

SELF-TEST

Critical Incident Response Self-Test

The following provides a useful self-test for educational professionals when considering the response to an emergency event:

1. An emergency or critical incident can occur at what types of locations?
2. The three main response actions in an emergency or critical incident include?
3. In an extreme situation when an Active Shooter is present, additional actions may be necessary. These actions are _____, _____, and _____?
4. Whenever possible, staff and students are urged to follow practiced lockdown/hide procedures. However, as a last resort, or in life threatening circumstances _____ or _____ may be necessary.
5. It is important to practice plans and take drills seriously. True or False?
6. It is important that schools have emergency plans that address all types of emergencies that can occur including man-made, weather related, and health related. This type of planning is called?
7. An Active Shooter event is likely. True or false.
8. Active Shooter incidents are impossible to prevent because usually people just snap. True or False?
9. When law enforcement officers arrive on scene you should run to them. True or False?
10. If you are in lockdown and think it is safe to come out, you should do so. True or False?

ASTHMA

Asthma is a lung condition caused by an increased reaction of the airway to various stimuli. An asthma episode is a series of events that narrows the breathing tube.

If a student has an asthma episode:

- Avoid drawing extra attention to the student.
- Stay calm and reassure the student.
- Don't leave the student unattended to get medicine or a prescribed inhaler.

Call for emergency help if:

- The student can't talk.
- The inhaler doesn't provide relief.
- The student's lips or fingernails look gray or blue.

In an emergency always follow school policy.



EPILEPSY

Epilepsy is the result of mixed electrical signals in the brain. Students diagnosed with epilepsy usually take medications to control or prevent seizures.

If you observe a student having a seizure:

- Stay calm.
- Tell others not to crowd around and explain that it will be over shortly.
- Approach the student gently so you don't frighten him or her.
- Protect the student from hitting hard or sharp objects.
- Put something soft under the student's head.
- Do not move the student unless he or she is in danger.
- Do not place anything in the student's mouth.
- Allow the seizure to take its course, but observe how long it lasts.
- Don't leave the student alone until fully recovered.
- If the student loses bladder or bowel control, try to protect him or her from embarrassment.

Some seizures are a medical emergency. Call for emergency help if:

- The seizure lasts for more than 5 minutes.
- The student is pregnant.
- The seizure follows a head injury.
- The student has no previous history of seizures.

DIABETES

Diabetes is a condition where the body makes ineffective, little, or no insulin to maintain proper amounts of glucose, or blood sugar levels by diet and medications but can still face two problems—high or low blood sugar levels.

If a student has LOW BLOOD SUGAR, help him or her consume a simple sugar such as:

- Glucose tablets
- Fruit juice
- Sugar-sweetened soda

Call for emergency help if the student:

- Is not conscious enough to consume a simple sugar.
- Lapses into a diabetic coma.

NEVER leave a student with low blood sugar unattended or send him or her to get help alone.

If a student has HIGH BLOOD SUGAR, help him or her inject additional insulin or consume liquids without sugar. The best choices of such liquids are:

- Water
- Diet soda

Call for emergency help if the student:

- Is not conscious enough to swallow water or diet soda.
- Lapses into a diabetic coma.

NEVER allow the student to leave your presence without an escort to the office or clinic.

MARTIN COUNTY SCHOOLS
Bloodborne Pathogens Quiz
All Staff

1. TRUE FALSE Some people infected with bloodborne pathogens don't know they're carrying a potentially deadly disease.
2. TRUE FALSE You can tell if someone is infected by just looking at him or her.
3. TRUE FALSE Treat all blood and body fluids as infected material and take steps to protect yourself.
4. TRUE FALSE The three bloodborne pathogens you need to be aware of when dealing with blood and other body fluids are HIV, HBV and HCV.
5. TRUE FALSE Blood tests can diagnose HIV, but no vaccine or cure has yet been developed.
6. TRUE FALSE HBV and HCV infections can eventually lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer or even death.
7. TRUE FALSE Blood tests can diagnose HBV and HCV, and there's a vaccine to protect you against HBV, but not one for HCV.
8. TRUE FALSE HIV, HBV and HCV are all spread through the air so you can contract them by working near someone who is infected.
9. TRUE FALSE Bloodborne pathogens enter the body through cuts, scratches or abrasions in the skin.
10. TRUE FALSE No bloodborne pathogens can survive on environmental surfaces.
11. TRUE FALSE Your employer's Exposure Control Plan lists potential hazards of each job and explains how to reduce risks.
12. TRUE FALSE When attending to a bleeding person, always take time to put on gloves for your own protection.
13. TRUE FALSE You should always cover cuts or skin abrasions on your hands before applying gloves.
14. TRUE FALSE After removing gloves, wash your hands as soon as possible with soap and water.
15. TRUE FALSE When cleaning up blood or bodily fluids, use disposable materials and dispose of them according to your school's policy.
16. TRUE FALSE Never use your hands when cleaning up potentially contaminated sharp objects, such as glass.
17. TRUE FALSE When emptying garbage cans or laundry bins, pick up and carry bags by the bottom.
18. TRUE FALSE If you think you've been exposed to a blood borne pathogen, see your personal doctor as soon as possible without reporting the incident to your supervisor.
19. TRUE FALSE If blood or body fluids enter your eyes, nose or mouth, flush the area with running water as soon as possible.
20. TRUE FALSE Don't clean up potential BBPs unless you're trained or authorized to do so.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRAINING

Employee Signature

Date

School

MARTIN COUNTY SCHOOLS
Dealing with Asthma, Diabetes, and Epilepsy Quiz

1. TRUE FALSE An asthma episode is a series of events that narrows the breathing tube.
2. TRUE FALSE It is okay to send a student who is having an asthma episode to the nurse's office by himself or herself so they will not disturb other students.
3. TRUE FALSE An asthma episode is a medical emergency if the student's lips or fingernails look blue or gray.
4. TRUE FALSE Never allow a student with symptoms of a blood sugar problem to leave the classroom without an escort.
5. TRUE FALSE A student with low blood sugar should be given a diet soda or other sugar-free snack.
6. TRUE FALSE A student whose blood sugar is high needs additional insulin or liquids without sugar.
7. TRUE FALSE Students with known epilepsy usually take medications to control or prevent seizures.
8. TRUE FALSE Move a seizing student who is in danger to a safe location.
9. TRUE FALSE You can help a student having a seizure by putting something in his or her mouth.
10. TRUE FALSE It is considered a medical emergency when a seizure follows a head injury.

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