



Hollinsclough CE Academy

Guidance for the Delivery of First Aid during COVID-19

Mission Statement

To encourage high levels of achievement through the enthusiasm and joy of learning, coupled with a creative curriculum and a holistic approach to education that reflects Christian values and supports our community. We guarantee accessibility and availability to all.'

Developing potential

Introduction

What to do if you are required to come into close contact with someone as part of your first responder duties. This document must be read in conjunction with our COVID-19 return to school Risk Assessment June 2020.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Where it is not possible to maintain a 2 metre or more distance away from an individual, disposable gloves and a disposable plastic apron must be worn (NB if plastic aprons are not available use a large bin bag adapted to suit).

Disposable gloves must be worn if physical contact is likely to be made with potentially contaminated areas or items.

The use of a fluid repellent surgical facemask is recommended and additional use of disposable eye protection (such as face visor or goggles) should be used as per our risk assessment especially when there is an anticipated risk of contamination with splashes, droplets of blood or other body fluids.

When using a fluid repellent surgical facemask, you should mould the metal strap of the mask over the bridge of the nose and make sure the mask fits snugly under the chin, around or across any facial hair if present.

Clean your hands thoroughly with soap and water or alcohol sanitiser before putting on and after taking off PPE. In all circumstances where some form of PPE is used, the safe removal of the PPE is a critical consideration to avoid self-contamination. [Guidance on putting on and taking off PPE is available](#). Use and dispose of all PPE according to the instructions and training we have provided.

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

If you are required to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), you should conduct a risk assessment (this is regarded as a "dynamic risk assessment") and adopt appropriate precautions for infection control.

With adults as the casualty, it is recommended that you do not perform rescue breaths or mouth-to-mouth ventilation; perform chest compressions only. Compression-only CPR may be as effective as combined ventilation and compression in the first few minutes after non-asphyxial arrest (cardiac arrest not due to lack of oxygen).

Cardiac arrest in children is more likely to be caused by a respiratory problem (asphyxial arrest), therefore chest compressions alone are unlikely to be effective.

If a decision is made to perform mouth-to-mouth ventilation in asphyxial arrest, use a resuscitation face shield where available.

Should you have given mouth-to-mouth ventilation there are no additional actions to be taken other than to monitor yourself for symptoms of possible COVID-19 over the following 14 days. Should you develop such symptoms you should follow the advice on what to do on the [NHS website](#).

Providing assistance to unwell individuals

If you need to provide assistance to an individual who is [symptomatic](#) and may have COVID-19, wherever possible, place the person in a place away from others. If there is no physically separate room, ask others who are not involved in providing assistance to stay at least 2 metres away from the individual. If barriers or screens are available, these may be used.

Cleaning the area where assistance was provided

Cleaning will depend on where assistance was provided. It should follow the advice for cleaning in [non-healthcare settings](#). Public areas where a symptomatic individual has passed through and spent minimal time in (such as corridors) but which are not visibly contaminated with body fluids can be cleaned in the usual way. However, all surfaces that a symptomatic individual has come into contact with must be cleaned and disinfected.

If there has been a blood or body fluid spill

Keep people away from the area. Use a spill-kit if available, using the PPE in the kit follow the instructions provided with the spill-kit. If no spill-kit is available, place paper towels/roll onto the spill, and seek further advice from emergency services when they arrive.

Contacts of the person you have assisted

Advise anyone who had close contact with the individual that if they go on to develop symptoms of COVID-19 (a new continuous cough, fever or a loss of, or change in, normal sense of taste or smell), they should follow the advice on what to do on the [NHS website](#).

What to do if you become unwell

If you develop symptoms of COVID-19, however mild, you will need to stay at home for at least 7 days. Refer to the advice on the [NHS website](#) and the Stay at home guidance.