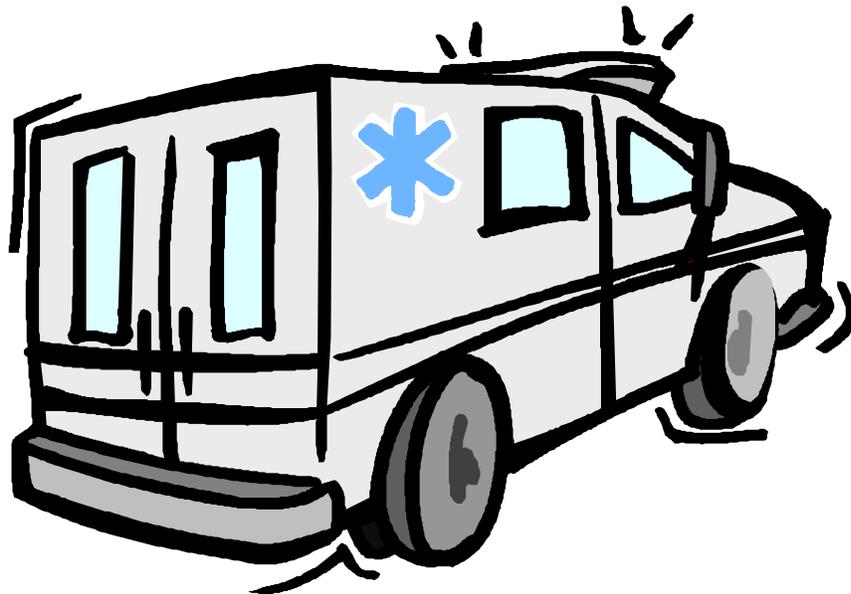


# BEGINNING SCHOOL BUS DRIVER CURRICULUM

## UNIT V COLLISIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES



Revised 06/2011  
Revised 10/2013 (Instructional Content)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Collisions and Emergency Procedures**

Instructional Content..... 3

Emergency Equipment ..... 4

Types of Fires ..... 4

 Type A: Combustible Materials ..... 4

 Type B: Flammable Liquids ..... 4

 Type C: Electrical ..... 4

Fire Extinguisher: Operating a Fire Extinguisher ..... 5

Warning Devices ..... 6

 Michigan Code 257.1825 (3) ..... 6

 Lighting Fusees ..... 6

School Bus Evacuations ..... 7

 Evacuation Procedures ..... 7

 Information for Students ..... 7

 Evacuation Drills ..... 8

Staking Out a Disabled Bus ..... 13

 Triangle Placement ..... 13

 Warning Devices ..... 13

 Placement Diagrams ..... 14

Planning for Emergencies ..... 16

Accident Procedures ..... 16

 Collision with an Attended Vehicle ..... 17

 Motor Vehicle Code: 257.617 ..... 17

 Motor Vehicle Code: 257.617a ..... 18

 Motor Vehicle Code: 257.618 ..... 18

	Exchange of Information .....	18
	Motor Vehicle Code: 257.619 .....	18
	Collision with Unattended Vehicle or Fixed Object .....	19
	Motor Vehicle Code: 257.620 .....	19
	Motor Vehicle Code: 257.621 .....	19
	Other Considerations .....	20
	Disabled Driver .....	19
	Bus Stuck or Broken Down .....	19
	Miscellaneous Weather Issues .....	20
	Tornados .....	20
	Bomb Threats .....	21
	Basic First Aid .....	21
	First Aid Kit .....	21
	Section 257.1825 .....	22
	Blood Borne Pathogen Protection .....	22
	Controlling Bleeding .....	22
	Injuries to Bones and Joints .....	23
	Shock .....	23
	Treating Shock .....	23
	Seizures .....	23

## **Unit V Collisions and Emergency Procedures Instructional Content**

The driver will be provided instruction with the following concepts:

- The three classifications of fire, name and number of the type of fire extinguishers to be carried in the school bus.
- The requirements for carrying warning devices in a school bus.
- The requirements and the three correct procedures for staking out a disabled school bus.
- Emergency evacuation procedures.
- The correct procedure for lighting a fusee.
- The correct procedure for operating a fire extinguisher.
- The actions required when involved in an accident with an attended vehicle or pedestrian.
- The actions required when involved in an accident with an unattended vehicle or fixed object.
- Some basic first aid training with explanation of student care.
- The contents of the school bus first aid kit and understand the importance of knowing the location of the kit.

## Emergency Equipment

### Types of Fires



There are different types of fires; therefore, fire extinguishers are classified by the types of fires they are designed to combat.



There are three major classifications of fires:

1. Type A: Burn some type of combustible material and leave ashes.
2. Type B: Flammable liquids that are generally sold in barrels or some other similar type of container.
3. Type C: Electrical fires that are caused by an electrical current.

A =  
Ashes

A



**Combustible  
Materials**

B =  
Barrels

B



**Flammable  
Liquids**

C =  
Current

C



**Electrical**

## Fire Extinguisher

### **Section 257.1825**

A school bus shall be equipped with at least one, 2A-10BC dry chemical fire extinguisher (or its equivalent) that has been approved by the Department of State Police. This extinguisher must have an aluminum, brass, or bronze valve. The extinguisher shall be mounted securely in an accessible place in the driver's compartment and shall be in satisfactory operating condition at all times.

 **During any fire, time is critical.** It is important that every driver know the location of the fire extinguisher, how it operates, and how to fight a fire. This response should be an automatic action.

### Operating a Fire Extinguisher

 Pull the pin by using a twisting motion. There is a small wire that must be broken. The wire will break easier if it is twisted.

 Direct the chemical at the base of the fire where the combustion is taking place. The fire extinguisher should always be held in an upright position. There is a tendency to hold it sideways so make a conscious effort to hold it straight up.

 Squeeze the trigger level in short bursts.

 Use a gradual side to side motion to cover the entire burning area.

**Reminder:** To insure the extinguisher is in proper working order, it must be shaken at least once per week.

P = **Pull** pin – use twisting motion

A = **Aim** – hold in upright position

S = **Squeeze** – trigger **level (lever)**

S = **Sweep** – direct at base of fire using **a side-to-side sweeping motion**



## **Warning Devices**

Michigan law requires certain types of warning devices be carried in school buses. It is important that drivers know which devices are required, make certain each is in good shape, and know how to use each device properly. Each driver should feel confident using warning devices prior to an emergency that might occur.

- **Section 257.1825 (3)**

A school bus shall be equipped with three (3) bi-directional emergency reflective triangles which are properly cased and securely mounted and three (3) red-burning fusees which are capable of burning a minimum amount of 15 minutes. They are to be properly cased and securely mounted in the driver's compartment. Fusees promulgated pursuant to this act.

- Fusees are very simple to light. However, that does not mean they are not dangerous. They can cause severe burns if they are not properly lit.

## **Lighting Fusees**

- 1) Pull tab over head of cap.
- 2) Twist off cap.
- 3) Point cap and fusee away from body when lighting and/or using.
- 4) Strike black lighter end of fuse against the end of cap.



## **School Bus Evacuations**

When critical situations occur or severe threats to passengers exist the best decision is to evacuate the bus.

A school bus should be evacuated when:

-  there is a fire,
-  there is a potential for a fire to occur, or
-  the bus is in a dangerous position.

## **Michigan Department of Education Advisory Practices and Guidelines**

### **Evacuation Procedure**

In order to strengthen student safety for pupils that are transported on school buses, it is recommended that each local and intermediate school district (in coordination with contracted pupil transportation providers, if applicable) develop policies and procedures that every school bus driver conduct an emergency evacuation of pupils from the school bus at least three (3) times per year (front, rear, and front/rear combination). If an evacuation drill is unable to be performed due to the pupil's physical/mental limitations, a written evacuation plan should be developed and accessible to any driver of a school bus with such pupils. Records of these school bus evacuation drills should be maintained in the transportation office for a period of two (2) years.

Student safety is a top priority of Michigan Department of Education. It is important for students to be aware of and understand school evacuation procedures for all educational settings, including the school bus. The Michigan Department of Education, upon the recommendation of the Pupil Transportation Advisory Committee, recommends the implementation of this practice for all pupil transportation providers.

#### **Information for students:**

- Walk; don't run
- Use hand rails
- Remain quiet
- Follow the instructions given by your driver
- Remain seated until told to move
- Do not shove or push
- Always allow the outside assistant to help you to safely exit the bus
- Follow the lead person in a direct line to a designated location away from the bus
- When leaving the bus during an emergency or emergency drill, all books, backpacks, lunch boxes, and any other extra items, are to be left on the bus.

Prior to activity trips, a brief explanation shall be given to passengers regarding emergency evacuation procedures. Students and school personnel shall be shown the location of emergency exits in case of an emergency.

## **Evacuation Drills**

- Students who are transported in a school bus shall receive appropriate verbal instruction in safe riding practices.
- Bus evacuation drills should be conducted on school grounds with close supervision.
- When a school bus evacuation drill is conducted, the bus driver shall set the emergency brake, turn off the ignition and take the keys, and put the transmission in neutral.
- Evacuation procedures to study and practice are as follows:
  - 1) front door
  - 2) rear door
  - 3) combination of front and rear door evacuation; and
  - 4) side door evacuation.

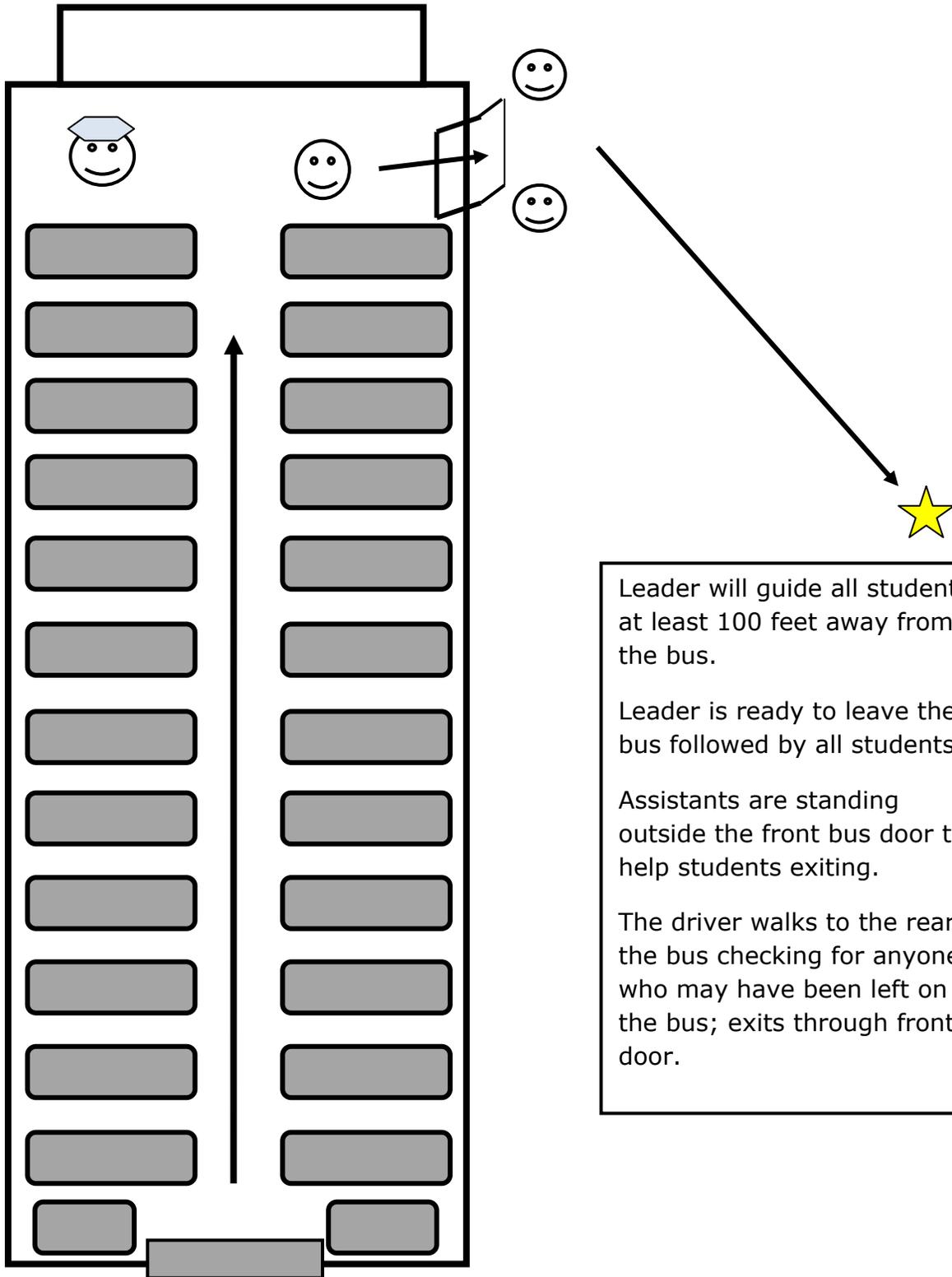
Be sure you are familiar with all of these areas.

- All school buses also have emergency window exits and a roof hatch or hatches. Location of each and understanding the use of each is essential.
- Evacuation examples follow on pages 10 through 13.

## **Other Emergency Exits**

Include the emergency side windows and the roof hatch or hatches. It is very important to know how to open and close these hatches, and you should make sure they are in proper working order.

# FRONT DOOR EVACUATION DRILL



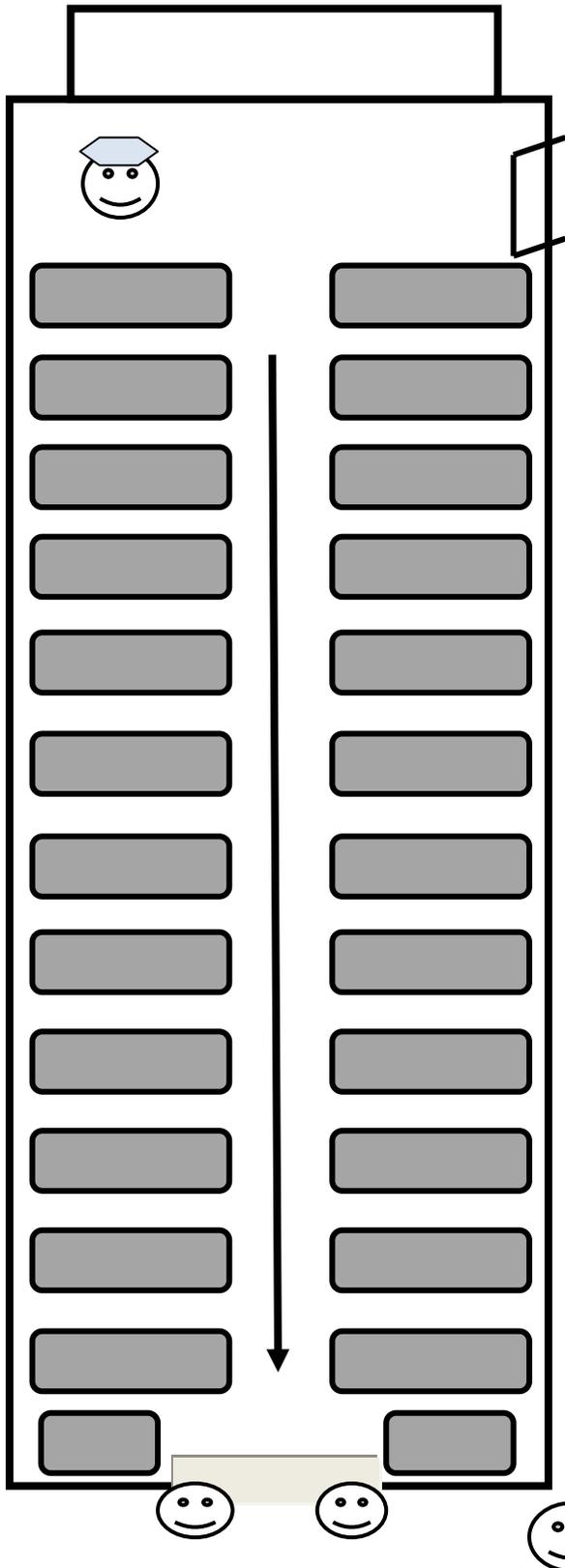
Leader will guide all students at least 100 feet away from the bus.

Leader is ready to leave the bus followed by all students.

Assistants are standing outside the front bus door to help students exiting.

The driver walks to the rear of the bus checking for anyone who may have been left on the bus; exits through front door.

## REAR DOOR EVACUATION DRILL



Driver moves to the back exit door and assists student evacuation out the back door.

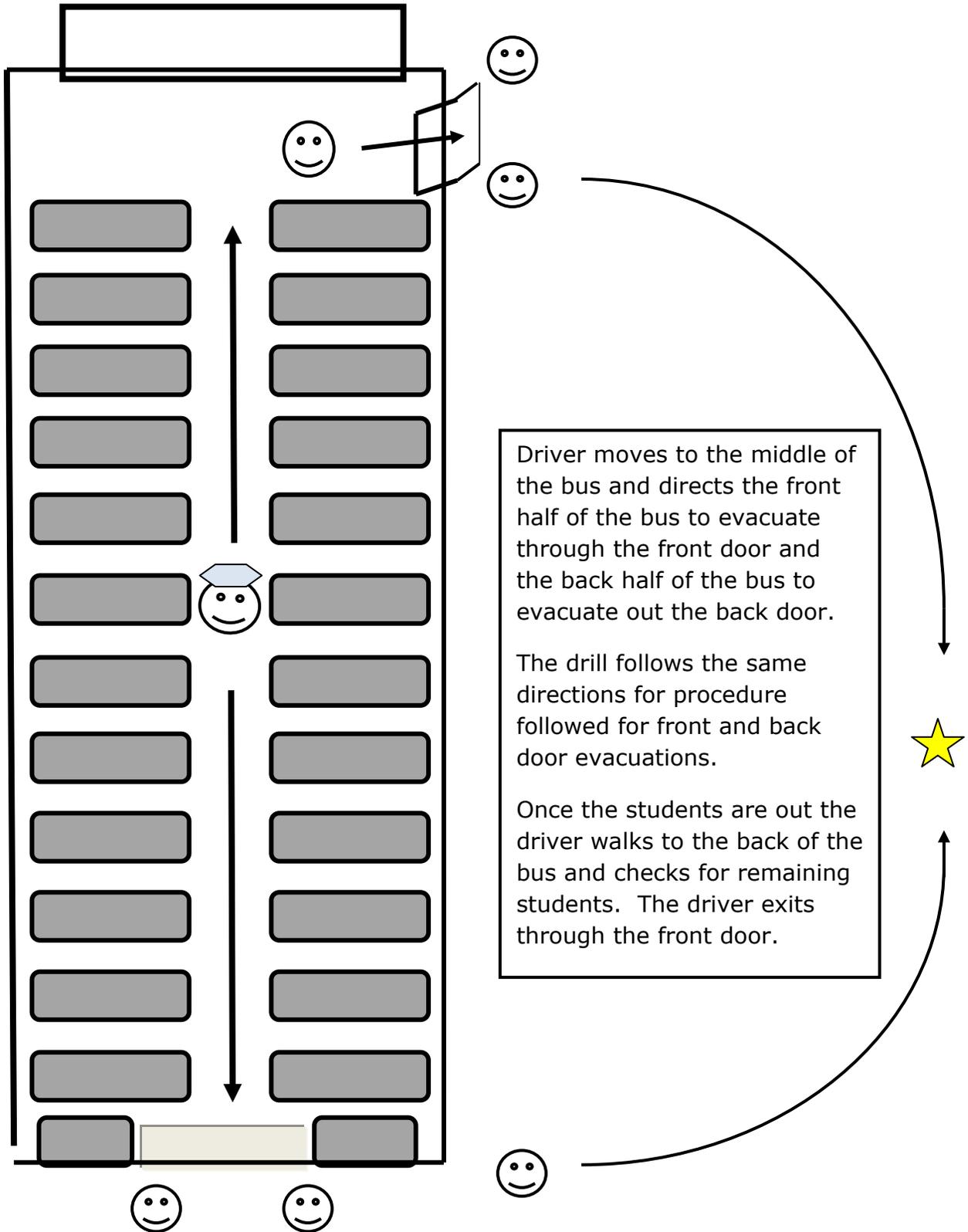
Driver walks back up to the front checking seats for any student who might remain behind.

Driver walks back to the rear exit and also evacuates.

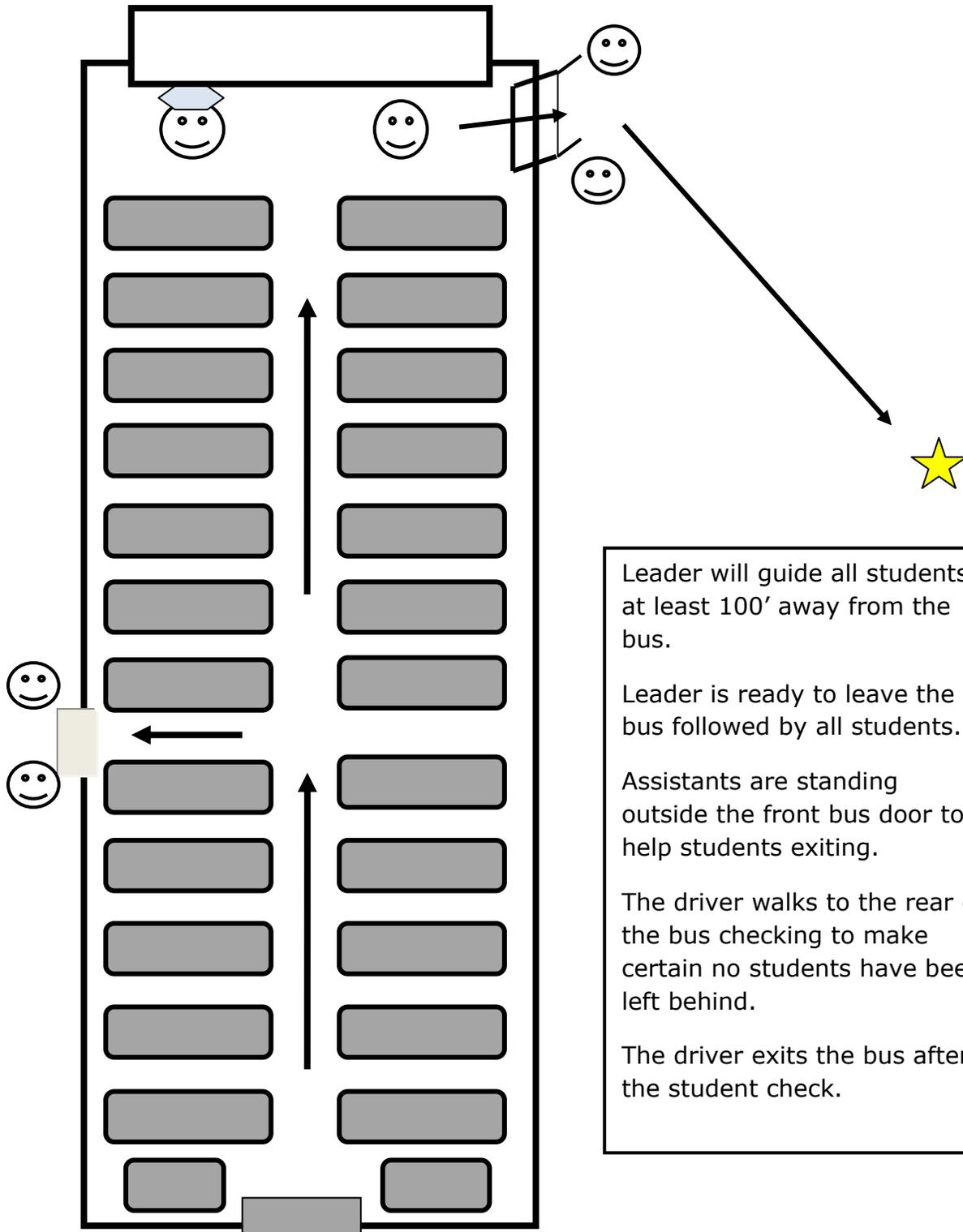
Leader has all students follow no less than 100 feet away from the bus.

Two helpers stand outside the back door of the bus and assist as each student hops to the ground.

# FRONT AND REAR DOOR EVACUATION DRILL



# FRONT AND SIDE DOOR EVACUATION



Leader will guide all students at least 100' away from the bus.

Leader is ready to leave the bus followed by all students.

Assistants are standing outside the front bus door to help students exiting.

The driver walks to the rear of the bus checking to make certain no students have been left behind.

The driver exits the bus after the student check.

## **Staking Out a Disabled School Bus**

### **49 CFR 392.22 and 392.24 (summarized)**

1. When a school bus is stopped on the traveled portion of a highway or shoulder of a highway for any reason (other than necessary traffic stops), the driver of the stopped vehicle must turn on the four-way emergency flashers. This is especially important at night. Don't trust the taillights to give warning. Drivers have crashed into the rear of a parked vehicle because they thought it was moving normally.
2. If you must stop on a road or the shoulder of a road, you should put out your fusees immediately, followed by your triangles.
3. The emergency four-way flashers stay on continuously while the emergency reflective triangles are assembled by the driver and placed outside the bus as trained. The triangles need to be in place within 10 minutes after a breakdown or emergency.

### **Emergency Reflective Triangle Placement**

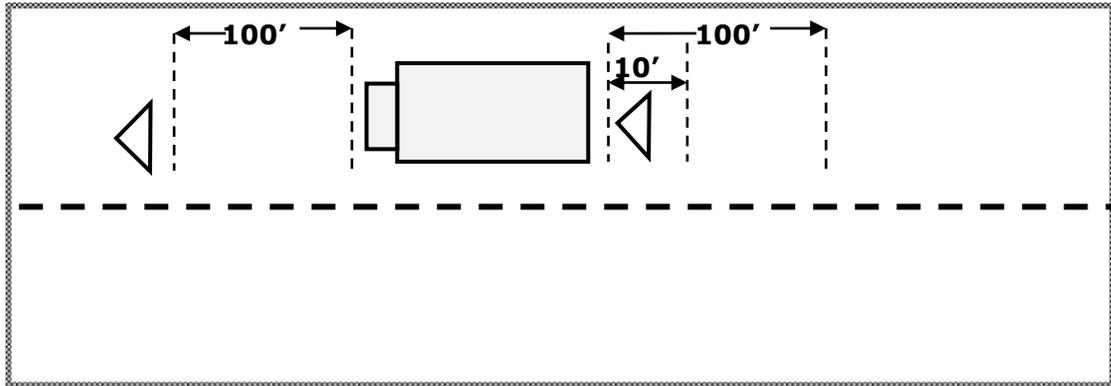
- If a vehicle is stopped within 500 feet of a curve, crest of a hill, or other obstruction limiting view, the driver shall place triangles in the direction of the obstruction to view at a distance of 100 feet to 500 feet from the stopped vehicle to provide ample warning to other vehicles.
- If a vehicle is stopped on the traveled portion or on the shoulder of a divided or one-way highway, the driver shall place one triangle at a distance of 200 feet, and another triangle shall be placed at a distance of 100 feet in the direction of approaching traffic. Both triangles shall be placed in the center of the lane or shoulder occupied by the vehicle. The driver shall place a final triangle at the traffic side of the vehicle within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle.
- Relative to business and residential districts, during the period lighted lamps are not required, three (3) emergency triangles shall be placed as specified above.

### **Warning Devices Not Required**

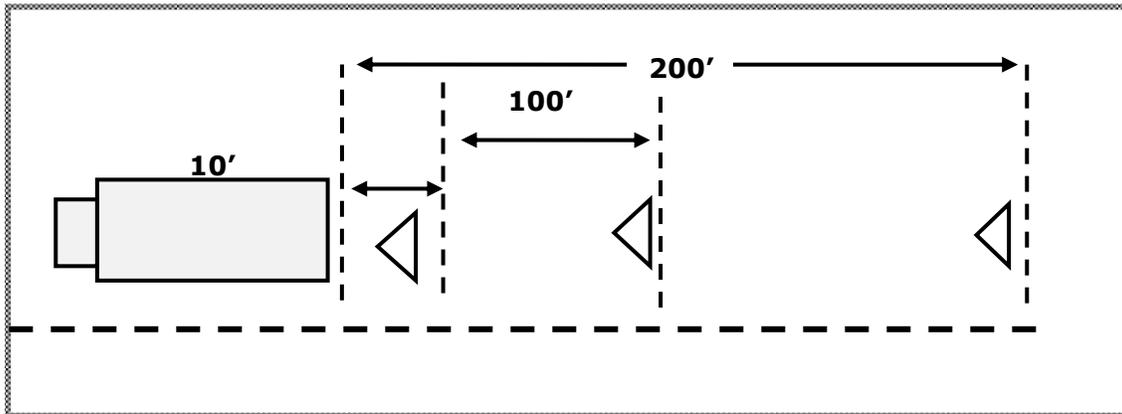
- The placement of warning devices is not required within a business or residential district of a municipality, except during the time lighted lamps are not required and when street or highway lighting is insufficient to make a vehicle clearly discernible to persons on the highway at a distance of 500 feet.
- If gasoline or any other flammable liquid, combustible liquid, or gas seeps or leaks from a fuel container or a vehicle stopped upon a highway, an emergency warning signal (fusee) producing a flame shall not be lighted or placed unless it is lighted or placed at a distance from the liquid or gas which assures that a fire or explosion will not occur.

**Diagrams of Warning Device Placements**

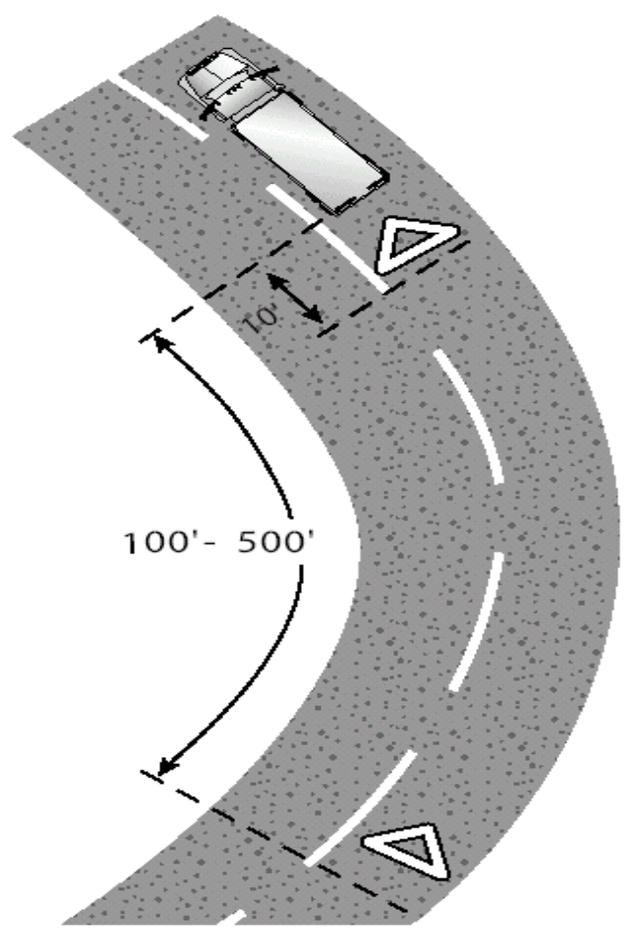
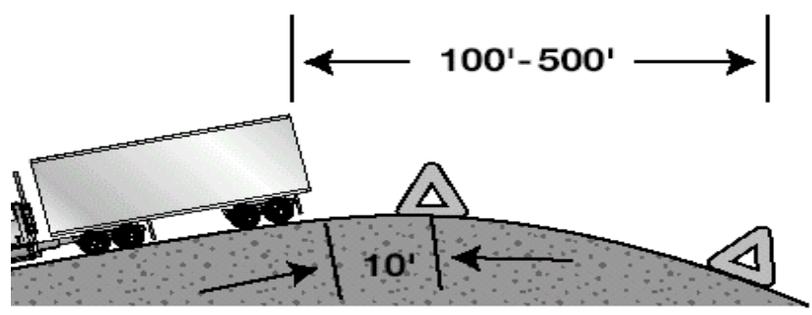
**TWO-WAY UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY**



**ONE-WAY DIVIDED HIGHWAY**



# OBSTRUCTED VIEW



## **Planning for Emergencies**

School bus drivers are very accustomed to the everyday practice of driving a bus load of students to and from school safely. It is well documented that school buses are very safe vehicles, and that they are a safer means of transportation than riding in the family car.

Each driver must understand that unusual events may occur. The driver and school district must plan for emergency situations. Having such plans is essential to maintaining the safety of the students.

The many types of emergency situations are:

- Accidents
- Sudden disability of a driver
- Breakdowns
- Inclement weather
- Violent acts

## **Accident Procedures**

If an accident occurs:

1. Report the accident immediately. It is a criminal offense to leave the scene of an accident.
2. Proper documentation and/or a police report are required.
3. Notify the Transportation Office by radio with the following information:
  - a. Exact location
  - b. Whether there are any injuries
  - c. If another bus is needed
4. The Transportation Office will call the police (or call 911) directly if necessary.
5. The Transportation Office will notify schools, parents, and others, as needed.
6. If you are able to render basic first aid, do so.
7. If children are on board when an accident occurs, the following steps should be taken:
  - a. A list of all children must be made which includes which seat and which position in the seat the child was located.
  - b. If necessary, a call to 911 is made indicating that children are on board. An ambulance (EMS) will automatically be dispatched to the scene.
  - c. Ambulance staff will evaluate children in regard to treatment and ambulance transportation.
  - d. An additional school bus may be dispatched to assist with transportation if the accident did not require EMS.
    - i. Immediately following an accident, moving children to a second bus should occur as soon as possible if there is danger to students by remaining on the bus involved in the accident, or
    - ii. As soon as proper documentation and a safe evacuation to the second bus can be arranged.

- e. A second bus will proceed as directed by the Transportation Office which may be to students' homes or to a school location.
- f. If possible, move your vehicle off the road, turn off ignition, and set up warning devices. Above all, protect the children. If an evacuation from the bus is necessary, evacuate as trained.
- g. Remain at the scene of the accident until released by the proper authority; i.e. school administration, police, fire department, etc.
- h. Get the license number of all other vehicles involved and, if possible, names and addresses of the other drivers and passengers.
- i. Never argue! People are emotionally upset at an accident.
- j. If the accident involves an unattended vehicle, make a reasonable attempt to find the owner and notify the police.
- k. Never move an injured person unless it's necessary to get him or her away from danger.
- l. As soon as possible, make a report of the accident as it looked to you. Accident report forms are available in your Transportation Office.

### **Collision with an Attended Vehicle**

There are sections in the Michigan Vehicle Code which require a driver to stop if involved in a collision with another attended vehicle or pedestrian. These sections cover collision involving:

- Serious aggravated injury or death
- Bodily injury
- Property damage

The sections following are MVC 257.617, MVC 257.617a, and MVC 257.618.

#### **Section 257.617**

- 1) The driver must stop the bus immediately if they know (or believe) they have been involved in an accident on a public roadway. The driver must stay at the scene until requirements of Section 257.619 are met and/or the accident has been reported to the nearest police agency or officer. Stop the vehicle where traffic will incur the least amount of obstruction.
- 2) If a driver violates subsection (1) resulting in serious impairment of a body function or death to someone, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

### **Section 257.617a**

- 1) The driver must stop the bus immediately if they know (or believe) they have been involved in an accident on a public roadway. The driver must stay at the scene until requirements of Section 257.619 are met and/or the accident has been reported to the nearest police agency or officer. Stop the vehicle where traffic will incur the least amount of obstruction.
- 2) If an individual violates subsection (1) and the accident results in injury to any individual, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.
- 3) The secretary of state shall suspend the operator's or chauffeur's license of an individual convicted of violating this section as provided in section 319.

### **Section 257.618**

- 1) Same as 257.617 above.
- 2) If an individual violates the requirements of subsection (1) and the accident results in damage to a vehicle operated by or attended by any individual, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

### **Exchange of Information**

#### **Section 257.619**

The driver of a vehicle who knows or who has reason to believe that he or she has been involved in an accident with an individual or with another vehicle that is operated or attended by another individual shall do all of the following:

- a. Give his or her name and address, and the registration number of the vehicle he or she is operating, including the name and address of the owner, to a police officer, the individual struck, or the driver or occupants of the vehicle with which he or she has collided.
- b. Exhibit his or her operator's or chauffeur's license to a police officer, individual struck, or the driver or occupants of the vehicle with which he or she has collided.
- c. Render to any individual injured in the accident reasonable assistance in securing medical aid or arrange for or provide transportation to any injured individual.

## **Collision with Unattended Vehicle or Fixed Object**

### **Section 257.620**

The driver of any vehicle which collides upon either public or private property with any vehicle which is attended or unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the vehicle or, if such owner cannot be located, shall forthwith report it to the nearest or most convenient police officer.

### **Section 257.621**

- a. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to fixtures legally upon or adjacent to a highway shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such accident and of his name and address and of the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall upon request exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license and, if such owner cannot be found, shall forthwith report such accident to the nearest or most convenient police officer.
- b. The officer receiving such report or his commanding officer shall forward each individual report to the director of state police on forms prescribed by him which shall be completed in full by the investigating officer. The director of state police shall analyze each report relative to the cause of the reported accident and shall prepare for public use the information compiled from the reports.

## **Other Considerations Regarding Accidents**

### **What if the driver becomes injured or disabled?**

1. Preplanning is the key.
2. Instruct reliable students on each route in the following:
  - Location of the emergency equipment
  - How to stop the bus.
  - How to use the bus radio.
  - How to evacuate the bus safely if necessary.

### **What do I do if I get stuck or have a breakdown?**

1. Evacuate the students if there is danger of collision.
2. Stakeout the bus as required by law.
3. Determine the problem (if possible) and call the office. Be specific.
  - a. Give your exact location.
  - b. Are you obstructing traffic?
  - c. Are there students on the bus?
4. Under no circumstance should you allow children to proceed home on their own unless otherwise directed by the supervisor or designee.
5. Never allow students to get off the bus to push a stuck bus or assist another stuck or disabled vehicle.

## **Miscellaneous Weather Issues**

### **Snow, ice, hail, heavy rain, fog, etc.**

1. First of all, don't blame the weatherman for an accident! Be prepared to meet every situation. Expert drivers are prepared for poor weather conditions by checking weather reports before leaving on their route.
2. Get the "feel" of the road. Adjust your speed to road and weather conditions.
3. Be sure windshield is clear; headlights, wipers and defrosters are in good working order. You have to see danger to avoid it.
4. Fog, smoke, rain and snow:
  - Reduce speed
  - Use low beams
  - Turn on clearance lights
  - Use strobe light if the bus is equipped with one
  - Use caution on bridges and overpasses
  - If vision is severely impaired, pull over and wait
  - Notify the office if you can

### **Tornadoes**

1. If a tornado watch is in effect, the driver may proceed on the route if it is evident that the route can be completed before the weather closes in.
2. If a tornado warning is in effect, the school bus should not be loaded. Students should remain in the school building in designated shelter areas.
3. If a tornado has been sighted while on a route, the driver has several alternatives:
  - Unload the students in a ravine, grader ditch or other depression some distance from the bus and in a direction that the wind will not roll the bus onto the students.
  - If no depression is available, have the children lie down on the ground on the side of the bus nearest the approaching tornado. The bus passengers should be instructed to leave the bus rapidly and as orderly as possible using both the emergency door and the service door. Under no conditions should they attempt to pick up their personal belongings. The only thing to take with you is the first aid kit.
4. The driver should be aware of existing shelter available on the route such as basements or other substantial structures that could be used as a tornado shelter.
5. In cities or built-up areas, seek shelter in a strongly reinforced building or against the inside wall on the lower floor of an office building. Stay away from windows. Avoid areas with large, poorly supported roofs such as gyms and auditoriums.
6. Under no circumstance should the driver attempt to keep the pupils on the bus if in the path of the tornado. The bus may be picked up off the ground, dropped, and possibly crushed by the force of the tornado.
7. Radio or other communication equipment should be in operation to receive messages relating to all emergencies. If no other equipment is available, a portable transistor radio will provide information from the local Emergency Broadcasting Station.

## **Bomb Threats**

1. When drivers are on a route, they will be notified on bus radios. The announcement will be brief and coded. The code will be set in place by school administration and shared with all drivers.
2. Drivers hearing this notice and with passengers on board will:
  - Immediately pull over and evacuate the bus. Do not allow students to take any packages or other materials with them.
  - Do not transmit on your two-way radios unless directed to do so. Radios can activate some types of bombs.
  - Notification to reload buses may require a person to person contact.

## **Basic First Aid**

All drivers will, on occasion, have to administer first aid. The objective of first aid is to save life and prevent further injury. Therefore, it is necessary to know and understand the principles of first aid. First aid is the immediate and temporary care given to the victim of an accident or sudden illness until medical services can be obtained. It is important that drivers understand what not to do as well as to know what to do. This unit is designed to teach the basic fundamentals of first aid.

Bus drivers should not administer any first aid beyond that in which they have been trained. Any aid given should be limited strictly to first aid.

Common sense and a few simple rules are the keys to effective first aid. Some of the important ideas to remember when rendering first aid are:



Call your dispatcher and/or your emergency services number (911) as soon as you identify a need for first aid care.



First aid procedures apply only to immediate temporary needs.



Only accepted first aid procedures should be used in all cases.



Remaining calm is very important in emergency situations.



Injuries to victims vary in severity. The individual in control must make sound decisions as to which victims need care first.

Since school bus drivers face the possibility of having to apply first aid techniques. It is recommended that drivers enroll in a CPR and first aid course to receive additional training.

## **First Aid Kit**

It is important that drivers know where the first aid kit is located and what it contains. Then, if an emergency occurs, they will not waste valuable time looking for the first aid kit or looking for items they know are not in the kit.

## **Section 257.1825**

A school bus or pupil transportation vehicle shall be equipped with a first aid kit which shall be firmly mounted with a quick release bracket in an accessible location in the driver's compartment and which shall contain, at a minimum, all the following:

-  Bandage compress (sterile gauze pads), 4 inch – 2 packages
-  Bandage compress (sterile gauze pads), 2 inch – 2 packages
-  Adhesive compress, 1 inch – 2 packages
-  Triangular bandage with 2 safety pins, 40 inch – 1 package
-  Roll gauze – 1 package
-  Elastic bandage, 3 inch – 1 package

Antiseptics and burn ointments shall not be included, except as required by the state transportation department.

Everyone should, unless they have been disabled, use first aid whenever it is apparent that death or severe and/or permanent injury to others may follow. No medication, however, should be administered without a physician's directive.

## **Blood Borne Pathogen Protection**

Individuals administering first aid need to take some basic steps to protect themselves from blood borne pathogens (infectious disease, bacteria, or viruses) found in body fluids of others. Your employer is required to give you more detailed training in blood borne pathogen procedures. Basic universal precautions include the following:

-  Avoiding contact with blood or body fluids when possible.
-  Using barriers such as disposable gloves or breathing barriers between you and the victim's blood or body fluids.
-  Do not eat, drink or touch personal objects when giving first aid before you wash your hands.
-  Dispose of any materials contaminated with blood or body fluids as directed by your employer's blood borne pathogen policy.
-  Always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and warm running water when you are done giving first aid, even if you wore disposable gloves.
-  Be prepared by having protective equipment such as disposable gloves and biohazard bags on the bus.

## **Controlling Bleeding**

-  Direct Pressure - Using a clean dressing apply pressure directly over a wound that is bleeding. Apply pressure until the bleeding stops. If the dressing becomes blood soaked, add additional dressings on top of the blood soaked ones. Do not remove the blood soaked dressing.
-  Take steps to minimize shock.

## **Injuries to Bones and Joints**



Avoid moving an injured person unless they are in immediate danger.



If you suspect a broken bone or joint injury provide care by not moving or straightening the injured area. Stabilize the injured area in the position found and splint only if the person must be moved. Call for assistance and take steps to minimize shock



If you suspect a head, neck or back injury, call 911. While you are waiting for emergency personnel to arrive, minimize the movement of the persons head and spine.

## **Shock**

Shock is a condition in which the circulatory system fails to provide oxygen-rich blood to vital parts of the body. When the body is not able to meet its requirement for oxygen because of inadequate blood circulation, shock may occur. The signals that shock is occurring are:

- Cool, pale, clammy skin
- Rapid but weak pulse
- Increased rate of breathing, possibly shallow or deep and irregular
- General weakness
- Nausea or vomiting
- As condition deteriorates
  - May become listless and unresponsive
  - Eyes may appear vacant and sunken
  - Pupils may be widely dilated

## **Treating Shock**

- Keep the victim lying down
- Elevate the victim's legs about 12 inches if there are no suspected head, back, neck, or leg injuries
- Maintain body temperature
- Do not give the victim anything to eat or drink
- Monitor their airway, breathing, and circulation

## **Seizures**

Seizures range from a blank stare to uncontrolled muscle contractions called convulsions. While it may be alarming to witness someone having a seizure, remember that you are able to help them and that the seizure will usually only last for a few minutes. To help a person having a seizure:

- Protect the person having a seizure from injury by moving nearby objects and padding hard objects that are not moveable.
- Do not hold them down
- Do not try to place anything between their teeth.
- If there is fluid, blood, or vomit in the person's mouth, roll the body to the side to allow the fluids to drain.
- After the seizure is over, check to see if the person is injured and monitor the airway, breathing, and circulation. Reassure and comfort the person.