

HEAD INJURY FIRST AID

In education and care settings

serious problems may not be obvious for several hours after injury



Head injury

includes bruising, bleeding or swelling



DRSABCD* *Designated first aiders are to be present to administer.

Administer first aid

- reassure
- bandage or adhesive dressing (if necessary, for a minor wound)
- maintain body temperature by covering with blanket, if required



Contact parent

to advise of incident and seek an assessment by a health professional and continue to monitor for red flags



Call 000 (Ambulance) immediately or at any time if

You observe

- high impact event to the head
- grabbing or clutching at head
- vomiting
- seizure
- sensitivity to light or noise.

Altered consciousness

- loss of consciousness or responsiveness
- dazed or blank look
- confused or not aware of events
- difficulty remembering.

Child reports

- headache
- nausea or feels like vomiting.
- blurred vision
- feeling dazed or 'not right'
- neck pain

Altered mobility

- lying motionless or slow to get up
- unsteady on feet, falling over or uncoordinated
- balance problems or dizziness
- movement unusual for this child.

Contact parent to advise ambulance has been called.

Staff member to travel with child or young person in the ambulance. The staff member should remain with the child until a parent or emergency contact arrives at the hospital. This will need to be managed to ensure appropriate supervision for other children or young people.