

This is general information and not specific medical advice for you, your child, or loved one. Always consult your doctor or other healthcare provider if you have any questions or concerns. Call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department in case of an urgent concern or emergency.

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Educational Activity Disclosure - PLACEHOLDER

Course Title

Disclosures	Action
Criteria for Successful Completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View entire recording • Completion of evaluation
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Project S.A.V.E.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest. Awareness. Vision for Prevention. Education

Life Threatening Emergencies Video Training



Project S.A.V.E.

Life Threatening Emergencies Video Training



Audience

This education video is intended for Adults who:



Audience

This education video is intended for Adults who:

- Supervise children in schools



Audience

This education video is intended for Adults who:

- Supervise children in schools
- Coach athletics



Audience

This education video is intended for Adults who:

- Supervise children in schools
- Coach athletics
- Have minor children or family members at risk for life threatening emergencies



Life Threatening Emergencies

Blunt Force

Trama

Seizures

Asthma

Stroke

BURNS

**Respiratory
Emergency**

Eye injury

HEAD AND NECK INJURIES

Hypothermia

Diabetes

**Orthopedic
Emergency**

Epilepsy

Hyperthermia

Lacerations



Life Threatening Emergencies



Life Threatening Emergencies



●	EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN
	1. First responders
●	2. Early recognition
	3. Communication
	4. AED at the ready
●	



Life Threatening Emergencies



<https://www.choa.org/projectsave>

●	EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN
	1. First responders
●	2. Early recognition
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	4. AED at the ready
●	



Session Objectives

Here are the specific objectives for this education:



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- Recognize life threatening emergencies



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- Recognize life threatening emergencies
- Explain the need for securing help during a life threatening emergency



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Here are the specific objectives for this education:

- Recognize life threatening emergencies
- Explain the need for securing help during a life threatening emergency
- Demonstrate the appropriate treatment for life threatening emergencies



Life Threatening Emergencies



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BURNS

**Respiratory
Emergency**

Eye injury

HEAD AND NECK INJURIES

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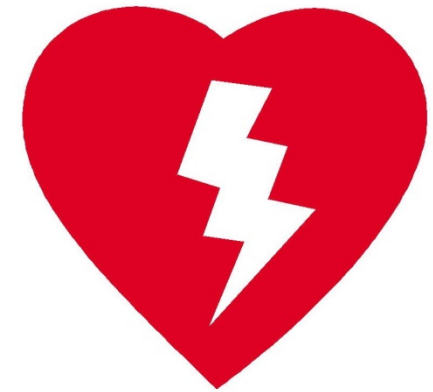
Lacerations



Life Threatening Emergencies



AED



Life Threatening Emergencies

First Aid Kit Supplies

- Gauze pads (at least 4 x 4 inches)
- Two large gauze pads (at least 8 x 10 inches)
- Box adhesive bandages (Band-Aids)
- One package gauze roller bandage at least 2 inches wide
- Two triangular bandages or bandanas
- Wound cleaning agent such as sealed moistened towelettes
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Adhesive tape
- Non-latex gloves
- Face shield or pocket mask
- Two elastic wraps
- Splint
- Baby Aspirin
- Tourniquet
- Eye wash/flush



Stroke



Stroke

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Stroke

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Stroke

F Facial Drooping

A Arm Weakness

S Slurred Speech

T Time when symptoms appeared



Stroke



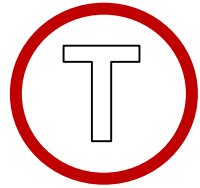
Facial Drooping



Arm Weakness



Slurred Speech



Time when symptoms appeared



Stroke



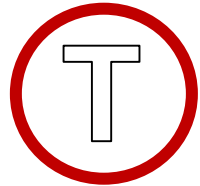
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Slurred Speech



Time when symptoms appeared



Stroke



Facial Drooping



Arm Weakness



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Time when symptoms appeared



Stroke



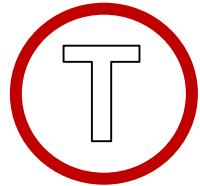
Facial Drooping



Arm Weakness



Slurred Speech



Time when symptoms appeared



Stroke



Head and Neck Injuries



Head and Neck Injuries



Head and Neck Injuries



Call 9-1-1 immediately



Head and Neck Injuries



Remain calm



Head and Neck Injuries



Check for normal breathing;
Solicit help



Head and Neck Injuries



Solicit help



Head and Neck Injuries



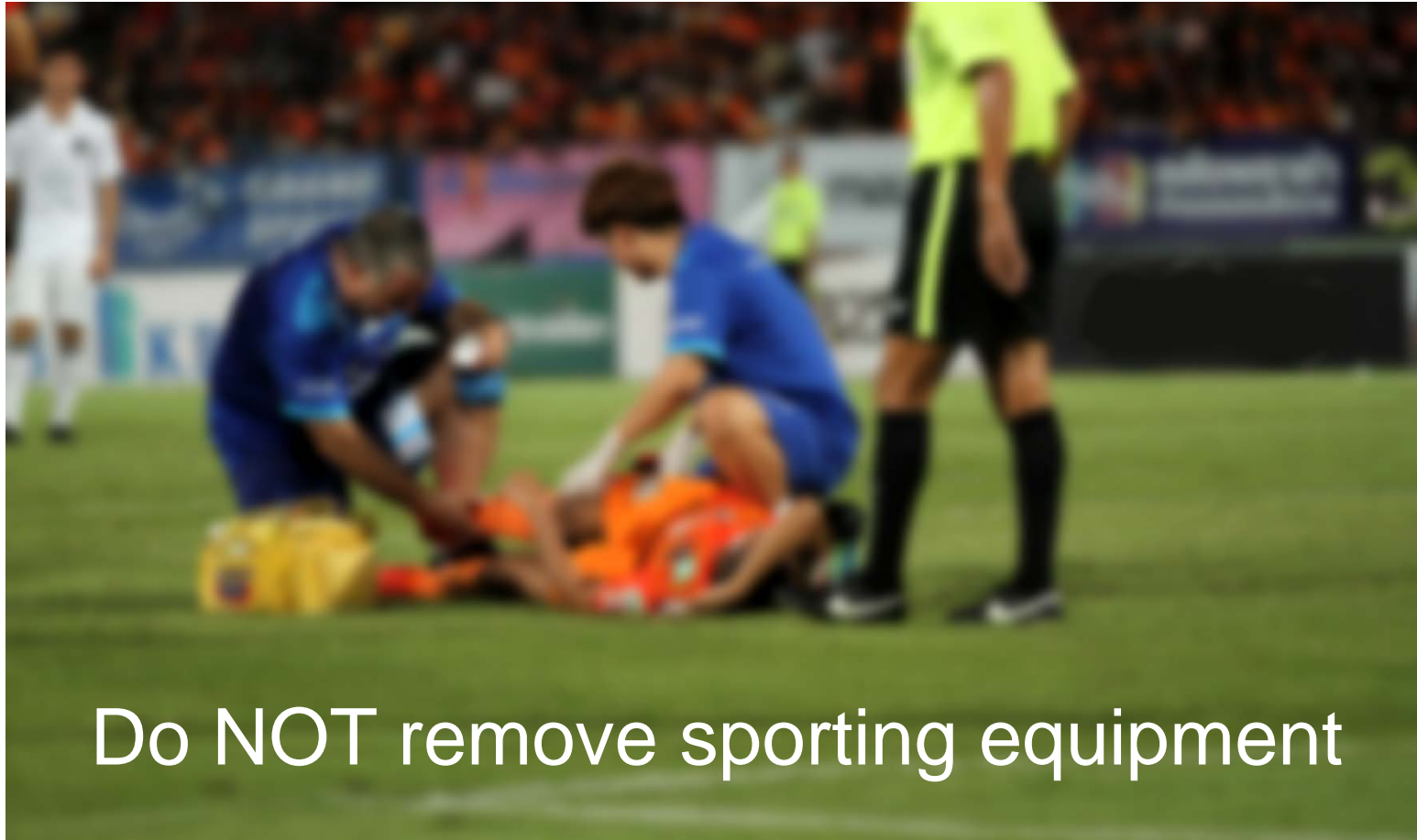
Be prepared to start
CPR and use AED



Head and Neck Injuries



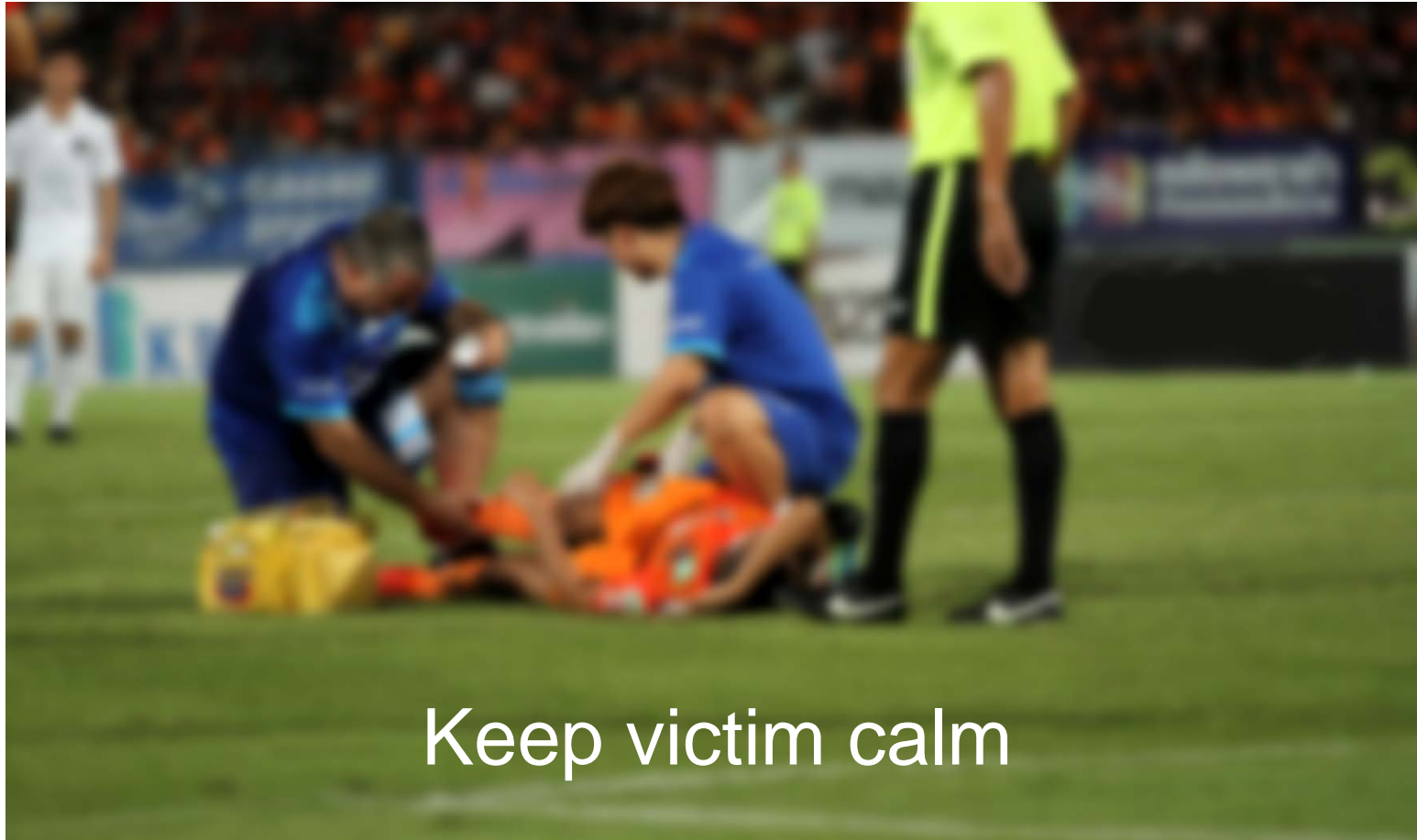
Head and Neck Injuries



Do NOT remove sporting equipment



Head and Neck Injuries



Keep victim calm



Head and Neck Injuries



Do NOT move the victim



Head and Neck Injuries

If concussion is suspected:



Head and Neck Injuries

If concussion is suspected:

- Remove individual from activity



Head and Neck Injuries

If concussion is suspected:

- Remove individual from activity
- Contact doctor as soon as possible



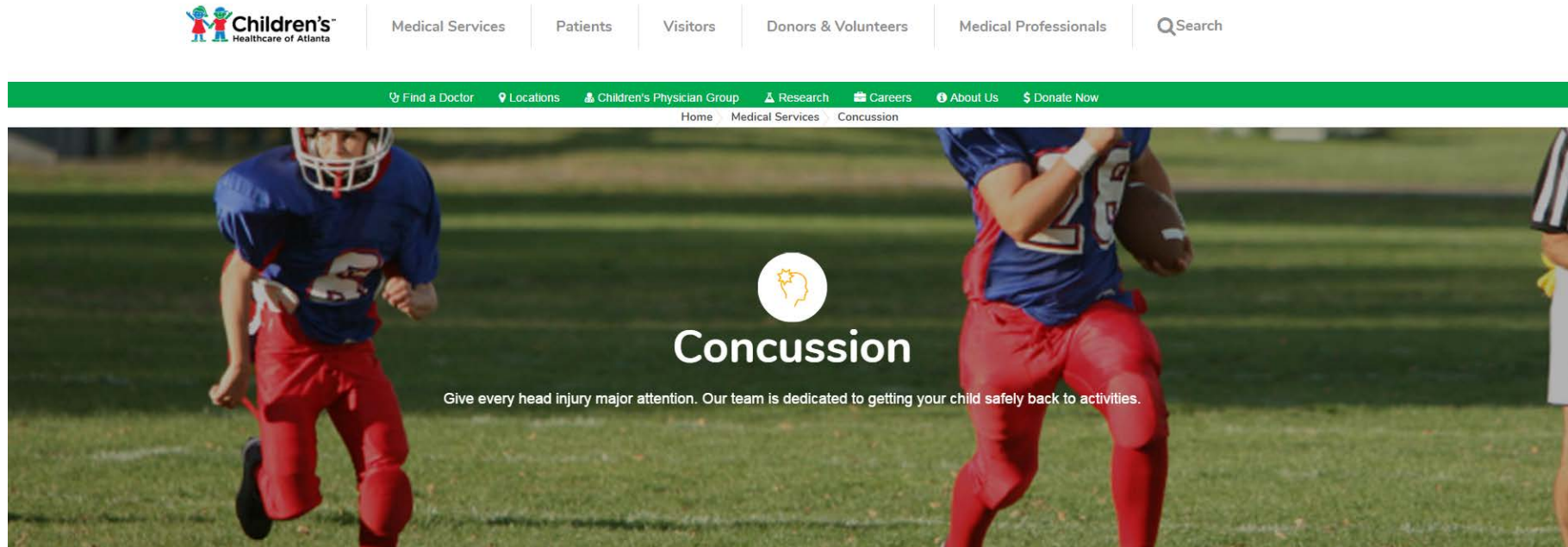
Head and Neck Injuries

If concussion is suspected:

- Remove individual from activity
- Contact doctor as soon as possible
- If concern is urgent, call 9-1-1 or visit the nearest Emergency Dept



Head and Neck Injuries



<https://www.choa.org/medical-services/concussion>

Penetrating Eye Injuries



Penetrating Eye Injury



Penetrating Eye Injury



- Call 9-1-1 immediately



Penetrating Eye Injury



- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not remove object



Penetrating Eye Injury



- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not remove object
- Place a dry, sterile gauze pad over eye



Penetrating Eye Injury



- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not remove object
- Place a dry, sterile gauze pad over eye
- Wait until medical help arrives



Blunt Force Trauma to Head and Neck



Blunt Force Trauma to the Head and Neck

- Trauma can obstruct victim's airway



Blunt Force Trauma to the Head and Neck

- Trauma can obstruct victim's airway
- Call 9-1-1 immediately



Blunt Force Trauma to the Head and Neck

- Trauma can obstruct victim's airway
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Watch for swelling



Blunt Force Trauma to the Head and Neck

- Trauma can obstruct victim's airway
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Watch for swelling
- Evaluate change in mental condition



Blunt Force Trauma to the Head and Neck

- Trauma can obstruct victim's airway
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Watch for swelling
- Evaluate change in mental condition
- Check for loss of teeth



Blunt Force Trauma to the Head and Neck

- Trauma can obstruct victim's airway
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Watch for swelling
- Evaluate change in mental condition
- Check for loss of teeth
- Bleeding may occur internally or externally



Blunt Force Trauma to the Head and Neck

- Trauma can obstruct victim's airway
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Watch for swelling
- Evaluate change in mental condition
- Check for loss of teeth
- Bleeding may occur internally or externally
 - Bleeding from mouth, nose, or ears could indicate internal bleeding



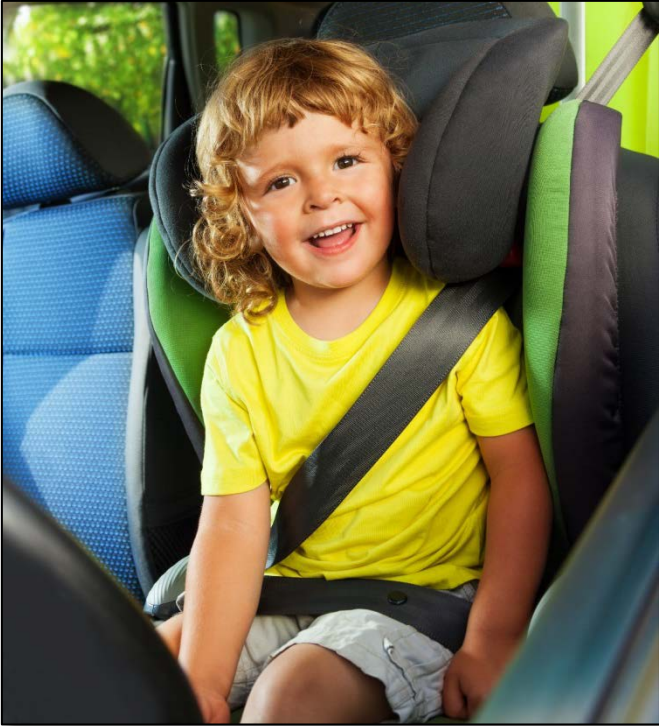
Blunt Force Trauma to Chest, Back, or Abdomen



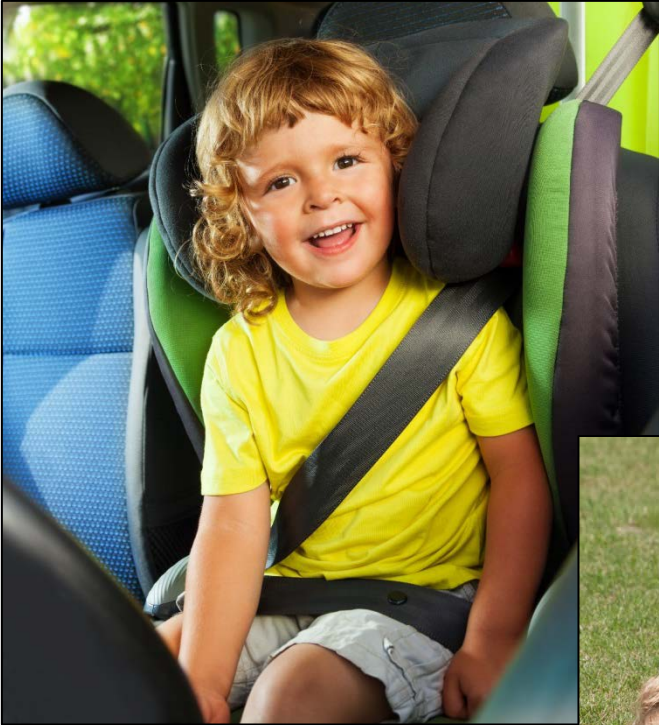
Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



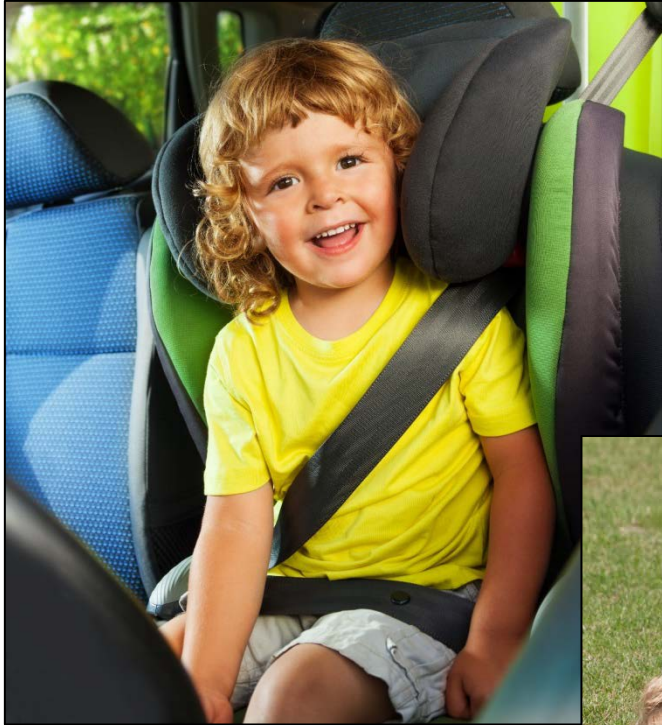
Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen

Commotio cordis

(Latin, "agitation of the heart") is an often lethal disruption of heart rhythm that occurs as a result of a blow to the area directly over the heart (the precordial region), at a critical time during the cycle of a heart beat causing cardiac arrest.



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



**Think sudden
cardiac arrest!!**



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



1. Check for responsiveness and normal breathing



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen

1. Check for responsiveness and normal breathing
2. Solicit Help



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



1. Check for responsiveness and normal breathing
2. Solicit Help
3. Call 9-1-1



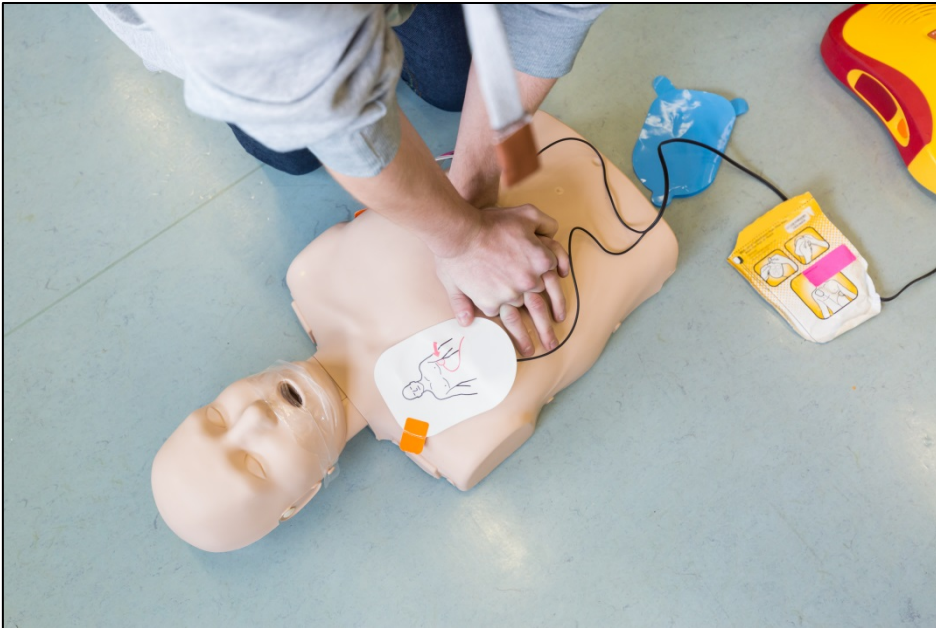
Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



1. Check for responsiveness and normal breathing
2. Solicit Help
3. Call 9-1-1
4. Send someone for AED



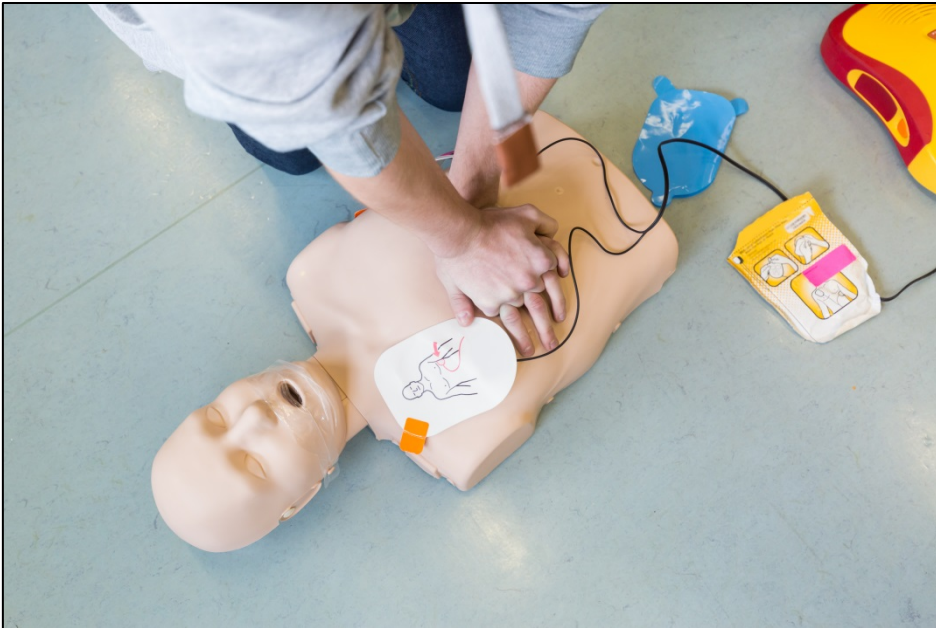
Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



1. Check for responsiveness and normal breathing
2. Solicit Help
3. Call 9-1-1
4. Send someone for AED
5. Begin compressions



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



1. Check for responsiveness and normal breathing
2. Solicit Help
3. Call 9-1-1
4. Send someone for AED
5. Begin compressions
6. Use AED as soon as it arrives



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen

- Injuries to the chest, back, or abdomen can cause internal bleeding



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



- Injuries to the chest, back, or abdomen can cause internal bleeding
- To detect internal bleeding, watch for signs of shock:



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



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- To detect internal bleeding, watch for signs of shock:
 - Increased heart rate



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



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- To detect internal bleeding, watch for signs of shock:
 - Increased heart rate
 - Weak pulse



Blunt Force Trauma to the Chest, Back, and Abdomen



- Injuries to the chest, back, or abdomen can cause internal bleeding
- To detect internal bleeding, watch for signs of shock:
 - Increased heart rate
 - Weak pulse
 - Change in mental status



Lacerations



Lacerations





Orthopedic Emergencies



Orthopedic Emergencies

- Compound fractures or a bone that breaks the skin requires immediate attention



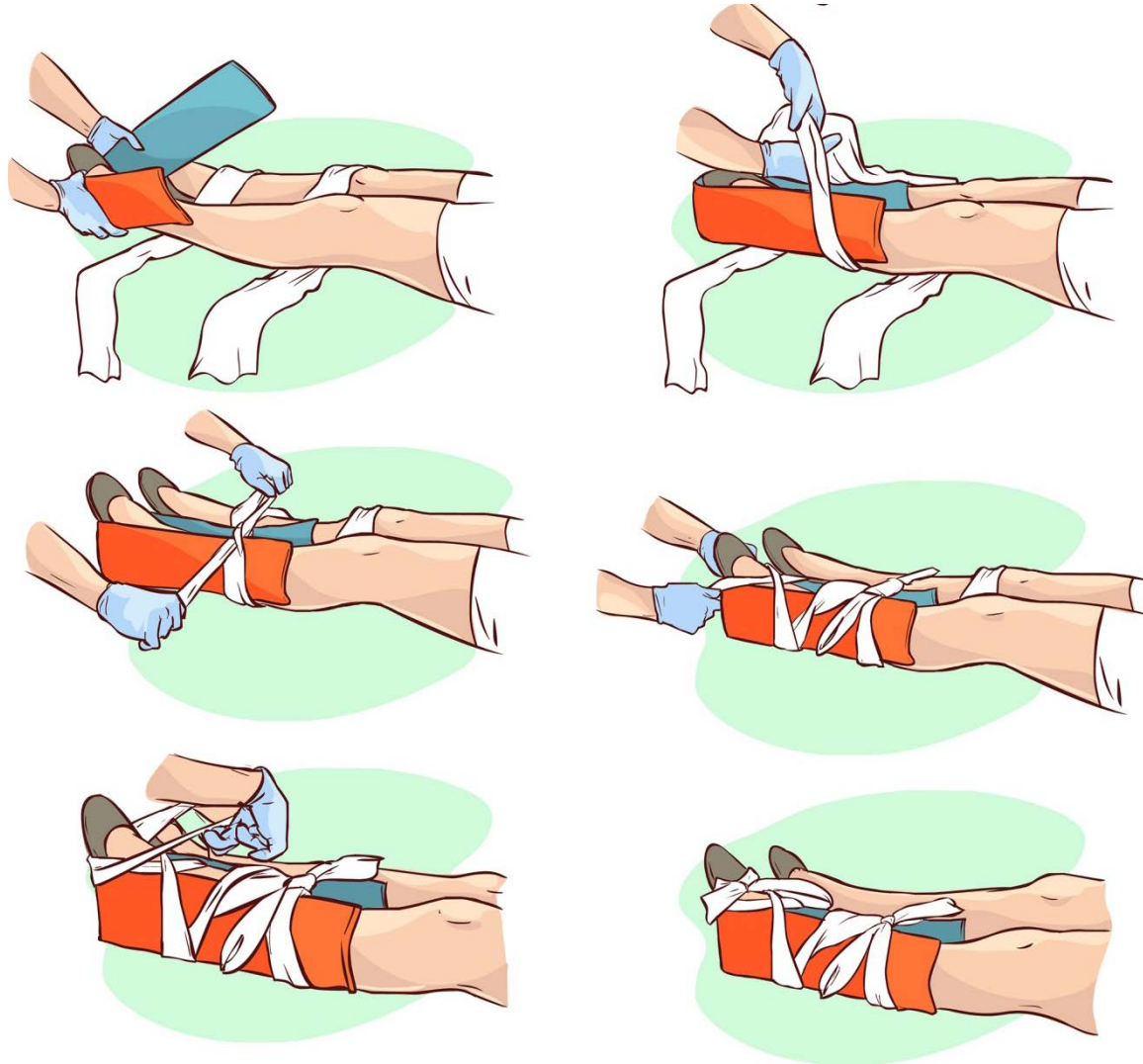
Orthopedic Emergencies



- Compound fractures or a bone that breaks the skin requires immediate attention
- Call 9-1-1 immediately



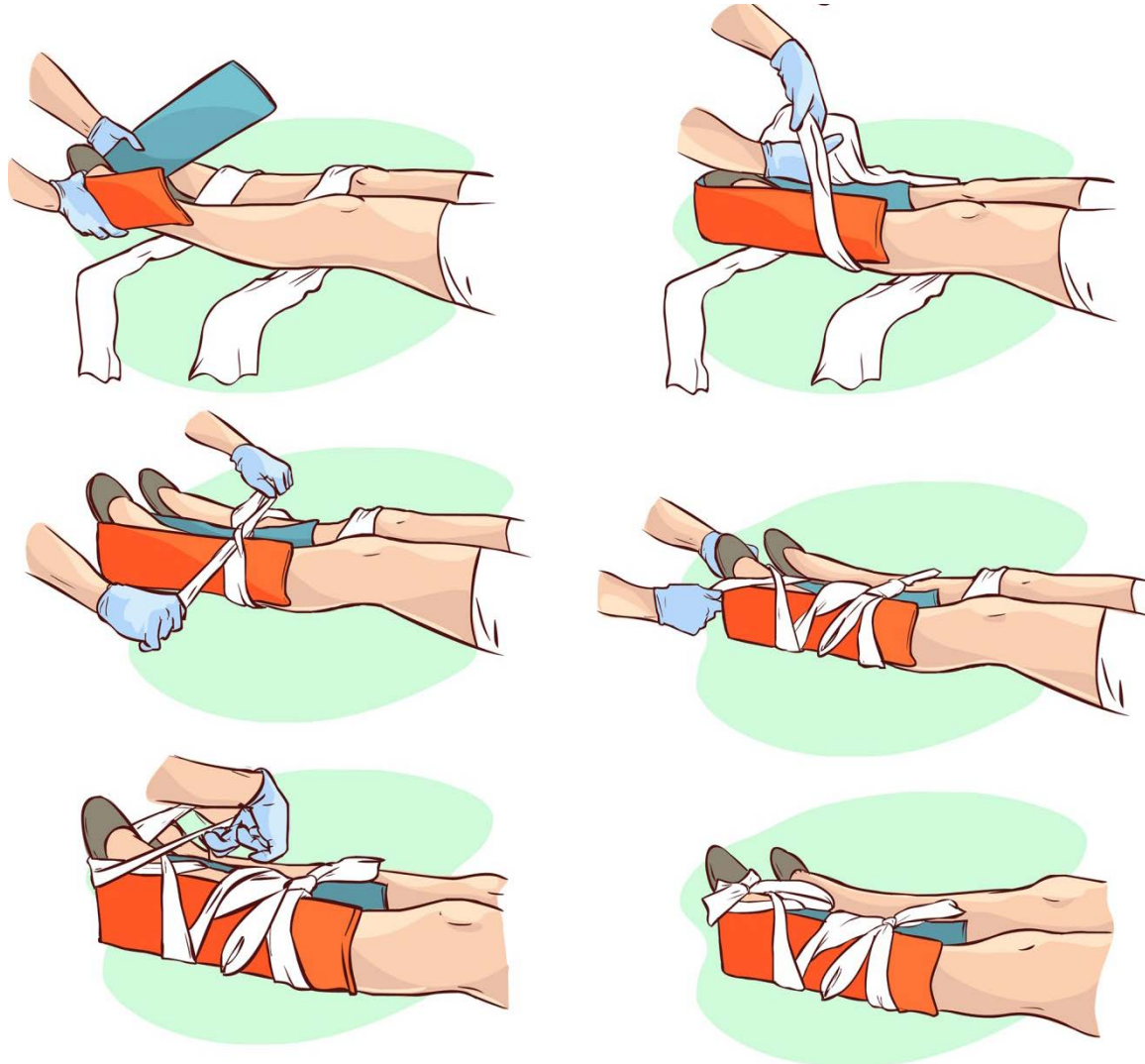
Orthopedic Emergencies



- Compound fractures or a bone that breaks the skin requires immediate attention
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Immobilize the extremity that is broken



Orthopedic Emergencies



- Compound fractures or a bone that breaks the skin requires immediate attention
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Immobilize the extremity that is broken
- Do not straighten out deformities



Orthopedic Emergencies



- Compound fractures or a bone that breaks the skin requires immediate attention
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Immobilize the extremity that is broken
- Do not straighten out deformities
- If skin is open, place dry, sterile gauze over the opening



Orthopedic Emergencies



- Compound fractures or a bone that breaks the skin requires immediate attention
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Immobilize the extremity that is broken
- Do not straighten out deformities
- If skin is open, place dry, sterile gauze over the opening
- Keep the victim warm and dry



Respiratory Emergencies



Respiratory Emergencies



- Anaphylaxis – medical emergency caused by an allergic reaction resulting from exposure to, or ingestion of, an allergen



Respiratory Emergencies



- Anaphylaxis – medical emergency caused by an allergic reaction resulting from exposure to, or ingestion of, an allergen
- Symptoms can rapidly progress into an obstructed airway



Respiratory Emergencies



- Anaphylaxis – medical emergency caused by an allergic reaction resulting from exposure to, or ingestion of, an allergen
- Symptoms can rapidly progress into an obstructed airway
- For early detection, look for a rash or hives



Respiratory Emergencies



- Anaphylaxis – medical emergency caused by an allergic reaction resulting from exposure to, or ingestion of, an allergen
- Symptoms can rapidly progress into an obstructed airway
- For early detection, look for a rash or hives
- If anaphylaxis is suspected, call 9-1-1 immediately



Respiratory Emergencies

Blue to the Sky



Orange to the Thigh





Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



- Proper hydration is the most important factor in preventing injuries



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



- Proper hydration is the most important factor in preventing injuries
- Drink water or sports drinks before and during exercise



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



- Proper hydration is the most important factor in preventing injuries
- Drink water or sports drinks before and during exercise
- Avoid caffeinated and sugary drinks



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



Overheating



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



Overheating → heat exhaustion



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



Overheating → heat exhaustion → heat stroke



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



- Victim may be disoriented or confused



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



- Victim may be disoriented or confused
- Move from the direct sun and into a shaded or air conditioned area



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



- Victim may be disoriented or confused
- Move from the direct sun and into a shaded or air conditioned area
- Give sips of cool water



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



- Victim may be disoriented or confused
- Move from the direct sun and into a shaded or air conditioned area
- Give sips of cool water
- Apply cool water, wet towels, or ice water to the body



Heat-Related Injuries (Hyperthermia)



- Victim may be disoriented or confused
- Move from the direct sun and into a shaded or air conditioned area
- Give sips of cool water
- Apply cool water, wet towels, or ice water to the body
- Monitor temperature



Cold-Related Injuries (Hypothermia)



Cold-Related Injuries (Hypothermia)



- Cold-related injuries may be life threatening when the body temperature drops



Cold-Related Injuries (Hypothermia)



- Cold-related injuries may be life threatening when the body temperature drops
- Call 9-1-1 if you suspect hypothermia



Cold-Related Injuries (Hypothermia)



- Cold-related injuries may be life threatening when the body temperature drops
- Call 9-1-1 if you suspect hypothermia
- Move the victim to a warm, dry place



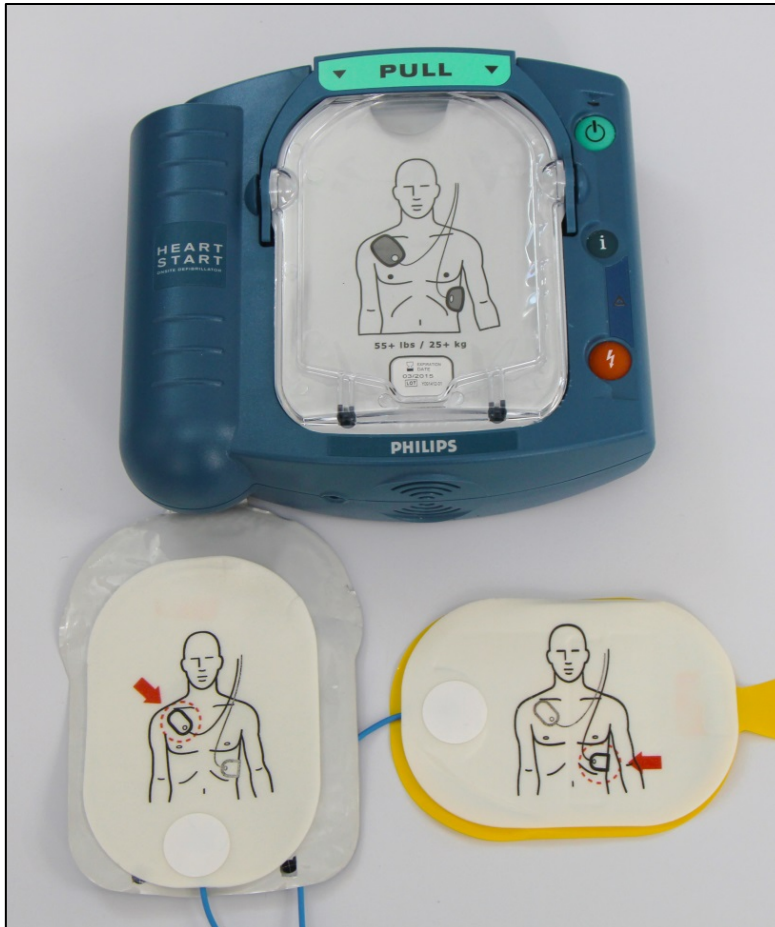
Cold-Related Injuries (Hypothermia)



- Cold-related injuries may be life threatening when the body temperature drops
- Call 9-1-1 if you suspect hypothermia
- Move the victim to a warm, dry place
- Remove any wet clothing and wrap in blanket or warm attire



Cold-Related Injuries (Hypothermia)



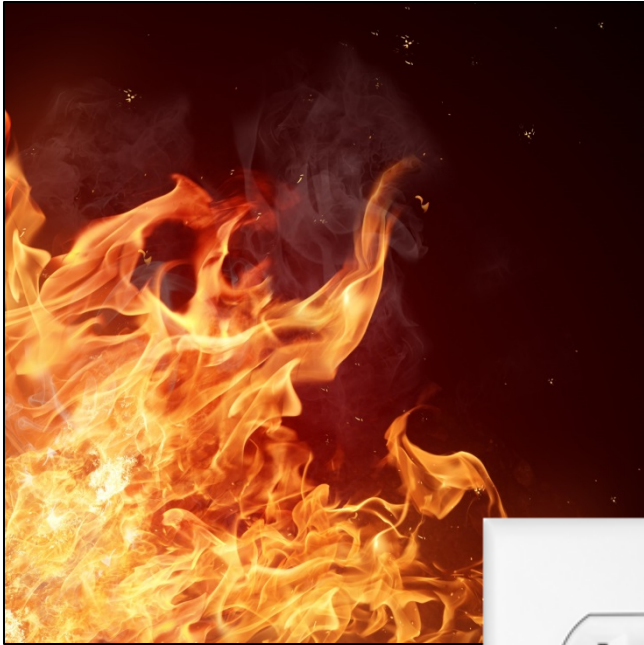
- Cold-related injuries may be life threatening when the body temperature drops
- Call 9-1-1 if you suspect hypothermia
- Move the victim to a warm, dry place
- Remove any wet clothing and wrap in blanket or warm attire
- Be prepared to begin CPR and use an AED



Burns



Burns



- Safety is key




Burns

SAMPLE LABEL

CODE _____
Product Name _____ } **Product Identifier**

Company Name _____
Street Address _____
City _____ State _____
Postal Code _____ Country _____
Emergency Phone Number _____ } **Supplier Identification**

Hazard Pictograms



Signal Word
Danger

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
May cause liver and kidney damage. } **Hazard Statements**

Precautionary Statements

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place that is locked.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking.
Only use non-sparking tools.
Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
Do not breathe vapors.
Wear protective gloves.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

Supplemental Information

Directions for Use

Fill weight: _____ Lot Number: _____
Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____
Expiration Date: _____

In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

First Aid
If exposed call Poison Center.
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

- Safety is key
- Familiarize yourself with Safety Data Sheets



Burns



- Safety is key
- Familiarize yourself with Safety Data Sheets
- At home, dispose of hazardous materials or store them safely



Burns



- Stop, Drop, and Roll



Burns



- Stop, Drop, and Roll
- Smother the fire with a blanket or towel, or extinguish with water or a fire extinguisher



Burns



- Stop, Drop, and Roll
- Smother the fire with a blanket or towel, or extinguish with water or a fire extinguisher
- Call 9-1-1 immediately



Burns



- Stop, Drop, and Roll
- Smother the fire with a blanket or towel, or extinguish with water or a fire extinguisher
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Keep the victim dry and warm



Burns



- Stop, Drop, and Roll
- Smother the fire with a blanket or towel, or extinguish with water or a fire extinguisher
- Call 9-1-1 immediately
- Keep the victim dry and warm
- Do not remove victim's clothing



Epilepsy or Seizures



Epilepsy or Seizures

- In the event of a seizure in an individual who has not been diagnosed with epilepsy, call 9-1-1 immediately



Epilepsy or Seizures

- In the event of a seizure in an individual who has not been diagnosed with epilepsy, call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not put anything in victim's mouth



Epilepsy or Seizures

- In the event of a seizure in an individual who has not been diagnosed with epilepsy, call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not put anything in victim's mouth
- Note the time the seizure started and its duration



Epilepsy or Seizures

- In the event of a seizure in an individual who has not been diagnosed with epilepsy, call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not put anything in victim's mouth
- Note the time the seizure started and its duration
- Remember what the seizure looked like



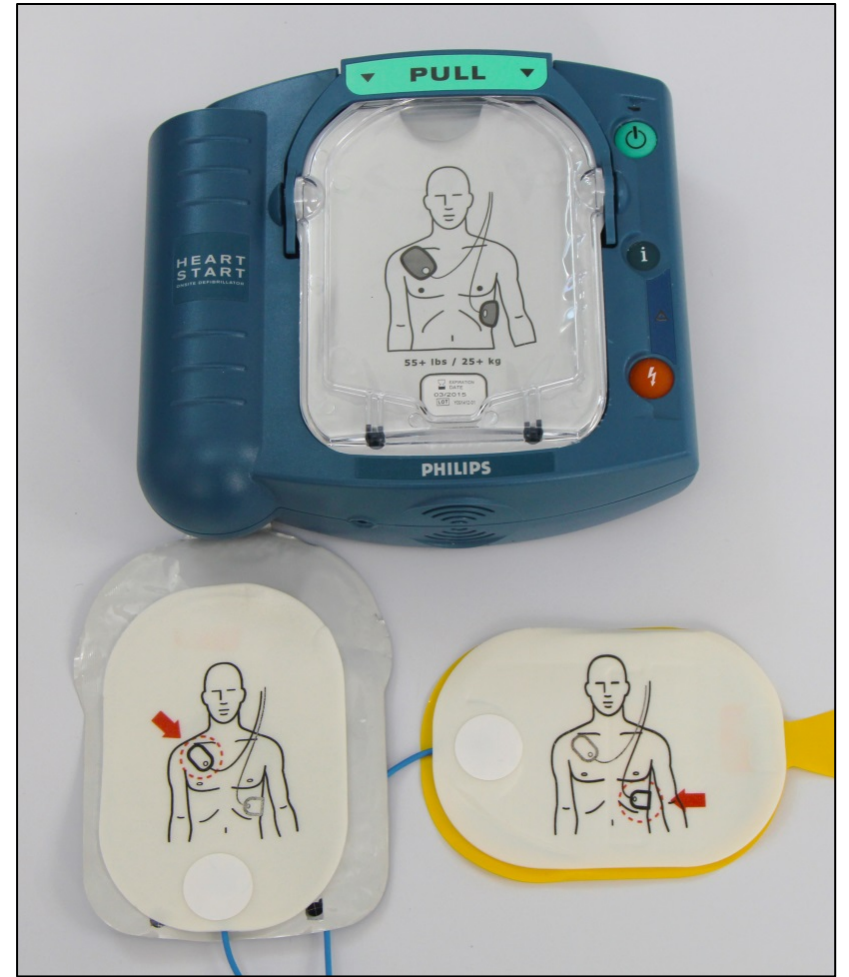
Epilepsy or Seizures

- In the event of a seizure in an individual who has not been diagnosed with epilepsy, call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not put anything in victim's mouth
- Note the time the seizure started and its duration
- Remember what the seizure looked like
- Assess the victim for normal breathing



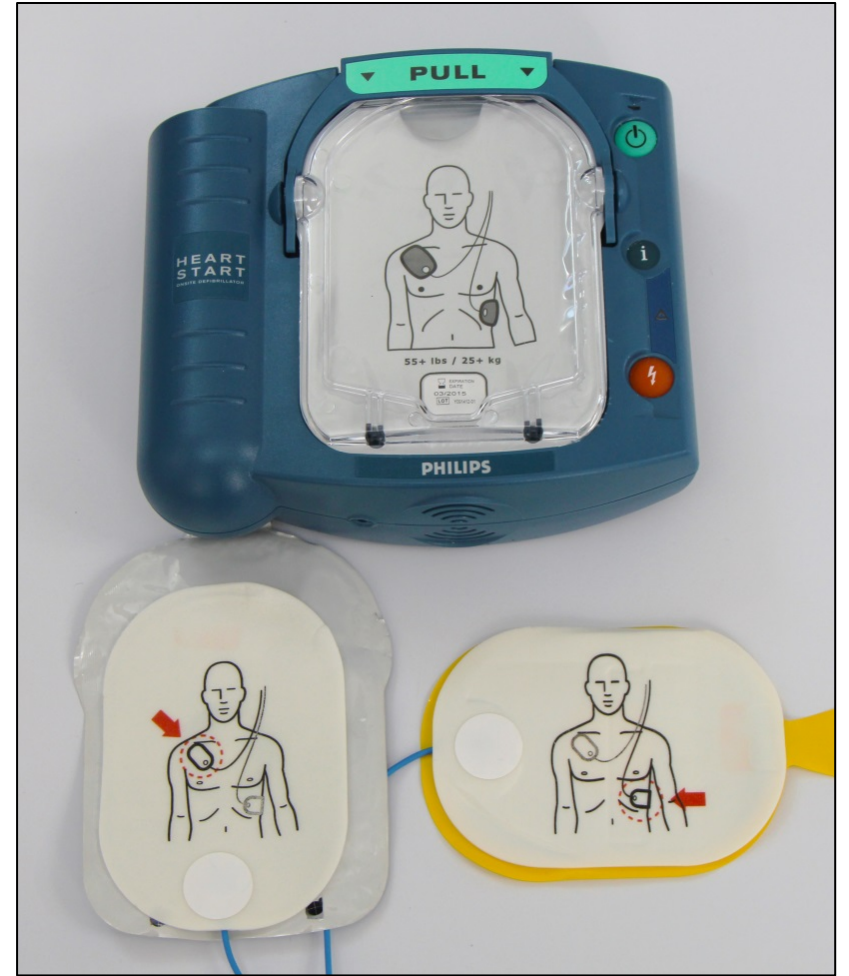
Epilepsy or Seizures

- In the event of a seizure in an individual who has not been diagnosed with epilepsy, call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not put anything in victim's mouth
- Note the time the seizure started and its duration
- Remember what the seizure looked like
- Assess the victim for normal breathing
- If breathing is not normal, get the AED and begin CPR



Epilepsy or Seizures

- In the event of a seizure in an individual who has not been diagnosed with epilepsy, call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do not put anything in victim's mouth
- Note the time the seizure started and its duration
- Remember what the seizure looked like
- Assess the victim for normal breathing
- If breathing is not normal, get the AED and begin CPR
- If breathing is normal, turn victim on side to prevent choking



Epilepsy or Seizures



Medical Services

Patients

Visitors

Donors & Volunteers

Medical Professionals

Search

Find a Doctor

Locations

Children's Physician Group

Research

Careers

About Us

Donate Now

Home

Medical Professionals

Nursing Resources

School Health Resources



<https://www.choa.org/medical-professionals/nursing-resources/school-health-resources>



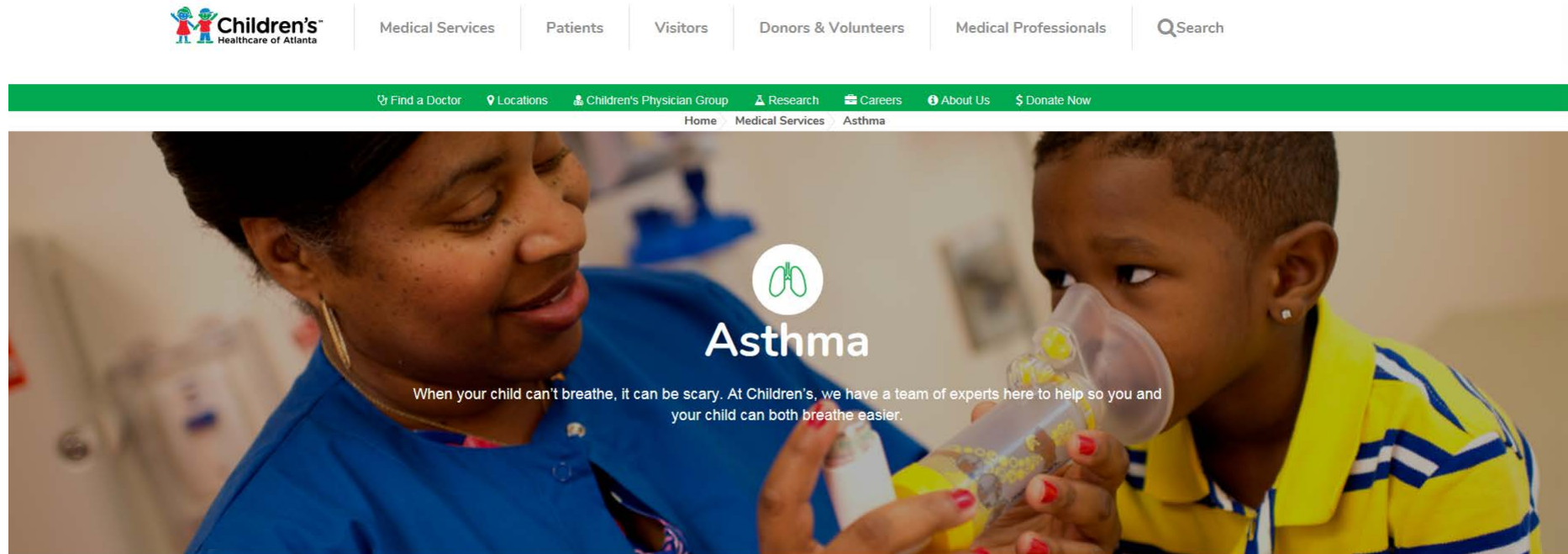
Other Medical Emergencies



Asthma



Asthma



<https://www.choa.org/asthma>

Diabetes



Diabetes



<https://www.choa.org/medical-services/diabetes>

Reflection



Reflection

Take a moment to reflect on the topics covered in this video and how you can use this knowledge when interacting with students.



Project S.A.V.E.

S Sudden Cardiac Arrest

A Awareness

V Vision for Prevention

E Education



Project S.A.V.E. Video Series

www.choa.org/projectsave

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404-785-7201



Project S.A.V.E. Video Series

The Children's Healthcare of Atlanta **Project**

S Sudden Cardiac Arrest

A Awareness

V Vision for Prevention

E Education

video series is designed to help **you** feel confident to help in an emergency and **SAVE lives.**



Project S.A.V.E. Video Series

- S** Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- A** Awareness
- V** Vision for Prevention
- E** Education



Project S.A.V.E. Video Series

1. Benchmark CPR/AED

- S** Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- A** Awareness
- V** Vision for Prevention
- E** Education



Project S.A.V.E. Video Series

1. Benchmark CPR/AED
2. All Staff Awareness

- S** Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- A** Awareness
- V** Vision for Prevention
- E** Education



Project S.A.V.E. Video Series

1. Benchmark CPR/AED
2. All Staff Awareness
3. Life Threatening Emergencies

- S** Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- A** Awareness
- V** Vision for Prevention
- E** Education



Project S.A.V.E. Video Series

1. Benchmark CPR/AED
2. All Staff Awareness
3. Life Threatening Emergencies
4. Non-Life Threatening Emergencies

- S** Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- A** Awareness
- V** Vision for Prevention
- E** Education



Project S.A.V.E. Video Series

1. Benchmark CPR/AED
2. All Staff Awareness
3. Life Threatening Emergencies
4. Non-Life Threatening Emergencies
5. Cardiac/Medical Emergency Practice Drill

S Sudden Cardiac Arrest

A Awareness

V Vision for Prevention

E Education



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