

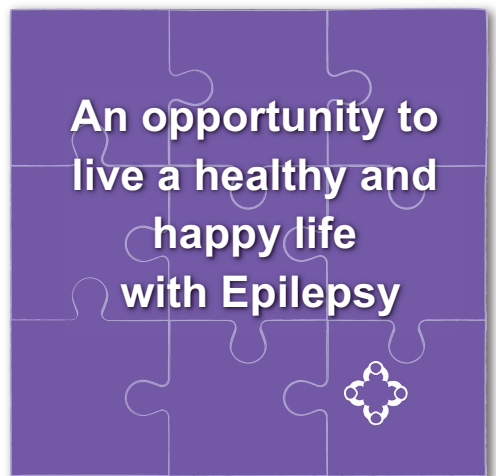
What are the Rights of the Child Living with Epilepsy?

All children around the world have equal rights. These rights are declared by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 1989. The international community has obligations to ensure no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

The United Nations declares all children must be fully supported to live an individual life in society and brought up in the spirit of happiness, love, understanding, peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality, and solidarity.

The World Health Organisation states all children (which includes those living with Epilepsy!) have the right to "the highest attainable standard of health" and wellbeing without discrimination; and affordable access to essential medicines, equipment and facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation.

Children, young people and their families living with Epilepsy and other chronic health conditions ask for help with five key action areas (CLAN's Five Pillars). UNCRC recognises these needs as the rights of all children, with five key action areas (CLAN's Five Pillars). Fortunately, UNCRC recognises these needs as the rights of children.



What do families and young people living with Epilepsy ask for¹?

"We need affordable access to medicine and equipment"



Your rights and responsibilities under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

- The inherent right to life (Article 6).
- Governments recognise that a child living with a disability will enjoy a full and decent life in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance, and facilitate active participation in the community... and ensure equal access to health and rehabilitation services (Article 23).
- The right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and wellbeing without discrimination, and facilities including the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care (Article 24).

"We need more education, research and advocacy"



- The right to express your views and be heard in judicial and administration proceedings that affect your rights (Article 12).
- The right to information and material that promote physical health and mental wellbeing, and safeguards that protect you from information and material that is injurious to your wellbeing (Article 17).
- The right to be informed, have equal access to education, and be supported in the use of knowledge of child health and nutrition (Article 24).
- The right to education that facilitates equal opportunity and experiences and ensure that all children with disability can fulfill their potential as equal citizens (Article 29).
- Governments will make sure everyone understands your rights and that all rights are provided as equal opportunities and experiences that ensure all children, and their families can fulfill their potentials as equal citizens (Article 42).

"All kids need access to good quality health care"



- Governments will... ensure institutions, facilities, and services for your care (Article 18).
- Children who have disability will receive special care and support so that they can live a full and independent life... with opportunities and experiences that ensure all children and their families can fulfill their potentials as equal citizens (Article 23).
- The right to a standard of living adequate for your physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development... including through material assistance and support programs (Article 27).

#Epilepsy

#EVERYchild

#LeaveNoChildBehind

#Access2Medicines

#DisabilityRights

#HumanRights

#ChildRights

#WorldEpilepsyDay is celebrated on the second Monday of February every year!

What do families and young people living with Epilepsy ask for¹?

Your rights and responsibilities under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

"Family support group meetings help us a lot"



- Governments will respect the rights and responsibilities of families, extended families, and communities to guide children so that, as they grow up, they learn to use their rights properly (Article 5).
- Children have the right to meet with other children and young people and to join groups and organisations (Article 15).
- Children who have disability will receive special care and support so that they can live a full and independent life... with opportunities and experiences that ensure all children, and their families can fulfill their potentials as equal citizens (Article 23).
- Children have the right to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities (Article 31).

"We are poor - my family needs financial independence"



- Governments will make all rights available to children and their families (Articles 4).
- Children have the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance (Article 26).
- The right to a standard living adequate for your physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development (Article 27).
- All children have the right to education without discrimination (Article 28).



www.clanchildhealth.org
@clanchildhealth



www.mates4kids.org
#mates4kids



www.epilepsy.org.au



www.ipa-world.org



www.epilepsy.org.ug



www.takingpaediatricsabroad.org.au



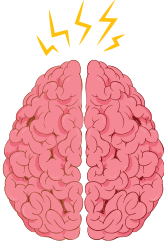
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¹CLAN (Caring & Living As Neighbours) is an Australian non-government organisation committed to equity for children and young people living with Epilepsy and other non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in resource-poor settings. Families CLAN works with consistently request collaborative focus around five key pillars to help their children enjoy the highest quality of life possible. These five pillars are the intellectual property of CLAN.

Further information about CLAN's community development approach is available at www.clanchildhealth.org.

For more information on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) please visit www.unicef.org/crc

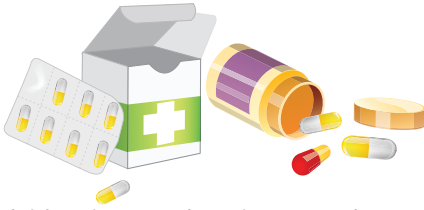
What You Need to Know About Epilepsy



Epilepsy is a **medical condition** in which electrical activity in the brain is disrupted causing seizures. Seizures can affect a person's movement, feelings, behaviour and level of awareness.



About **65 million people** around the world live with Epilepsy. Epilepsy can occur at any age, but is most common in childhood. For some children, epilepsy is a temporary problem that can be easily controlled with medication.



Children living with Epilepsy need access to **medication** such as anti-seizure medication (ASMs). Access to such medication is part of the holistic management needed to maximise health and wellbeing.



Strong **family support groups** can help children and families by building a spirit of happiness, understanding, dignity, tolerance, freedom and equality.

Seizure First Aid

- ✓ Stay with the person and talk calmly until they recover.
- ✓ Make sure the person is lying in a safe place.
- ✓ Put something soft under the person's head, like a folded jacket.
- ✓ Gently roll the person onto their side after seizure stops (or immediately if food/fluid/vomit in mouth)
- ✓ Time the seizures. Call the local emergency services if the seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes, or if the person is nonresponsive for more than 5 minutes after the seizure ends.
- ✓ Observe and monitor breathing.
- ✓ Do not put anything in the person's mouth.
- ✓ Do not restrain the person.
- ✓ Wait until the person is fully awake before offering water or food.