

Stop the Bleed Video Information

This information about the Stop the Bleed initiative is provided for educational and informational purposes only and does not constitute providing medical advice or professional services.

1. Uncontrolled bleeding is the number one cause of preventable death from trauma (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3672629>). Bleeding can kill within minutes, potentially before trained responders can arrive. Similar to the use of CPR or AEDs, improving public awareness about how to stop severe bleeding and expanding personal and public access to Bleeding Control Kits can be the difference between life and death for an injured person. (<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/10/06/fact-sheet-bystander-stop-bleed-broad-private-sector-support-effort-save>).
2. Stop the Bleed is intended to empower educational institution employees to do something for injured students, employees, volunteers, and guests BEFORE first responders arrive at the scene to prevent more serious injuries and even death. First responders may not be able to reach a victim for a while, particularly in rural parts of Arizona.
3. Myths about tourniquet use are outdated. Today, tourniquets may be used by trained lay persons.
4. Training is easy and doesn't require a medical background. Stop the Bleed trainers offer instruction at no cost from agencies across Arizona. Contact the nearest trauma center, hospital, fire department, or go to <https://cms.bleedingcontrol.org/class/search> to locate training near you (for example, Dignity Health offers kits in conjunction with training for K-12 schools). It takes about 90 minutes (including question and answer periods) for training and practice. It is suggested educational institutions retrain on Stop the Bleed about every two to three years.
5. Kits cost from \$25 to \$80/kit, and \$800 for larger kits that may be needed for areas like gyms. Educational institutions can participate in cooperative purchasing by a) combining buying power and b) managing the competitive solicitation. Locate smaller kits in classrooms and smaller rooms; locate bigger kits in gyms, nurses' offices, and larger areas. Do not reuse kits after products have been used.
6. In January, 2018, Arizona became the 41st state to adopt a Good Samaritan law (ARS §32-1471). The law provides that any person who renders aid at the scene of an emergency is not liable for any damages as a result of an act or omission so long as the care was provided: 1) in good faith, 2) for no money or other consideration, and 3) the person was not grossly negligent. If these conditions are met, there should be no liability for any problems that arise.
7. **Contact your educational institution's attorney and/or liability insurance provider for questions and advice regarding liability.**