

FAINTING

Fainting may have causes including:

- Injuries.
- Illness.
- Blood loss/shock.
- Heat exhaustion.
- Diabetic reaction.
- Severe allergic reaction.
- Standing still for too long.

If you know the cause of the fainting, see the appropriate guideline.

If you observe any of the following signs of fainting, have the student lie down to prevent injury from the falling:

- Extreme weakness or fatigue.
- Dizziness or light-headedness.
- Extreme sleepiness.
- Pale, sweaty skin.
- Nausea.

Most students who faint will recover quickly when lying down. If student does not regain consciousness immediately, Refer to "Unconsciousness."

- Is fainting due to injury?
- Was student injured when he/she fainted?

YES OR
NOT SURE

Treat as possible neck injury
Refer to "Neck to Back Pain"
Do NOT move student.

NO

- Keep student in flat position.
- Elevate.
- Loosen clothing around neck and waist.

- Keep airway clear and monitor breathing.
- Keep student warm, but not hot.
- Control bleeding if needed (wear disposable gloves).
- Give nothing by mouth.

Are symptoms (dizziness, light-headedness, weakness, fatigue, etc.) still present?

YES

Keep student lying down. Contact responsible school authority & parent or legal guardian
URGE MEDICAL CARE.

Contact responsible school authority & parent/legal guardian.

NO

If student feels better, and there is no danger of neck injury, he/she may be moved to a quiet place, private area.