



Section 3: Response

Section 3.3 - Medical Emergencies

“Medical emergencies” are those possible life-threatening situations arising from health conditions as well as unintentional and intentional injuries. Examples include cardiac arrest, serious illness or condition, seizures, playground accidents and serious athletic injuries that require emergency medical treatment. School administrators and local emergency medical personnel typically have primary responsibilities in responding to medical emergencies. For a full list of what to do when a medical emergency occurs, contact the school Secretary.

3.3.A Student Out of Control

If a student is on the verge of becoming out of control, a paraprofessional or teacher will step in and use their best judgement to mitigate the situation. It is our goal not to remove the child from the classroom unless it is absolutely necessary.

If the situation escalates and the student becomes a danger to other students, staff or himself, the Principal or other members of the administration will intervene and attempt to have the student willingly remove themselves from the room. If the student is unwilling to remove themselves from the classroom, the rest of the class will relocate to another room in the building (i.e. the library or book room) and continue their lesson. The paraprofessional and/or Principal will remain with the student and work with them on ways to alleviate the crisis.

Once the child is prepared to walk to the office, they will be monitored by the Principal or another member of the Behavioral Intervention Team until they are deemed ready to rejoin their class. In the event that a student’s behavior only escalates, law enforcement may be called.

If a student is considered out of control more than once in a calendar month, staff members who work directly with the student will meet with parents and evaluate or create a behavior plan.

3.3.B Seizures

Seizures can be common with people who have preexisting medical conditions such as epilepsy, but can also happen unexpectedly for a multitude of reasons. Below is a list of symptoms to look for:

1. Muscles may become rigid or make convulsive movements.
2. Purposeless activity such as lip smacking with impaired consciousness.
3. Eyes may roll back or off to the side.
4. Non-responsive to verbal cues.

If a student or staff member is experiencing any of these symptoms, please use the following instructions.





Bridgewater - Emery School District 30-3



Kim Aman, Elementary Principal
Christena Schultz, Secondary Principal

Jason Bailey, Superintendent
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1. Call the main office or Principal immediately.
2. Ease the person to the floor.
3. Note the time the seizure begins and ends.
4. Protect the person from injury.
5. Place something under their head.
6. Clear the area of hard, sharp objects.
7. Do NOT leave the person alone.
8. Do NOT try to restrain the person.
9. Do NOT place anything in the person's mouth.

3.3.C Asthma/Reactive Airway

Asthma is a respiratory condition marked by spasms in the bronchi of the lungs, causing difficulty in breathing. It usually results from an allergic reaction or other forms of hypersensitivity. Symptoms include, but are not limited to:

1. Difficulty breathing.
2. Wheezing/coughing.
3. Difficulty talking and walking.
4. Nose opens wide to breathe.
5. Bluish color around the lips.

If a student or staff member is experiencing any of these symptoms, please use the following instructions.

1. Call or accompany the person to the main office immediately.
2. Calm and reassure the person.
3. Help the person to a sitting position.
4. Encourage slow breathing in through the nose and out through pursed lips.
5. May offer sips of water.
6. Do NOT leave the person alone.

3.3.D Diabetes

Diabetes is a metabolic disease in which the body's inability to produce any or enough insulin causes elevated levels of glucose in the blood. Diabetes may cause low blood sugar which can have adverse effects on a person. Symptoms of low blood sugar include shakiness, hunger, irritability, sweating, fatigue, behavior changes, incoherency, combativeness, and disorientation.

If a student or staff member is experiencing any of these symptoms, please use the following instructions.

1. Generally, the person needs to eat something when having low blood sugar.
2. Call or accompany the person to the main office immediately.
3. If it is a student and they have an Individual Health Care/Emergency Plan, please follow it.
4. Do NOT leave the person alone.

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3.3.E Allergies

An allergy is a damaging immune response by the body to a substance, especially pollen, fur, a particular food, or dust, to which it has become hypersensitive. Allergic reactions can be range from acute to fatal and the severity of the symptoms can change quickly and potentially progress to a life-threatening situation. Symptoms to look for include:

1. Itching and swelling of the lips, tongue and/or mouth.
2. Itching and/or a sense of tightness in the throat, hoarseness or a hacking cough.
3. Hives, itchy rash, and/or swelling.
4. Nausea, abdominal cramps, vomiting and/or diarrhea.
5. Shortness of breath and/or wheezing.
6. Weak pulse or passing out.

If a student or staff member is experiencing any of these symptoms, please use the following instructions.

1. Call or accompany the person to the main office immediately.
2. If it is a student and they have an Individual Health Care/Emergency Plan, please follow it.
3. Do NOT leave the person alone.

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