

Epilepsy and Employment

FACT: The Canadian Human Rights Code and the Ontario Human Rights Code both state that employers must accommodate people with disabilities unless the disability interferes with performing the essential duties of the job or such accommodation causes the employer “undue hardship”.

Can I be fired because of my epilepsy?

Both federal and provincial human rights codes prevent employers from firing someone because they have a diagnosis of epilepsy. However, employers sometimes use other reasons to mask a discriminatory termination.

What are my rights if I am fired because of a seizure?

If you think you’ve lost your job because of your epilepsy, whether or not your employer admits to it, you have the right to use the Human Rights complaint process. Contact your Epilepsy Community Agency for guidance or the Office or the Office of the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

What kind of accommodations should my employer make?

Some people with epilepsy don’t require any accommodations at work, while others may require accommodations to help them avoid triggers, ensure they can remain safe if they have a seizure while on the job, or help them adapt to seizure or medication side effects. Workplace accommodations for epilepsy are inexpensive, easy to make, and only require a little creativity, understanding and flexibility. Here is a list of examples of reasonable accommodations for people with epilepsy:

- Job restructuring—redistributing nonessential, marginal job functions, such as driving, to other employees
- In a case of photosensitive epilepsy, replacing flickering light in an employee’s work area and/or adjusting the display intensity on their computer if these trigger seizures.
- Installing a safety shield around a piece of machinery.
- Installing a piece of carpet to cover a concrete floor in the employee’s work area.
- Putting work instructions in writing (rather than just giving them orally) if memory difficulties/deficits are a side effect of the seizure disorder or anti-epileptic medication.
- Scheduling consistent work shifts if seizure activity is made worse by inconsistent sleep patterns.
- Allowing an employee who experiences fatigue as a side effect of medication the place and opportunity to take frequent rest breaks.
- Allowing an employee to take time off to recover after a seizure.

For help with accommodation, contact the job accommodation specialist at the Canadian Council on Rehabilitation and Work (CCRW). Phone 1-800-664-0925 or 416-260-3060. Job Accommodation Network is available to help online, through their interactive service. Visit www.jan.wvu.edu

How can I reassure a reluctant employer?

Employers are concerned about issues of safety, reliability and liability if an employee or job applicant has epilepsy. But these concerns are not valid. In fact, studies have shown that the performance, cooperation, productivity and stability of employees with epilepsy are equal to or greater than that of employees without epilepsy. Absenteeism rates are lower too because workers with epilepsy practice good self-care and strive to avoid illness.

Accident rates for employees with epilepsy are lower too: 0.6% vs. 1.92% for other employees. Some studies have even revealed that employees with epilepsy work more attentively and productively than others, as they often try harder to prove themselves at work. As for an employer's liability, people with epilepsy are covered by the Workers Compensation Board, whose rates are not tied to employee disabilities. It is not more "expensive" to have people with epilepsy on staff.



What if I experience other workplace harassment or discrimination?

You can file a complaint with the Ontario Human Rights Commission or Employment Standards Branch of the provincial government.

What should I do if a seizure occurs in the presence of customers or clients?

If you have a seizure in the workplace:

- Ask your co-workers what happened
- Address their concerns in a matter-of-fact way
- If someone helped you during your seizure, thank the person.
- If they provided first aid that was unnecessary or inappropriate, explain what they should do the next time you have a seizure.

Can Epilepsy Southwestern Ontario help with work issues?

Epilepsy Southwestern Ontario can alleviate your employer's fears, and help them find solutions to accommodate your epilepsy. We can also provide training to help employers and colleagues learn how to respond to seizures in the workplace.

What about jobs that require a driver's license?

Where driving is concerned, it is important to distinguish between having epilepsy and having seizures. A person with fully-controlled epilepsy who is taking anti-seizure medication(s) and is seizure-free for 6 months is legally entitled to drive in Ontario. A person who is fully compliant with medical treatment but experiencing seizures is not. For further details, consult our Epilepsy and Driving in Ontario strategy sheet.

An employer cannot discriminate against a person with epilepsy whose license has been medically suspended, unless driving is an essential component of the job. The burden of proof lies with the employer to prove that a driver's license is necessary, rather than just desirable. When a medical license suspension occurs for a current employee, the employer must make every reasonable effort to re-structure the job or re-arrange staff so that the worker retains his or her job at the same pay. Again, "undue hardship" as defined under the Ontario Human Rights Code is the only legal reason for not doing so.

Commercial driving is treated somewhat differently. Re-instatement of this category of license requires completion of a medical form and a report from a neurologist. In addition, the seizure-free period is five years, in accordance with Canadian Medical Association guidelines.

What jobs can I not do because of my epilepsy?

People with epilepsy can work in almost any occupation. Restrictions are constantly being modified as medications improve the control of seizures. It is a good idea to find out from your doctor if there are specific restrictions on the work you want to do.

Sometimes, safety concerns may limit the opportunities for people with epilepsy, depending on how well seizures are controlled. Safety may be of primary concern in public transportation, trades involving dangerous machinery, police work, the military, or firefighting.

Can an employer ask about epilepsy when I apply for a job?

It is illegal for an employer to ask medical questions on an application form under the Ontario Human Rights Code. Should such a question appear on an application anyway (likely due to employer ignorance), you can refuse to answer it.

The employer may, however, ask you questions during the interview to determine your ability to perform the particular job. A sample appropriate question would be "Do you have any medical condition which would interfere with your ability to perform this job?" It is illegal to ask, "Do you have any medical problems?" In other words, a medical question in the job interview must be tied to ability to do the job, not just to gather information.

A work-related medical examination may only be requested after a written offer of employment.

Can an employer refuse to hire me because I have epilepsy?

Only if it would be dangerous for you to work with certain machinery necessary to perform the essential functions of the job, and this risk cannot be sufficiently reduced through a reasonable accommodation.