St. Charles Parish Public Schools
Stop the Bleed Protocol

Rationale

St. Charles Parish Public Schools recognizes the importance of developing and implementing a crisis management and response plan to address a variety of incidents on school campuses. Rapid response to an incident, where life saving measures are needed, is crucial to protecting students and staff. Stop the Bleed kits are located on campuses throughout St. Charles Parish Public Schools to provide appropriate care in a life threatening emergency.

Law

School Crisis Management and Response Plan

Overview

The #1 cause of preventable death after injury is bleeding. Stop the Bleed has been developed to save a life. The goals are to first identify bleeding by recognizing life-threatening bleeding. Second, take steps to stop the bleeding by applying pressure, packing the wound, and using tourniquets.The ABCs of bleeding control are A- alert 911 B -bleeding control C- compress the wound.

Orders

SCPPS Crisis Management and Emergency Response plans should be adhered to.

Stop the Bleed certified Instructors must have met all requirements of the program before teaching any courses. Instructors should complete any refresher courses offered and check for any updates in the program.

Participants should renew their skills every 2 years according to this policy.

Delegation

Participants must complete both the lecture and the skills component of the Stop the Bleed course to be considered complete and to receive a certificate of completion. There is a 1:10 instructor-to-student ratio that must be adhered to for training.
SCPPS employees will complete the Stop the Bleed Interactive virtual course which allows individuals to go through animated videos, diagrams, and quizzes. Once the virtual course is completed, employees will participate in the hands-on in person skills session hosted by the Safe Schools Team Chairperson or Student Health Services team.

Management

Your safety is your first priority. If you are injured, you cannot help others. Help others when it's safe to do so. If the situation changes or becomes unsafe, stop, move to safety, and if you can, take the victim with you.
Wear gloves if you can. If you get blood on you, be sure to clean any part of your body that the blood has touched. Tell a healthcare provider that you got blood on you, and follow his or her direction.

Procedure

A- Alert 911

- Call 911
- Know your location
- Follow instructions provided by 911 operator

B- Bleeding

- Find source of bleeding
- Look for:
    - Continuous bleeding
    - Large-volume bleeding
    - Pooling of blood
- There may be multiple places the victim is bleeding
- Clothing may also hide life- threatening bleeding
- Assess arms, legs, neck, armpits, groin, and body (stomach/chest)

C- Compress- Pressure

- Apply direct pressure to wound
- Focus on the location of the bleeding
- Use just enough gauze or cloth to cover injury
- If pressure stops the bleeding, keep pressure on wound until help arrives

C- Compress-Packing

- For large wound, superficial pressure is not effective
- If bleeding is from a deep wound, pack gauze tightly into the wound until it stops the bleeding; hold pressure until help arrives
- Areas to pack if needed, arms, legs, neck, armpits, groin, and body (stomach/chest)

C- Compress- Tourniquet

- Apply 2 to 3 inches above wound
- Do not place over the elbow or knee
- Tighten tourniquet until bleeding stops
- Do NOT remove the tourniquet
- You can apply to other or on yourself
- Can be applied over clothes
- Tourniquets HURT
- A second tourniquet may be required to stop the bleeding

Bleeding control in children:

- In all but the extremely young child, the same tourniquet used for adults can be used in children
- For the infant or very small child (tourniquet too big), direct pressure on the wound as described previously will work in virtually all cases
- For large, deep wounds, wound packing can be performed in children just as in adults using the same technique as described previously