

# What Should You Do?

## Pediatric First Aid, CPR and AED

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What is First Aid	1. A newly trained pediatric first aid provider is trained to <b>recognize</b> , <b>assess</b> , and <b>prioritize</b> the need for first aid care.	9. A child has fallen. He is responsive and has a small bruise on his forehead. You should have someone activate EMS while you manually stabilize his head.	Head Injury
Bee Sting	2. If someone is stung by a bee and the stinger is still embedded in the skin, remove the stinger as quickly as possible. It may still be injecting venom into her body.	10. To care for a nosebleed, pinch the soft portion of the nose and have him tilt his head forward, chin down.	Nose Bleed
Good Samaritan	3. The basic purpose of Good Samaritan laws is to encourage bystanders to help those in need by protecting anyone who volunteers assistance.	11. Smoke is coming out of a room where you know a child has been playing. You should pause and assess for hazards before entering the room.	Safety
Fever	4. It is appropriate to seek further medical attention for a child when there is an orally measured fever above 101 degrees Fahrenheit.	12. When a child uses an inhaler for a suspected asthma attack, it is appropriate to activate EMS if there is no response to the medication within 5 minutes.	Asthma
Drowning	5. A child who has been pulled from a swimming pool unresponsive and not breathing. You should suspect secondary cardiac arrest due to drowning.	13. Personal protective equipment (PPE) in a workplace is NOT considered a part of a community-wide emergency medical services (EMS) system.	Plan
Hypothermia	6. Someone is wet, cold, and shivering. You should suspect the person is becoming hypothermic.	14. Spiders are typically located in out-of-the-way places, such as wood piles or out buildings.	Spiders
Choking	7. You suspect choking. Do not touch the person unless he or she cannot speak or make any sounds.	15. The volume of air provided by rescue breaths should only be enough to create a visible rise of the chest.	Rescue Breaths
Asthma	8. Someone with Asthma has difficulty breathing and does not have her inhaler. Her lips look bluish-purple and she appears exhausted. You should prepare for breathing failure.	16. A child sprawled on the ground at the bottom of the stairs. She is groaning and appears to be in pain. Some blood is visible on her forehead. <b>The</b>	Assessment

**suspected mechanism of injury** is what leads you to believe she might be seriously injured.

appropriate approach to caring for minor wounds.

Rescue Breaths

17. You are performing CPR on an infant who was carried out of a house that was on fire. The infant's face is covered in soot and you suspect the infant's condition is the result of inhaling smoke. Effective rescue breaths are the part of CPR performance you most want to emphasize.

22. You are a newly trained pediatric first aid provider. While driving to work you see a couple of cars pulled off on the side of the road. A child is laying on the ground next to an open passenger door. A woman seems to be trying to get her to respond. You should stop and render care to the best of your ability.

Need to Help

Bee Sting

18. You are sitting outside with a child when he is stung by a bee. He becomes very anxious and tells you he is allergic to bee stings. Within minutes, his face and lips are swollen and his effort to breathe becomes more difficult. You should help to find his prescribed epinephrine auto-injector and assist him in self-administering it.

23. Raccoons, skunks, and bats can cause rabies through a bite.

Rabies

24. The combined primary function of the respiratory and circulatory systems is to continuously supply body tissues and cells with oxygen.

Circulation

Head injury

19. You are treating a child who has sustained a significant blow to the head. He is awake but clearly confused and unable to understand you. A bloody fluid is flowing from one of his ears. You should activate EMS immediately and manually stabilize the head with your hands.

25. After helping in a medical emergency, it is normal to recall the event and have self-doubt about not doing enough. This typically passes in time.

After Helping

26. You respond to a report of a child found collapsed on the playground. When you arrive she is lying on the ground not moving. Other staff people are looking to you to take charge. You find her to be unresponsive so you direct others to activate EMS and get the school's AED. During your breathing assessment, she takes a weak gasp but makes no other attempt to breathe. Your next step should be to perform CPR, starting with compressions.

CPR

Tooth Knocked Out

20. You are caring for a child whose tooth has been accidentally knocked out. She has no other issues you are concerned about. Proper care for the knocked out tooth includes keeping the tooth moist, in saliva.

Universal Precautions

21. Gently wash with clean running water, with or without soap is an

27. The purpose of calling the national Poison Help line in the United States is to receive immediate and

Poison Control

	confidential medical advice for a suspected poisoning.		
Assess, Alert, Attend	28. You have responded to a child who was struck by a car in the school parking lot. Your general impression is that the child could be seriously injured. Cars are still entering and exiting the parking lot. You should leave him where you found him and have others stop any traffic.	33. You have responded to a child at your school who was found unresponsive, and not breathing. You begin CPR and when you go to give the first rescue breaths, you notice she is bleeding slightly from an abrasion on one of her cheeks. To best protect from the possibility of being exposed to an infectious bloodborne disease use protective barriers such as gloves and a CPR mask, regardless of your relationship with the person you are helping.	Universal Precautions
Poison Control	29. You are suspicious a young child may have accidentally swallowed something poisonous. She is responsive and looks worried but does not look or feel sick. You should call the Poison Control Help line.	34. The initial step in caring for a child with an amputated part is primary assessment and the control of bleeding.	Bleeding
Head injury	30. You have been called to assess a child who accidentally struck his head on another child's shoulder while playing soccer. Witnesses tell you he was initially stunned, but seems much better now. He seems normal to you, but is still unsure about what happened. You should have him evaluated by a healthcare provider or EMS personnel as soon as possible.	35. The most likely indication that a child has experienced a sudden cardiac arrest is collapse; breathing is absent or only gasping occurs.	Cardiac Arrest
Heat Exhaustion	31. A child who has been standing in place a long time while at a school assembly tells you that he suddenly feels light-headed and warm. You should quickly lay him flat on his back, and consider elevating his feet 6 to 12 inches.	36. The purpose of covering both eyes when an object becomes embedded in only one of them is to prevent movement of the injured eye because eyes move together.	Eye Injury
Heat Exhaustion	31. A child who has been standing in place a long time while at a school assembly tells you that he suddenly feels light-headed and warm. You should quickly lay him flat on his back, and consider elevating his feet 6 to 12 inches.	37. It is important to angle the body and face towards the ground when placing a child in the recovery position to help keep fluids and the tongue clear from the airway.	Broken Bone
Prescription Medications	32. The most common special healthcare need of a child at a daycare center or school is the need for prescription medication	38. You find a child who crawled into a car on a hot day and became unable to get out. She is responsive but confused. Her skin is dry and very warm, almost hot to your touch. You should get her to a cooler place and begin immediate cooling.	Heat Stroke

Internal Bleeding	39. A forceful blow to the chest or the abdomen would make you suspect a child is bleeding internally	alert bracelet reinforces this. Your assessment shows he is able to follow simple commands and can swallow without trouble. You should provide glucose tablets or something that contains sugar.	
Seizure	40. You are supervising a group of children on a field trip when one of them suddenly collapses to the ground. Her whole body is jerking and convulsing. You should immediately protect her from further injury by moving away from her any objects she might bump into.	46. You are caring for a child who has fallen and injured her forearm, which is lying at an unnatural angle. You cut away her shirt sleeve to reveal an open wound with exposed bone and minor bleeding. You should control bleeding with direct pressure and immobilize the limb as found.	Bleeding & Broken Arm
Implied Consent	41. When a life-threatening situation for an ill or injured child exists, and a parent or guardian is not present, first aid care can be given based on the legal concept of Implied consent.	47. When more than one trained provider is available to help manage a cardiac arrest, they can work together to improve quality and minimize interruption.	Working Together
Burn	42. You are a pediatric first aid provider on scene for a responsive child whose shirt sleeve caught fire from a campfire. The scene is safe and you have removed his burning shirt. He has a burn on his forearm about the size of your palm that has damaged the skin. Your initial treatment should be to cool a burn with cool or cold water as quickly as possible.		
Chain of Survival	43. Recognizing an emergency and deciding to help is <b>not</b> a link in the pediatric chain of survival?		
Shock	44. The general underlying cause of shock is poor blood flow that creates a shortage of oxygen to body tissues.		
Diabetic Emergency	45. You have been called to help a child at your child care facility who was interacting normally but suddenly became confused, shaky, and pale. You know he is diabetic and a medical		