

FAST FACTS

Monroe Public Schools Standard of Practice for Emergency Response

Personal Protection

- ➔ Always wear gloves and use protective equipment when responding to an injury
- ➔ Always encourage self-care by the injured person
- ➔ Always wash hands thoroughly after providing care
- ➔ Always notify supervisor if skin or mucus membrane is exposed to another person's blood or other body fluids

Employee Expectations about Emergency Treatment

Our schools use the Rave Alert System and 911 for emergency response. If possible, staff should dial 911 from a school district phone (as opposed to a personal cell phone) or via the Rave alert app on their phone, as this activates a school wide response via a system of alerts. It is important to also contact the school office ASAP as they will coordinate the emergency team upon our arrival to the building, and send the emergency response building team members, first aid supplies, and the AED if indicated to the scene of the emergency.

- Always err on the side of caution for the individual's health.
- When in doubt, call 911. Do not delay seeking emergency medical care. Do not wait to speak with parent. A parent cannot direct you to refrain from calling 911. Call 911, then call parent.
- Do not seek permission from the parent/employee in making the decision to call 911 – act in the best interest of the injured/ill individual.
- Do not move an injured individual unless necessary due to risk of further harm – contact the school's emergency response team immediately (alert main office via phone, runner or radio).
- Call 911 when an employee experiences chest pain or discomfort, has difficulty breathing, or symptoms of anaphylaxis or shock. Do not transport the employee home or to a medical facility.
- Do not let an employee or student direct course of action, when your assessment of the situation tells you otherwise.
- Call 911 when there is concern that a skeletal injury requires splinting in order to stabilize the injury and prevent further injury.
- The district does not incur liability by calling 911. The district can incur liability for failing to call. Do not let the cost of transport interfere with making the appropriate decision for the individual.



Fast Facts Continued

Call 911 when...

- ❖ **CPR** may be needed!
- ❖ **Signs of shock** (e.g., weakness, dizziness, cool, pale and clammy skin, fast but shallow breathing, confusion)
- ❖ **Choking**
- ❖ **Difficulty breathing**
- ❖ **Allergic reaction** with signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis
- ❖ **Bleeding** that is difficult to control
 - Vomiting blood or large amount of blood in the stool
- ❖ **Unresponsive** or decreasing responsiveness
- ❖ **Neck and/or back injury** – rule out spinal cord injury
- ❖ **Head injury** suspected, with decreasing level of alertness, confusion, agitation, headache, vomiting, irritability or difficulty walking or seeing
- ❖ Acting strangely without known cause – much less alert or withdrawn than usual
- ❖ **Seizures** suspected – rhythmic, non-purposeful movements and loss of responsiveness
(For individuals with known seizure history, follow emergency care plan)
- ❖ **Severe illness** symptoms
 - Severe stiff neck (limiting ability to put chin to chest) with headache and fever
 - Suddenly spreading purple or red rash
 - Fever in association with abnormal appearance, difficulty breathing, or a problem with circulation identified by abnormal skin color (pale, bluish, exceptionally rosy)
 - Severe dehydration with sunken eyes, lethargy, no tears and not urinating
 - Suspected drug overdose
- ❖ **Severe injury** symptoms
 - Significant trauma, including vision, crushing injury, amputation, harm to vision
 - Animal bite that breaks the skin
 - Hot or cold weather injuries (frostbite, heat exhaustion)
 - Spill or release of hazardous chemicals affecting body or environment
- ❖ Multiple individuals affected by injury or serious illness at the same time
- ❖ Any time an emergency care plan directs that 911 should be called

