

Panola Schools Traumatic Injury Response Protocol

The safety and wellbeing of our students and staff is of utmost importance to Panola Schools. The goal of this trauma informed care protocol is to ensure a simple response guideline for all trained personnel in the district to follow in the event any traumatic injury may occur where controlled bleeding measures are indicated.

The Texas Education Code (TEC), §38.030, as added by House Bill (HB) 496, 86th Texas Legislature, requires school districts to obtain bleeding control kits and training on the use of bleeding control stations in the event of an injury to another person. Panola Schools provides Stop the Bleed bleeding control training programs (<https://www.stopthebleed.org/>) to meet all requirements outlined in the statute. Additionally, as stated in TEC, §38.030, the district requires that the following personnel complete the above state-approved training program in the use of bleeding control stations: all district or school personnel who may reasonably be expected to use a bleeding control station.

The district's traumatic injury response protocol also requires each campus to annually offer instruction on the use of bleeding control stations to students enrolled in Grade 8 or higher. The instruction will be provided by an outside source or other appropriate district or school personnel who have received the state-approved training.

Definition of Traumatic Injury

Trauma: 1a. An injury (such as a wound) to living tissue caused by an extrinsic agent
b. a disordered psychic or behavioral state resulting from severe mental or emotional stress or physical injury
c. an emotional upset
2. an agent or force or mechanism that causes trauma

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/trauma>

Bleeding Control Stations

The district makes bleeding control stations available and accessible to school employees and volunteers in all three teacher's breakrooms. Each bleeding kit includes as required by HB 496:

1. Tourniquets approved for use in battlefield trauma care by the armed forces of the United States;
2. Chest seals;
3. Compression bandages;
4. Bleeding control bandages;
5. Space emergency blankets;
6. Latex-free gloves;

7. Markers;
8. Scissors;
9. Instructional documents developed by the American College of Surgeons or the United States Department of Homeland Security detailing methods to prevent blood loss following a traumatic event.

Training on the Use of Bleeding Control Kits

Each campus will train all staff to utilize a bleeding control station and students in grades 8-12 annually. The district will offer the Stop the Bleed Interactive Course at www.stopthebleed.org

Response to Traumatic Injury with Bleeding

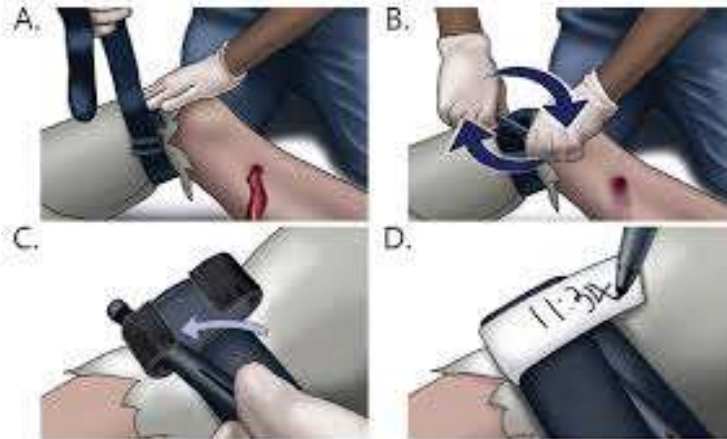
Injury results from a wide variety of causes, including accidents or intentional harm, and in a wide variety of locations, such as your home or workplace. It is important that as many people as possible survive their injuries if they sustain trauma. Uncontrolled bleeding is the number 1 cause of preventable death from trauma. The greater the number of people who know how to control bleeding in an injured patient, the greater the chances of surviving that injury. You can help save a life by knowing how to stop bleeding if someone, including yourself, is injured.

Primary Principles of Trauma Care Response

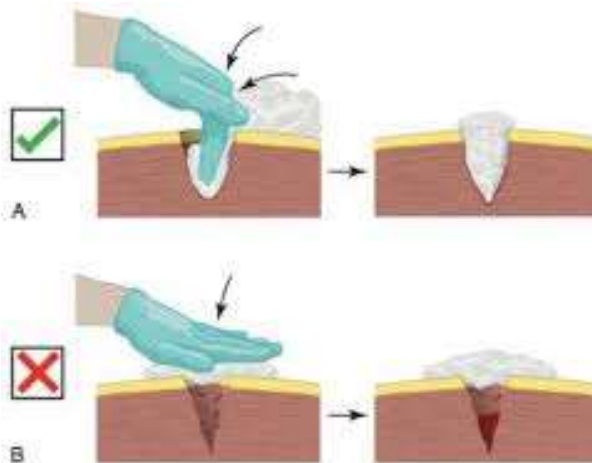
- Ensure your own safety
 - Provide care if the scene is safe to do so.
 - If at anytime your safety is threatened, attempt to remove yourself (and the victim if possible) from danger and find a safe location.
 - Wear gloves to prevent blood-borne pathogenic infections.
- The ABC's of Bleeding
 - A - ALERT - call 9-1-1
 - B - Bleeding - finding the bleeding injury
 - Open/Remove clothing over the wound to visualize the injury
 - Look for "life-threatening" bleeding
 - Blood spurting from wound
 - Blood that won't stop coming from wound
 - Blood that is pooling on the ground
 - Blood that has soaked through clothing or bandages
 - Loss of part or all of an extremity
 - Bleeding in a victim who is now confused or unconscious
 - C- Compress - apply pressure to a bleeding blood vessel to stop the bleeding by:
 - Covering the wound with a clean cloth and applying pressure by pushing directly with both hands, or



- Using a tourniquet, or



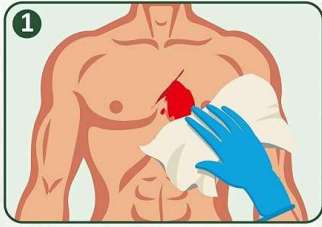
- Packing (Stuffing) the wound with gauze or a clean cloth and then applying direct pressure with both hands.



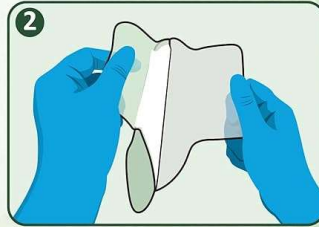
2017 American College of Surgeons - Bleeding Control Basic V 1.0

- For an open chest wound, identify entry and exit of trauma to chest, wipe area with gauze, and apply chest seal firmly with the wound in the center of the adhesive chest seal.

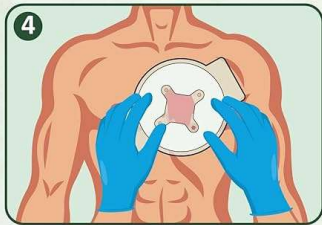
Instructions for Use



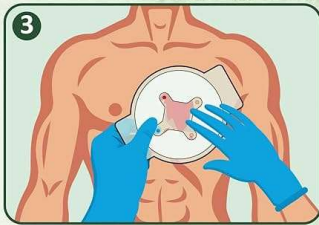
1. Clean and dry the wound for better seal.



2. Peel off protective liner, exposing the adhesive portion of the vented chest seal.



4. Press dressing firmly to skin to assure an occlusive seal.



3. Place vented seal centered on the wound with adhesive side facing downside. Preferably do this while patient exhales.