Sheldon ISD

Traumatic Injury Response Protocol

Traumatic Injury Response Protocol

Introduction:

TX HB469 Sec. 38.030. TRAUMATIC INJURY RESPONSE PROTOCOL. (a) Each school district and open-enrollment charter school shall develop and annually make available a protocol for school employees and volunteers to follow in the event of a traumatic injury.

Traumatic Injury Training:

The following personnel will complete the state-approved training in the use of a bleeding control station: each school district peace officer commissioned under TEC, §37.081; each school security personnel employed under TEC, §37.081, who provides security services at a campus; each school resource officer who provides law enforcement at a campus; and all other district or school personnel who may **reasonably** be expected to use a bleeding control station.

Stop The Bleed is the approved Traumatic Injury Response training that will be used to train our staff and students. Designated staff members will receive training and students between 7th-12th grades will be offered the training annualy. The instruction must be provided by a school resource officer, school nurse, police officer, EMT, fire fighter, outside agency or other appropriate district or school personnel who have received the state-approved training.

Bleeding Control Stations:

The required bleeding control stations will be located near AED's. The bleeding control stations will include tourniquets, chest seals, compression bandages, bleeding control bandages, space emergency blankets, latex-free gloves, markers, scissors, and instructional documents.

Traumatic Injury Procedure:

See procedure instructions below and follow the Save a Life algorithm and Stop the Bleed traumatic injury steps.

A district employee or volunteer acting in good faith to control the bleeding of an injured person is immune from civil liability from damages or injuries resulting from that good faith use of a bleeding control station kit TEC §22.0511 and §22.053.

PROCEDURE INSTRUCTIONS:

Observe Universal Precautions and wear disposable gloves when exposed to blood or body fluids. If gloves are not available, wash hands as soon as possible and let the EMS provider and your campus administrator know of a possible exposure.

LIFE THREATENING BLEEDING

1. BLOOD THAT IS FORCEFULLY EXITING/ SPURTING FROM A WOUND
2. BLOOD THAT WILL NOT STOP COMING OUT OF THE WOUND
3. BLOOD THAT IS POOLING ON THE GROUND
4. CLOTHING THAT IS SOAKED WITH BLOOD
5. BANDAGES THAT ARE SOAKED WITH BLOOD
6. LOSS OF ALL OR PART OF AN ARM OR LEG
7. BLEEDING IN A VICTIM WHO BECOMES CONFUSED OR UNCONSCIOUS

- **FIRST DETERMINE WHERE THE BLEEDING IS COMING FROM:**
  WHERE IS THE WOUND? If needed cut clothing away from the victim using the shears provided in the first aid or stop the bleed kit.

- **FIRST AID KIT AVAILABLE?**

  NO : Apply pressure on the wound with clean cloth using both hands

  YES: 1. For life threatening bleeding from an arm or leg and tourniquet **IS** available, apply the tourniquet as trained, or follow written instructions from the Stop the Bleed guide.

2. For life threatening bleeding from arm or leg when a tourniquet is **NOT** available, OR bleeding from the neck, groin, or shoulder: Pack the wound with bleeding control gauze, plain gauze, or clean cloth and then apply pressure with both hands. Push down as hard as you can and hold pressure until relieved by medical responders

- **HOW TO APPLY A TOURNIQUET:**

1. Wrap the tourniquet around the bleeding arm or leg about 2-3 inches above the bleeding site. (DO NOT apply the tourniquet on a joint. Go above the joint if necessary
2. Pull the free end of the tourniquet to make it as tight as possible and secure the free end
3. Twist or wind the windlass until bleeding stops
4. Secure the windlass to keep the tourniquet tight
5. Note the time the tourniquet was applied and write it on the tourniquet

- **HOW TO PACK A WOUND**

  PACK the wound with bleeding control gauze, plain gauze, or a clean cloth and apply pressure with both hands.

1. Open clothing
2. Wipe away pooled blood
3. Pack the wound with bleeding controlled gauze (preferred) plain gauze, or clean cloth.
4. Apply steady pressure with both hands directly on top of the bleeding wound.
5. Push Down as hard as you can
6. Hold pressure to stop bleeding. Continue pressure until relieved by medical responders

<u>DO NOT PACK ABDOMINAL OR CHEST WOUNDS.</u>

Apply gauze or clean cloth and hold pressure until medical help arrives.
See Attached Algorithm

The University of Texas at Austin
Security and Emergency Management

STOP THE BLEED®



OVERVIEW

The focus of this program is on:

1. The immediate response to bleeding
2. Recognizing life-threatening bleeding
3. Appropriate ways to stop the bleeding

The help given by an immediate responder can often make the difference between life and death, even before professional rescuers arrive.

WHAT IS LIFE THREATENING BLEEDING?

- Blood spurting out of a wound
- Blood soaking the sheet or clothing

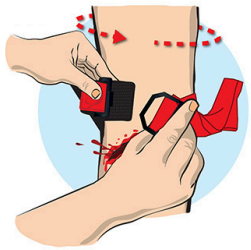
PRIMARY PRINCIPLES OF IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- Ensure your own safety first
  - Is the scene safe?
- The **ABCs of Bleeding**
  - **A** - Alert - Call 9-1-1
  - **B** - Bleeding - find the bleeding injury
  - **C** - Compress - apply pressure to stop the bleeding by:
    - Covering the wound with a clean cloth and applying pressure by pushing directly on it with both hands, **OR**
    - Using a tourniquet, **OR**
    - Packing (filling) the wound with gauze or a clean cloth and then applying pressure with both hands

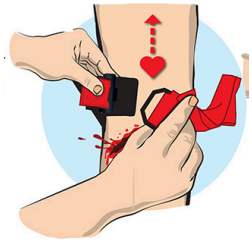
HOW TO APPLY A TOURNIQUET



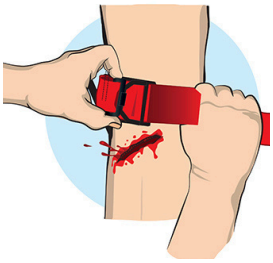
STEP 1: Stop Bleeding
-Expose wound
-Apply direct pressure
-If bleeding does not stop, apply tourniquet



STEP 2: Apply Tourniquet
-Place tourniquet 2-3 inches above wound
-Do not place over joint



STEP 3: Adjust Tourniquet
-Tourniquet should be placed between the wound and the heart



STEP 4: Tighten Tourniquet
-Pull firmly on the end of strap and tighten as much as you can



STEP 5: Use Windlass Rod
-Use the windless rod to further tighten tourniquet
-Twist rod in one direction to increase pressure



STEP 6: Secure Windlass Rod
-Secure rod so that it doesn't unwind
-If there is velcro strap, use that to secure windlass

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HARTFORD CONSENSUS™ SAVE A LIFE STOP THE BLEEDING

THE COMMITTEE ON TRAUMA

TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE PREHOSPITAL TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT

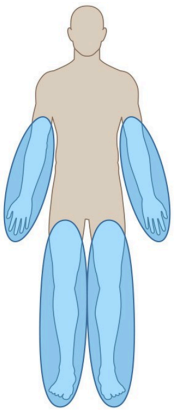
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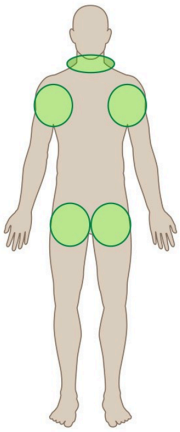


WOUNDS THAT CAN LEAD TO DEATH FROM BLEEDING:



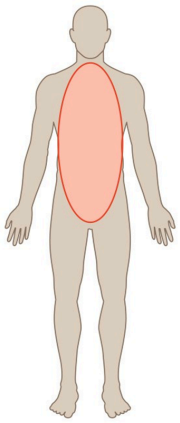
Arm and Leg Wounds

- Most frequent cause of preventable death from injury
- Bleeding from these wounds can be controlled by **direct pressure or a tourniquet**



Torso Junctional Wounds

- Neck, shoulder, and groin
- Bleeding can be controlled by **direct pressure** and **wound packing**



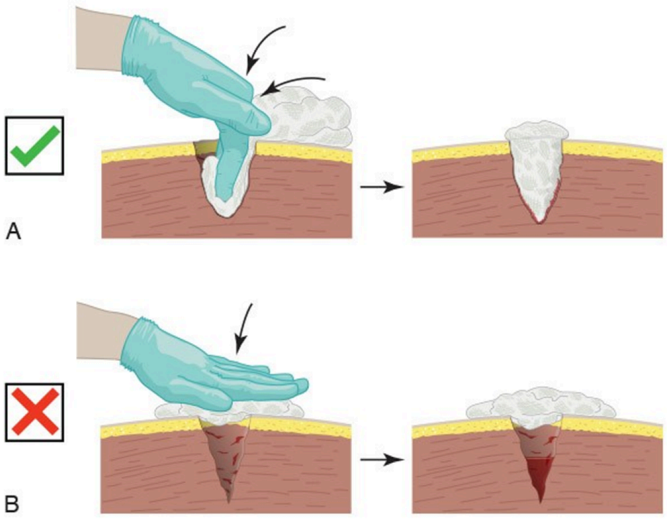
Chest and Abdominal Injuries

- Front, back, or side
- Usually cause internal bleeding
- **This bleeding CANNOT be stopped outside the hospital**
- **These victims need rapid transport to a trauma center**

HOW TO PACK A WOUND:

Wound packing is used on torso junctional wounds when a tourniquet CAN'T be used.

1. Open clothing around wound
2. Locate the source of the most active bleeding
3. Pack the wound / stuff right into the wound and directly onto the bleeding site. Packing using:
   a. Hemostatic dressing, OR
   b. Gauze roll, OR
   c. Clean cloth



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