

Medical & Dental Emergency Procedure

Policy: PCDC and its EHS-CCP will have written procedures for medical and dental emergencies in order for staff to respond quickly and appropriately to insure the health, safety and well-being of the children and staff.

Performance Standard 1304.22(a)

Procedure:

SERIOUS INJURY OR ILLNESS

The immediate concern is to the aid of the sick or injured person. Proceed according to the following plan:

- A. No staff member should place themselves at risk in the rescue of an injured child or staff member. Call Emergency **911** and request the needed emergency responders.
 - Emergency Medical Service Dial 9-1-1.
 - Preferred physician listed on the child's emergency form.
 - Hospital emergency room or clinic
 - Riverside Walter Reed Hospital Gloucester (804-693-8800)
 - Sentara Williamsburg Hospital (757-984-6000)
 - Tappahannock Hospital (804-443-3311)
 - Rappahannock General (804-435-8000)
 - VCU Medical Center (804-828-9000)
 - Regional Memorial Hospital (804-764-6300)
 - Poison Control Center (1-800-552-6337)
 - *If 911 is called, obtain both the **DSS Child Registration Form** and the **Emergency Contact** form from child's file to have available for emergency medical services personnel. Both ECE and Health Manager will be notified of a serious accident right away.*
 - *Contact parent/guardian as listed on **DSS Child Registration Form**. For staff contact significant other. (This information can be obtained from staff file on site).*
 - *If unsure about the urgency of the situation please call the listed physician on child **DSS Child Registration Form** or the Health Manager, parent/guardian or other adults listed on the **Emergency Contact Form**.*
 - *Notify the ECE of all accidents or injuries.*
 - *Document accidents on the **Accident Report Form** and return to the ECE within twenty-four hours.*

- B. Do not move the victim, especially if their injury is the result of a fall, unless they are in a life threatening or dangerous environment. Administer first aid as necessary.
- C. Notify a qualified first aid person in the facility. Qualified first aid personnel are all staff with current certifications.
- D. Treat immediately life-threatening injuries first in priority order:
(Emergency 911 should be called first for each of the following:
 - A. Impaired Breathing
 - B. Heart or Circulatory
 - C. Severe Bleeding
 - D. Shock

❖ **Impaired Breathing- Work Efficiently.** The average person will die in six minutes or less if their oxygen supply is cut off. Place victim on his/her back, loosen collar, remove any obstructions to the airway, and apply mouth to mouth resuscitation (if so trained). After the victim is breathing alone, treat for shock.

❖ **Heart/Circulation Failure-Work Quickly.** If possible, get trained help and work as a team. Apply cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If successful, treat for shock.

❖ **Severe Bleeding- Act Quickly.** Apply direct pressure on the wound with your hands, using a clean cloth if one is available. If there are no fractures, elevate the wound. If bleeding is of a spouting or pumping nature, apply pressure to the appropriate arterial pressure point. Never use a tourniquet except as a last resort.

❖ **Shock-** If there is no head or chest injury, keep head lower than the rest of the body. Loosen clothing and cover with blankets. Encourage fluids if victim is conscious and there is no abdominal injury or nausea. (Including all allergic reaction to insect bites, or food).

E. Other injuries/illnesses should be treated in priority with respect to threat of life.

Emergency Ambulance Transportation (call 911) is needed for:

- Burns-serious, or covering a large part of the body
- Heart concerns-deterioration of blood circulation
- Poisonings
- Head, neck, or back injury-also injury to large bones (arms, legs)
- Loss of consciousness
- Seizures-see Seizure Disorder Emergency Protocol Plan
- Motor vehicle accident
- Drowning

Depending on the seriousness of the injury the victim should be taken to a nearby hospital by ambulance, or driven by someone else.

Dental Emergency

Type of Injury	First Aid
Toothache	Rinse the mouth vigorously with warm water to clean out any debris. If swelling is present, place towel wrapped cold compress to the outside of the cheek. <i>Do not use heat.</i> Call the parent to take the child to the dentist.
Object wedged	Do not try to remove the object, call the parent to have child taken to dentist or physician immediately.
Knocked out tooth	Place tooth in clear tap water, milk, or wrap in a clean wet cloth. <i>Do not clean the tooth.</i> Call the parent to take the child to the dentist immediately.
Broken tooth	Try to clean dirt or debris from injured tooth with warm water. Place towel wrapped cold compress on face next to the injured tooth to minimize swelling. Call parent to transport child to the dentist immediately.
Bitten tongue or lip	Using protective gloves, apply direct pressure to the bleeding area with sterile gauze. If lip is swollen apply cold compress. If bleeding doesn't stop readily or if bite is severe, call 911 to transport child to hospital emergency room immediately.
Fractured Jaw	If fracture is suspected, immobilize jaw (triangular bandage, handkerchief, towel) and call 911 to transport the child to the hospital emergency room immediately. <i>Suspect neck or spinal injury.</i>

Contact parent or guardian or other adults as listed on the child's Emergency form. Notify Health Coordinator and ECE Coordinator of all accidents and injuries.

Referenced Forms:

DSS Child Registration Form

Emergency Contract Form

Accident Report Form

Seizure Disorder Emergency Protocol