

AP 300 – Student Accidents or Serious Illness

Purpose

School Board employees are expected to provide assistance in the event of student accidents or serious illness.

Procedure

The employee who first becomes aware that a student is seriously ill or has suffered an injury shall deal with the situation, or summon a qualified person to do so. That employee shall proceed as follows:

1. Attempt to identify the nature and degree of illness or injury.
2. Carry out treatment if possible.
3. Notify the Principal.
4. The Principal, or delegate, or in the absence of both, the employee dealing with the case, shall then:
 - a) Ensure that the parent(s) are/is notified as soon as possible.
 - b) Arrange for a responsible person to remain with the student, if necessary, until his/her parents have picked them up, or someone so designated.
5. In an emergency, the student's doctor should be contacted for advice regarding treatment. If no advice is readily available from a doctor or nurse, the student shall be immediately taken by ambulance, taxi, or private vehicle to either the medical clinic with which the student is registered or to the hospital emergency ward.
6. In the case of an accident which requires immediate attention, the teacher first aware of the pupil's injury shall record, as soon as possible, the date and time; the circumstances and nature of the injury; the treatment given; whether a doctor or nurse was called; the parents' instructions; and, any other pertinent information.
7. Accidents or injuries to students that require immediate attention must be reported by the Principal on the approved form (CL-71) to the Secretary-Treasurer.
8. Those accidents which require detainment beyond routine emergency ward or medical clinic examination or treatment shall be reported to the Board's insurance broker by the principal.

Emergency Situations

The provisions of assistance in the case of an emergency are the responsibility of any citizen. The *Good Samaritan Act* protects individuals from charges of liability in such instances.

"1. A person who renders emergency medical services or aid to an ill, injured, or unconscious person, at the immediate scene, of an accident or emergency that has caused the illness, injury or unconsciousness is not liable for damages for injury to or death of that person caused by this act or omission in rendering the medical services or aid, unless he is grossly negligent."

Adopted: February 27, 1985