

Emergency Action Plan 2023
Sanibel Sea School

When an emergency arises, announce it with two long whistle blows.

In the case of a medical emergency:

1. Assess the situation for danger. Do not approach if the scene is unsafe.
2. Direct a staff member to watch/care for other clients. If possible, have them return to campus.
3. Perform a primary assessment of the victim(s) – check for responsiveness, breathing, and pulse.
4. **If necessary, call 911 and report the emergency.**
 - Call 911 for a victim unable to breathe, without a pulse; pale, blue, or gray skin; altered LOC; extreme blood loss; spurting or pooling blood; severely deformed extremities; missing extremities; severe burns; drowning victims; anytime an AED is used; strokes; seizures.
 - If EMS is summoned, dispatch a staff member to meet them or a bystander if no staff is available.
5. Provide care and treat the victim with appropriate first aid. Direct a staff member to get an AED if they haven't brought one to the scene. The first staff to the scene is in charge of directing response roles until relieved by EMS.
6. Whenever possible, depending on staff response:
 - Call the Sanibel Sea School (239-472-8585) to apprise them of the situation. Be clear and concise. Office staff will notify emergency contacts and direct them to the scene or hospital.
 - Keep a time log record of all events. Collect as much pertinent medical information (vitals, medical history, etc.) as possible to provide to EMS.

If a victim is transported via EMS, a staff member should ride along or meet them at the hospital. After the incident, the staff involved should debrief the Director and fill out an incident report.

Response Roles:

1. Calling 911 and getting the AED
2. Giving care consistent with knowledge and training until EMS takes over
CPR – Breaths and compressions. The person on the head stays, keeps the seal, and directs switches.
3. Setting up and monitoring the AED
4. Meeting EMS to lead them to the scene
5. Getting the rest of the group to safety and away from the incident
6. Calling the office & getting more help on the scene
7. Keeping a time log of all events
8. Crowd management

The same individual can cover more than one role if necessary. They are listed in order of priority.

When You're Alone:

- There are times of the year when you will not have CITs or other staff immediately at the scene. Always be alert and have a plan in mind for what you will do in case of an emergency.
- If you find yourself alone, the most important thing to do is to get your group to safety, call 911 immediately, grab the AED, and start providing care.
 - There are times when you will care first and then call if you are alone:
 - An unresponsive infant or child younger than 12 whom you did not see collapse
 - A person who is choking
 - A person who is experiencing a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) and has an epinephrine auto-injector
 - A person who has severe, life-threatening bleeding
- Utilize bystanders or older students to help you with roles 1 or 4 through 8. Unless trained to do so, bystanders cannot help with providing care.

Critical Incident Call Plan 2023
Sanibel Sea School

In the case of a critical incident (**not life-threatening**), contact should first be made with Sanibel Sea School. The Director should also be apprised of the situation. All staff should have these numbers saved in their phones.

1. **Flagship Campus: 239-472-8585**
2. **Shannon Stainken, Director: 203-947-6254**

Appraise contacted individuals of the situation, including the current status of the victim(s), whether EMS has been summoned, whether additional support or resources are needed, and the status of the other clients.

Keep clients safe and calm and well-informed. We are their leaders, and they will look to, and follow, our example. Perform a secondary assessment using the acronym SAMPLE if necessary (Signs and Symptoms, Allergies, Medications, Past Pertinent medical history, Last Oral intake, Events leading up to the incident).

After the incident, the staff involved should debrief the Director. Staff must fill out an incident report if further medical attention is required due to camp activities.

Listed below are a few types of incidents at Sea School that do not constitute an emergency but *may* require medical attention:

1. **Laceration from shell (very common)** – Apply pressure to control bleeding. Irrigate the wound with fresh water to dislodge any shell fragments (use tweezers if necessary). Bandage with gauze/band-aid from a first aid kit, and secure with electrical tape if they plan to return to the water.
2. **Jelly sting (semi-common)** – Jellies are common in the SWFL marine environment. If an individual is stung, remove them from the water and irrigate the area with vinegar from your first aid kit.
3. **Stingray sting (rare)** – If an individual is stung, remove them from the water and irrigate the wound with water, then return to a Sea School Campus and soak the wounded area in hot water, as hot as the victim can stand, to relieve the pain. Transport to a doctor.
4. **Severe sunburns and dehydration (common)** – Heat-related illnesses can quickly become emergencies. Prevent situations from arising by sun protection, drinking lots of water throughout the day, and taking breaks in the shade. If the camper becomes overheated, cool them down slowly.

Prevention Notes:

- If you see an unsafe condition anywhere on campus, please report it to the Director so we can tend to it as soon as possible.
- All staff should know the locations of critical safety equipment (fire extinguishers, AEDs, first aid kits, etc.) on campus.
- If lightning strikes within 10 miles of you, exit the water and seek shelter. Do not reenter the water for 30 minutes after the last lightning strike.
- Take students in water only where they can stand. Never deeper.
- Perform field checks to avoid hazardous conditions.