

Be Prepared Before an Emergency Occurs

- ✓ Take the time to learn what to do in an emergency
- ✓ Attend a cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) course
- ✓ Attend a first aid course
- ✓ For information about CPR and first aid courses, contact your local health care provider or the North Dakota EMSC program



This brochure is a guideline for emergency care. Please follow directions given by the 911 operator or your health care provider.

NORTH DAKOTA



Emergency Medical Services for Children



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When to Call 911 For a Child



**Emergency Number
911
Poison Control
1.800.222.1222**

When to Call 911 for a Child



- ✓ Child is lifeless or not breathing (if you are alone and a child is not breathing and is lifeless, begin CPR for one minute before calling 911)
- ✓ Difficulty breathing
- ✓ Unconscious child
- ✓ Change in mental status (unusual behavior, difficulty waking up)
- ✓ Seizures, if a child has never had one or if the seizure is longer than five minutes
- ✓ Sudden severe pain
- ✓ Major trauma or injuries
- ✓ Suspected spinal or neck injury
- ✓ Severe burns
- ✓ Uncontrolled bleeding
- ✓ Poisonings (when advised by Poison Control Center or local health care provider)

What to Know When Calling for Help

Remember to use 911 only in a real emergency. The use of this number for a non-emergency may cause a delay in help for someone whose life may be in danger.

When you call, speak clearly, slowly and calmly. Information you will need to provide:

- ✓ Your name
- ✓ Address
- ✓ Phone number
- ✓ Location of ill/injured child(ren)
- ✓ Number of ill/injured child(ren)
- ✓ Problem
- ✓ Age of child(ren)

Be sure the dispatcher has the correct address. **Do not hang up until the dispatcher advises**; he or she may need additional information or to give you instructions.



What to Do Until Help Arrives

- ✓ Do not leave an ill/injured child alone once the call has been made.
- ✓ Do not move an injured child unless he or she is in danger.
- ✓ Do not remove embedded objects from any wounds.
- ✓ Do not give child anything to eat or drink.
- ✓ Keep the child as comfortable and as warm as possible.
- ✓ If the child is not breathing or stops breathing, administer CPR.
- ✓ If there is bleeding, apply direct pressure with a clean cloth.
- ✓ If burned, cover with clean cloth. Do not put ice, butter, cream, or ointment on the burn. Do not break blisters.
- ✓ If seizing - clear the area and allow seizure to occur. Do not put anything in the child's mouth.

Remain calm and help the child remain calm. If another person is available, have him or her meet the ambulance and show the way to the child.