months						
How often do you	ı typically have	seizures? (check	(one)			
-		☐ Weekly	,			
How many minut	es do the seizu	res usually last?		minutes		
Is there a known	trigger(s)? (che	eck one)				
☐ Yes	□ No	☐ Don't Know				
If yes, what t	riggers the seiz	rures?				
Is there a known	warning sign(s)? (check one)				
☐ Yes	□ No	□ Don't Know				
If yes, what i	s the warning s	ign?				
What time of day	are the seizure	es? (check one)				
☐ Morning	□ Midday	☐ Afternoon	□ Evening	□ During Sleep		
-		-	e type or freque	ency? (check one)		
☐ Yes	□ No	☐ Don't Know				

Do you have a	seizure action	plan? (check one)
☐ Yes	□ No	☐ Don't Know
If yes, plea	se describe:	
Do vou take vo	our medication a	as prescribed? (check one)
☐ Always		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
☐ Very Oft	ten	
☐ Sometin		
☐ Rarely		
□ Never		
If not alway	ys, explain why	:
Are there any s	side effects fron	n the medications? (check one)
☐ Yes	□ No	□ Don't Know
If yes, plea	se describe:	
Have you starte	ed anv new me	dications since your last visit? (check one)
☐ Yes	□ No	□ Don't Know
Is your doctor a	aware of all me	dications you are currently taking? (check one)
☐ Yes	□ No	□ Don't Know
Have you had a	anv maior illnes	sses or visits to the emergency room or urgent care in the past year? (check one)
☐ Yes	□ No	□ Don't Know
If yes, plea	se describe:	
Have you been	ı diagnosed wit	h the following? (check all that apply)
☐ Heart disease		☐ Kidney disease
☐ Liver disease		☐ Lung disease
☐ Cancer		□ Diabetes
		above, please describe:
How many hou	rs do you typic	ally sleep at night? hours

Are you satisfied with your sleep? (check one)

□ No

☐ Yes

What hobbies do you participate in? (e.g., art, sports, etc.)						
What is your profession?						
	as candles, fireplaces, campfires, etc. that might increase the risk of falling sports without wearing a helmet work					
Do you spend time in a home where a ☐ Yes ☐ No	a gun is kept? (check one)					
☐ Changes in residence ☐ Moving to a different hom	ed ig a child ne (including a student moving to or from school) er or other transitional housing					
During the past two weeks, how ofter Feeling down, depressed, irritabl ☐ Not at all ☐ More than half the day Little interest or pleasure in doing ☐ Not at all ☐ More than half the day	☐ Several days ☐ Nearly every day					

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