

Emergency Treatment

Staff are encouraged to become trained and/or maintain skills in recognized first aid procedures, especially through Red Cross certified providers. Staff have the affirmative duty to aid an injured student and act in a reasonable and prudent manner in obtaining immediate care. The staff member who exercises his/her judgment and skills in aiding an injured person during the school day or during a school event is protected by the district's liability insurance except when the individual is operating outside the scope of his/her employment or designated duties.

Any child who appears to be very ill or who has received a serious injury should be either sent home or to a physician or hospital as quickly as possible. The principal will be responsible for making the appropriate decision. In the event the principal or nurse is not available, the staff member designated by the principal to take charge in emergency situations will be responsible for the decision. For a life-threatening emergency (severe bleeding, shock, breathing difficulty, heart attack, head or neck injuries), call 911. The principal, nurse, responsible designated person, or involved staff member should contact the parent/guardian as quickly as possible to determine whether the child should:

- A. Be sent to a hospital, or
- B. Be sent to a doctor, or
- C. Be sent home, or
- D. Remain at school.

If the parent/guardian cannot be contacted, call the emergency number listed on the child's enrollment card to determine the next course of action.

If a seriously ill or injured child is sent home or to the hospital by private vehicle, be sure that someone trained in first aid accompanies the child. This is in addition to the driver of the vehicle. Do not let a child walk home if he/she has a high fever (102+), has a head injury, or is likely to go into shock from injury. Even if the parent/guardian says to send the child home, do not send unaccompanied if the way home is not likely to be a safe route.

If illness or injury is not life threatening, the parent/guardian should arrange transportation. If the ambulance service is required, ask the parent/guardian to call the ambulance or secure permission from the parent/guardian to call one. The child should be sent to the hospital of the parent/guardian's choice. Be sure to notify the hospital that the child is on the way.

If the injury is deemed to be minor, the trained staff members should:

- A. Administer first aid to the child as necessary (following flip chart in nurse's office or standard Red Cross procedure).
- B. Notify the nurse, principal, or responsible designated person. The nurse may be consulted by phone if not in the building.
- C. Remain with the child until released by the principal, nurse, responsible person, or the parent/guardian.
- D. The nurse, principal, or other responsible person so designated should make the decision whether an ill or injured child who has received first aid should return to

Physical Education/Athletics

If a serious injury occurs during a physical education class or during an athletic team practice or game, emergency procedures will be conducted in the following manner;

- A. STOP play immediately at first indication of possible injury or illness.
- B. LOOK for obvious deformity or other deviation from the athlete's normal structure or motion.
- C. LISTEN to the athlete's description of his complaint and how the injury occurred.
- D. ACT, but move the athlete only after serious injury is ruled out.

The teacher or coach should avoid being hurried into moving an athlete who has been hurt. He/she should attempt to restore life-sustaining functions (stop/repair uncontrolled bleeding, suffocation, cardiac arrest) before moving the athlete to an emergency facility. An athlete with a suspected head, neck or spinal injury should not be moved. If no physician is available, call 911 and proceed with caution according to first aid procedures. If he/she must accompany the student to a doctor, the activity or event should cease.

An incident report form must be completed by the activity director, as soon as possible, from information provided by the person at the scene of the accident. The written report should include a description of the circumstances of the illness or injury and procedures followed in handling it at school. A copy should be included in the student's folder and a copy should be sent to the Business Office Fiscal Coordinator.

Use of Semiautomatic External Defibrillator in Life-threatening Emergencies

It is important to be cognizant of the reality that life-threatening emergencies can occur in the school environment at any time. Washington law regarding defibrillator use outlines five (5) mandatory requirements. Riverview School District ensures that:

1. Expected defibrillator users receive reasonable instruction in defibrillator use and cardiopulmonary resuscitation by a course approved by the Department of Health;
2. The defibrillator is maintained and tested by the acquirer according to the manufacturer's operational guidelines;
3. Upon acquiring a defibrillator, medical direction is enlisted by the acquirer from a licensed physician in the use of the defibrillator and cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
4. The person or entity who acquires a defibrillator will notify the local emergency medical services organization about the existence and the location of the defibrillator; and
5. The defibrillator user will call 911 as soon as possible after the emergency use of the defibrillator and will assure that appropriate follow-up data is made available as requested by emergency medication service or other health care providers.

Liability issues should always be addressed with use of medication equipment. In the case of defibrillators, the Washington law offers immunity from civil liability to all persons and entities providing emergency services. However, this immunity from civil liability does not apply if the acts or omissions amount to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

Directives to Physicians

School staff may not accept and may not agree to comply with directives to physicians that would withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment from students.

Legal References: RCW 70.54.310 Semiautomatic external defibrillator – Duty of acquirer – Immunity from civil liability

Cross Reference: Board Policy 3040 Removal/Release of Student During School Hours

June 26, 2001

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