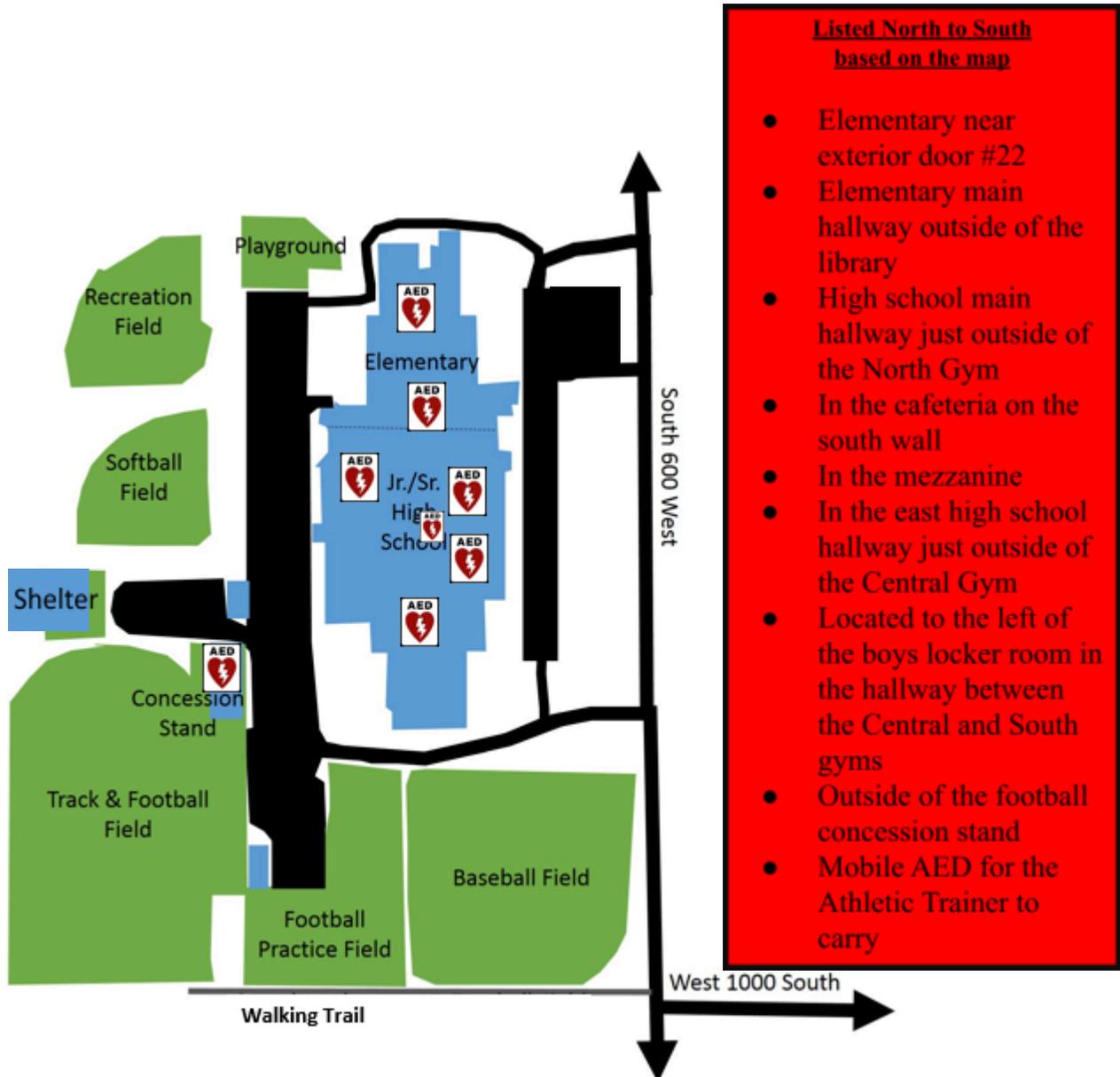


Campus Map w/ AED Locations

AEDs are also registered on PulsePoint: <https://www.pulsepoint.org/download>



AED Site Information

School Name: South Central Community School Corporation
School Address: 9808 South 600 West, Union Mills, IN 46382

Local Fire Dept: Noble Twp. Volunteer Fire Dept.

AED Program Coordinator: Danielle McIntyre
Telephone #: 219-767-2266 x1122 **Fax #:** 219-767-2260

AED Information

Location	Make & Model	Serial Number
Elementary near exterior door #22	Philips HeartStart FRx	B08L-01057
Elementary main hallway outside of the library	Philips HeartStart FRx	B08L-01058
High school main hallway outside of the North Gym	Philips HeartStart FRx	B08L-01068
In the cafeteria on the south wall	PhysioControl Lifepak 1000	44170814
South wall of the mezzanine (weight room)	PhysioControl Lifepak CR2	48864653
In the east high school hallway outside of the Central Gym	PhysioControl Lifepak CR2	48860135
Left of the boys locker room in the hallway between the Central and South Gyms	Philips HeartStart FRx	B08L-01011
Outside of the football concession stand between concession stand windows.	PhysioControl Lifepak CR2	48866659
Mobile AED for the athletic trainer	Cardiac Science Powerheart G5	D00000239390

Sudden Cardiac Arrest Emergencies

The following can be signs and symptoms of a cardiac emergency. If a student is or has experienced these symptoms, have them cease all activity, monitor the student and alert the parents of what is going on. Document any symptoms that could potentially be related to SCA using the forms in Appendix A.

An athlete should get cleared by a cardiologist if they experience any of these symptoms.

- Chest discomfort
- Jaw, neck, shoulder or arm pain
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea or vomiting
- Lightheadedness
- Profuse Sweating (more than would be typical for the situation)

If the patient has collapsed and is unresponsive, suspect sudden cardiac arrest (SCA). If normal breathing and pulse are absent, CPR should be started and an AED should be applied.

Sudden cardiac arrest events can vary greatly. All staff must be prepared to perform the duties outlined below. **Immediate action is crucial** in order to successfully respond to a cardiac emergency. Consideration should be given to obtaining on-site ambulance coverage for high-risk athletic events.

The closest AED should be identified, retrieved, and applied to the victim within 3 minutes of noticing the SCA victim.

Responding to Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Follow these steps in responding to a suspected cardiac emergency:

- 1. Recognize the following signs of sudden cardiac arrest and take action in the**
 - a. event of one or more of the following: The person is not moving, or is unresponsive, or appears to be unconscious.
 - b. The person is not breathing normally (has irregular breaths, gasping or gurgling, or is not breathing at all).
 - c. The person appears to be having a seizure or is experiencing convulsion-like activity. (Cardiac arrest victims commonly appear to be having convulsions).
 - d. *Note:* If the person received a blunt blow to the chest, this can cause cardiac arrest, a condition called commotio cordis. The person may have the signs of cardiac arrest described above and is treated the same.
- 2. Facilitate immediate access to professional medical help:**
 - a. Call 9-1-1 as soon as you suspect a sudden cardiac arrest. Provide the school address, cross streets, and patient condition. Remain on the phone with 9-1-1.

(Bring your mobile phone to the patient's side, if possible.) Give the exact location and provide the recommended route for ambulances to enter and exit (refer to the venue specific emergency action plan).

- i. Facilitate access to the victim for arriving Emergency Medical Service (EMS) personnel. Assign someone to go to that door to wait for and flag down EMS responders and escort them to the exact location of the patient.
- b. If the emergency occurs during the school day, designate someone to run to the high school office to have the high school secretary alert the Cardiac Emergency Response Team (CERT). If it is during an after school event, contact on-site medical professionals, like the athletic trainer and/or any supervising administrators.
- c. Designate someone to retrieve the automated external defibrillator (AED) and leave the cabinet door open. If the cabinet is equipped with an alarm, it signals the AED was taken for use.
 - i. Grab all equipment placed in the cabinet with the AED. Supplies such as latex-free gloves, razor, scissors, towel, antiseptic wipes, a barrier mask and other tools may help with the rescue efforts.

3. Start CPR

- a. Begin CPR and have someone retrieve the AED. Hands-only CPR is sufficient if the responder is not confident or doesn't have supplies to do traditional CPR with rescue breaths. If the victim is wearing equipment that is blocking access to the chest, like football pads, remove it as quickly as possible before beginning CPR.
- b. Here is how:
 - i. Press hard and fast in the center of the chest.
 1. Goal is 100 compressions per minute. (Faster than once per second, but slower than twice per second.)
 - ii. Use 2 hands: The heel of one hand and the other hand on top (or one hand for children under 8 years old), pushing to a depth of 2 inches (or 1/3rd the depth of the chest for children under 8 years old).
 - iii. If doing rescue breaths, do 30 compressions followed by 2 breaths.
 - iv. Follow the 9-1-1 dispatcher's instructions, if provided.

4. Use the nearest AED:

- a. When the AED is brought to the patient's side,
 - i. press the power-on button
 - ii. attach the pads to the patient as shown in the diagram on the pads.
 - iii. Then follow the AED's audio and visual instructions.
 1. If the person needs to be shocked to restore a normal heart rhythm, the AED will deliver one or more shocks.
 - a. *Note:* The AED will only deliver shocks if needed; if no shock is needed, no shock will be delivered.

- b. Continue CPR until the patient is responsive or a professional responder arrives and takes over.

****SAFETY CONDITION NOTES:** A victim laying on a wet surface or puddle should be moved to a dry area. If they are lying on a metal conducting surface (eg, stadium bleachers) they should be moved to a nonmetal surface. If lightning is ongoing, ensure rescuer safety by moving the victim indoors if possible.

5. Transition care to EMS:

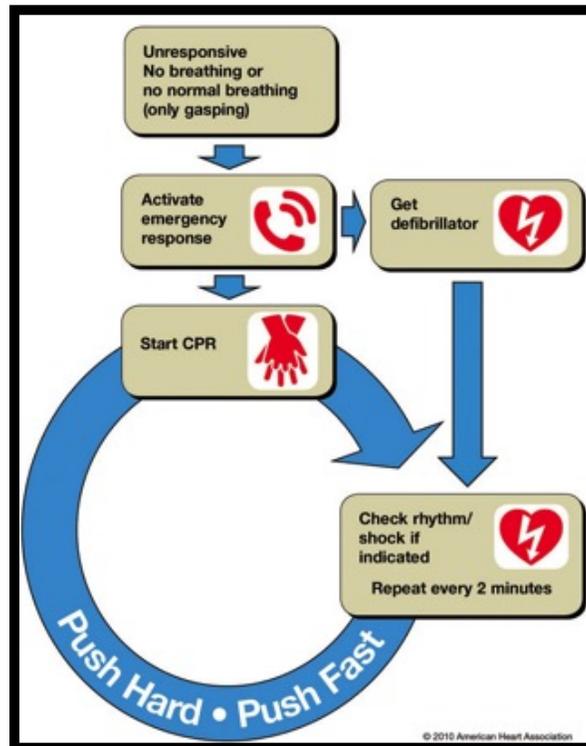
- a. Transition care to EMS upon arrival so that they can provide advanced life support.
- b. If possible, tell them how many cycles of CPR were done and how many shocks from the AED were provided.

6. Action to be taken by Office / Administrative Staff (if on campus at the time of emergency):

- a. Confirm the exact location and the condition of the patient.
- b. Alert the Cardiac Emergency Response Team of the emergency via the PA system.
- c. Confirm that 9-1-1 was called. If not, call 9-1-1 immediately.
- d. Assign a staff member or students to direct EMS to the scene.
- e. Perform "Crowd Control" – directing others away from the scene.
- f. Consider delaying other activities to facilitate CPR and EMS functions (i.e. delay passing periods or student gatherings).
- g. Copy the patient's emergency information for EMS.
- h. Notify the patient's emergency contact (parent/guardian, spouse, etc.).
- i. Notify faculty and students, staff, employees, and sports attendees when they may return to the normal activity schedules.

Simplified Sudden Cardiac Arrest Response

1. Recognize an emergency
2. Designate response duties
 - a. Call 9-1-1
 - b. Someone to run and alert the office or event supervisors
 - c. Someone to retrieve the AED
3. Start CPR (remove any equipment that could block high quality CPR, like football pads).
4. Continue providing care until the Cardiac Emergency Response Team and/or EMS arrive to take over care.



Appendix A: SCA Symptoms and Parent Notification Document
Documentation of Sudden Cardiac Arrest Symptoms

Student Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Sport: _____ **Grade:** _____ **Location:** _____

Sudden Cardiac Arrest Warning Signs Exhibited by Student (check all that apply)

- _____ Chest Discomfort
- _____ Unusual Shortness of Breath
- _____ Racing or Irregular Heartbeat
- _____ Fainting or Passing Out
- _____ Other (Please List): _____

Emergency Signs - Call EMS (9-1-1 Immediately)

- *If an athlete collapses or faints suddenly during activity*
- *If a blow to the chest from a ball, puck or another player precedes an athlete's complaints of any of the warning signs of sudden cardiac arrest*
- *If an athlete does not look or feel right and you are just not sure*

Time Symptoms Noticed: _____ **Time Parent/Guardian Notified:** _____

Parent/Guardian Notified via (circle one): Talking in-person Talking by Phone Left a Voicemail

Name of the School Personnel that Notified Parent/Guardian: _____

Brief Description of the Conversation: _____

Actions Taken by School Personnel (check all that apply)

- _____ Student athlete removed from play
- _____ 9-1-1 call initiated if emergency symptoms observed
- _____ Parent/Guardian notified of student's symptoms and current condition
- _____ Parent notified that student may not return to play until the release form is signed and returned to the school.
- _____ Student athlete monitored until released directly to parent or designated person with parent permission.

Name of staff member responsible for monitoring student: _____

Student released to: _____

_____ Release to Play Form given to (circle one): Student Parent/Guardian Other: _____

(Name of Person Completing Report)

(Date)

Sudden Cardiac Arrest Release to Play Form for Parents/Guardians

(SECTION ONE: Completed by School Personnel)

Student Name: _____ Date: _____

Sport: _____ Grade: _____ Location: _____

Sudden Cardiac Arrest Warning Signs Exhibited by Student (check all that apply)

- _____ Chest Discomfort
 - _____ Unusual Shortness of Breath
 - _____ Racing or Irregular Heartbeat
 - _____ Fainting or Passing Out
 - _____ Other (Please List): _____
-

Emergency Signs - Call EMS (9-1-1 Immediately)

- *If an athlete collapses or faints suddenly during activity*
- *If a blow to the chest from a ball, puck or another player precedes an athlete's complaints of any of the warning signs of sudden cardiac arrest*
- *If an athlete does not look or feel right and you are just not sure*

Time Symptoms Noticed: _____ Time Parent/Guardian Notified: _____

Parent/Guardian Notified via (circle one): Talking in-person Talking by Phone Left a Voicemail

(SECTION TWO: Completed by Parent/Guardian)

Per Indiana Code 20-34-8, a student athlete who is suspected of exhibiting symptoms of sudden cardiac arrest may not return to play until the student's coach has received written clearance to return to play from the parent/guardian of the student athlete.

I have received information regarding the signs and symptoms of sudden cardiac arrest that were exhibited by my child. **I understand that the recommendation of the school would be for my child to be assessed by a health care professional before returning to play.**

I, as the parent/guardian of the above student, give my permission for this student to return to play.

(Signature of Parent/Guardian)

(Date)