

## Bremond ISD Traumatic Injury Response Protocol

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The safety and well-being of our students and staff is of the utmost importance to Bremond ISD. The goal of this traumatic injury response protocol is to ensure a simple response guideline for all trained persons 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. Bremond ISD provides Stop the Bleed bleeding control training programs (<https://www.bleedingcontrol.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 7 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.

### Bleeding Control Stations

The district makes bleeding control stations available and accessible to school employees and volunteers in the following locations:

- Bus Barn
- Nurse's Office With AED
- High School Office
- Athletic Office with AED
- Ag Shop

Each bleeding control 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; and
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 Use of Bleeding Control Kits

Each campus will train all staff reasonably expected to utilize a bleeding control station and students in grades 7-12 annually. The district will offer the Stop the Bleed via [www.stopthebleed.org](http://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 one 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 pathogen infections

#### ■ The ABCs of Bleeding

##### ■ A – Alert – call 9-1-1

##### ■ B – Bleeding – find the bleeding injury

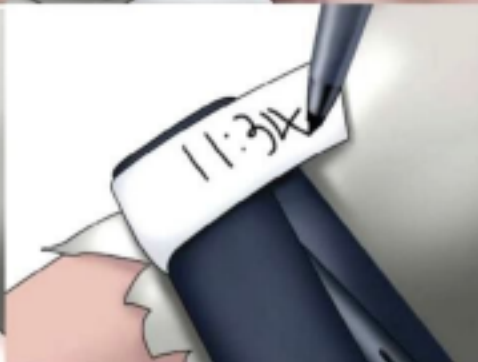
- Open/remove clothing over the wound to clearly visualize the injury
- Look for “life-threatening” bleeding
  - Blood that is spurting from wound
  - Blood that won’t stop coming out of wound
  - Blood that is pooling on the ground
  - Blood that has soaked through clothing or bandages
  - Loss of part or all of an arm or leg
  - 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 on it with both hands, OR



- Using a tourniquet, OR



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



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

Assure your safety

