

Note

If you see the telephone symbol (☎) next to any sign below occurring in the student, call for help (EMS/9-1-1, school nurse, first aid-trained staff).

Look for

- ☎ Unresponsive
- ☎ Cannot get the student to respond; student not able to follow directions or think clearly
- ☎ Severe bleeding
- ☎ Swelling of tongue/throat, pinpoint pupils, seizures, paralysis after snakebite
- ☎ Shortness of breath
- Punctured/ torn skin, fang marks
- Pale, cool, moist skin
- Rapid pulse
- Loss of muscle coordination after snakebite

Listen for statements about

- ☎ Poisonous snake/animal acting strange; black widow or brown recluse spider; identification or description of animal and its behaviors especially if suggesting animal not well (e.g., active in day when normally active at night, agitation, unafraid of humans, foaming at mouth)
- Dull, numbing pain at site
- Muscle cramps and stiffness in stomach, shoulders, chest

Action

1. Without endangering yourself, move student away from the animal.
2. Begin CPR (p. 37) for absent breathing if trained.
3. Remove any constricting items (e.g., rings, watches) that may cut off blood supply.
4. For snakebites keep student at complete rest, immobilize the bitten extremity, and keep the involved limb at or just below the level of the heart.

***Bites information
is continued on the next page***

Always follow school district policy when providing first aid or emergency care.

Bites *(continued)*

5. Tend to the wound:
 - Control any severe bleeding with direct pressure to wound. Add additional bandages as needed. **Do not** remove initial bandages.
 - Flush bite with large amount of water; gently wash with soap and water.
 - Cover with clean bandage.
 - For snakebites, never cut the wound, suck out the venom, or apply a tourniquet or ice.
6. Ice may be applied for up to 10 minutes for swelling and discomfort for insect bites and stings, but never for snakebites.
7. If a nurse is unavailable, share with parent the need for immediate medical attention when:
 - A snakebite occurs
 - Other bites are more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, gaping open, or on the face, neck, hand, or ear
 - Bleeding does not stop within 5 minutes
 - Signs of infection (redness, pain, pus, streaks, swelling, foul smell) or allergic reaction are present
8. Report information, as pertinent, to local Animal Control.

Animal or Human Bite

Action

1. Control any bleeding.
2. Wash bite thoroughly with soap and water and irrigate with running water for about 5 minutes.
3. Cover with dry bandage, as needed.
4. If a nurse is unavailable, share with parent the need for immediate medical attention.

***Bites information
is continued on the next page***

Bites (continued)

Spider Bite

- Action**
1. Wash bite thoroughly with soap and water.
 2. Apply an adhesive bandage.
 3. Ice may be applied for up to 10 minutes for swelling and discomfort for insect bites and stings, but never for snakebites.
 4. If a nurse is unavailable, share with parent the need for medical consultation.

Tick Bite

- Action**
1. Wear gloves.
 2. Grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible with fine-tipped tweezers/forceps; pull straight out, steady and slow (don't twist out). Remove the entire tick if possible.
 3. **Do not** squash the tick, use your fingers, burn or smother with petroleum, or prick it with a pin.
 4. Wash the area with soap and water.
 5. Apply an adhesive bandage.
 6. Wash your hands with soap and water after removal.
 7. If possible, kill the tick in rubbing alcohol. Save tick in closed jar or container and send with family to health care provider.
 8. If a nurse is unavailable, share with parent the need for immediate medical consultation.

