



Emergencies Can Happen at Any Time

Lesson Plan

- Teach students how to plan ahead, so if ever there is an emergency they can Act Fast and Stay Calm. Script and worksheet.
- Learn symptoms that need urgent medical help, for example:
 - Sudden dizziness or fainting
 - Severe vomiting or diarrhea
 - Increased weakness
 - Coughing up blood
 - Seizure
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Hard time (labored) breathing
 - Severe burns
 - Feeling like you will hurt yourself
 - Severe allergic reaction
 - Sudden change in eyesight
 - High fever
 - Change in level of awareness/alertness (hard to wake up)
 - You see a bad car accident
 - Poisonous snake bite
 - Someone is hurt bad
 - Need a fire or police officer

Call 9-1-1

When you call 9-1-1 be calm. Be prepared to answer questions in a calm clear way. It may help if you take a couple of deep breaths before you call. The important thing is to be calm so the dispatcher can get you the help you need.

Always Be Prepared for an Emergency

- Practice how you will tell others when you are having a medical emergency.
- Make sure you or somebody with you can explain ALL of +your health conditions and medicines.
- Be ready to call 9-1-1 if you or someone else is badly hurt or in danger.
- Be sure to have an In Case of Emergency (ICE) name and number saved in your cell phone.
- Learn about symptoms that would need 9-1-1 and symptoms that could wait long enough to drive to the nearest emergency room.
- Talk with your doctor about wearing a medical alert bracelet, if needed, and ask your doctor or search the web

to find a bracelet that fits your needs.

- Always carry identification, your insurance card, and your emergency care plan (if you have one).
- Know where the closest emergency room is to your home, job, and other places you spend time.

LESSON PLAN- Calling 911

Example of a 911 phone call and a script for teacher/ student use.

Let the student know that depending on the emergency, the questions from the dispatcher could be different from the ones on the script.

Student dials "911."

Operator: 911. What is your emergency?

Caller: States the type of emergency.

Operator: What is your name?

Caller: Gives first and last name.

Operator: What is the phone number you are calling from?

Caller: Gives phone number. Say "pay phone, cell phone, home phone."

Operator: Where is the _____?

(fire, accident, medical emergency etc.)

Caller: Street address or general location.

Operator: What are the nearest cross streets? (if street address is given)

Caller: House number and street and city.

OK to give street only but must include a cross street and city.

Operator: How many cars involved? (car accident picture prompt)

or

Operator: Is anyone hurt? (applies to all emergencies)

Caller: Tells number of cars OR answers Yes/No re: injured persons.

Operator: OK, _____ . We'll send _____ right away.

(student's name)

(e.g. an ambulance)

Discuss the Delaware Emergency Preparedness Voluntary Registry for citizens with special need. You can register at www.de911assist.delaware.gov

Practice Script –without “Caller” responses

Have student practice this possible script so they know how to make the call properly.
Student dials “911.”

Operator: 911. What is your emergency?

Caller:

_____ (car accident, fire, poison, snake bite, etc.)

Operator: What is your name?

Caller:

Operator: What is the phone number you are calling from?

Caller:

Operator: Where is the _____? alt: Where are you?
(medical emergency, fire, accident, etc.)

Caller:

_____ Address number, street name, city

Operator: What are the nearest cross streets?

Caller:

Operator: How many cars involved?

Caller:

Operator: Is anyone hurt?

Caller:

Operator: OK, _____ . We'll send _____ right away.
(student's name) (e.g. an ambulance)