



**HEALTH MANAGEMENT PLAN BLEEDING DISORDER
(HEMOPHILIA TYPE A) (HEMOPHILIA TYPE B) (von WILLEBRAND DISEASE)**

School Year: _____

STUDENT NAME:	DOB:
SCHOOL:	STUDENT ID:

CONTACTS:	
MOTHER:	FATHER:
HOME:	HOME:
WORK:	WORK:
CELL:	CELL:
If parents cannot be reached call:	
Name:	Phone:
Name:	Phone:
PHYSICIAN:	Phone:
HOSPITAL PREFERENCE:	
Nurse Case Worker:	Phone:

BASIC INFORMATION: Hemophilia is an inherited bleeding disorder found mainly in males. **Students with Hemophilia do not bleed faster or more heavily when injured but will bleed longer, particularly in joints and muscles.** This bleeding occurs because the child’s blood has difficulty forming a stable clot. There are 3 levels: SEVERE: has <1% factor, bleeds can be spontaneous, MODERATE: has 1-5% factor, bleeds usually are from trauma, MILD: >5% factor, may only bleed from serious trauma or surgery. **STUDENT’S FACTOR LEVEL IS:** _____
STUDENT HISTORY / MEDICATIONS: _____

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS: Student can give own factor. Call parents to give factor.
 Student should receive factor when: _____
 Factor and supplies are kept in: _____

ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS: AVOID DIRECT CONTACT SPORTS

MANAGEMENT FOR SCHOOL: As with any bleeding, always use universal precautions (gloves for handling fluids and GCPS approved cleaner for clean-up.)

MINOR PROBLEMS: Call parents if bleeding does not stop after 20 minutes of pressure.
 1. Scrapes and Cuts: clean, apply pressure, bandage and ice pack.
 2. Nosebleeds: Position child sitting up with head forward (not back) and apply pressure for 20 minutes.
 3. Mouth-bleeds: apply ice or cold compress.
 4. Headache (not from an injury): Tylenol if provided by parents. **DO NOT GIVE ASPRIN** or products containing Aspirin, Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin) or any non-steroidal anti-inflammatory.

JOINT BLEEDS: The child may report a tingling/bubbling sensation, stiffness or pain. The joint may be warm, stiff and have a decreased range of motion. Often the first sign is a limp or a child holding his arm or leg in an unusual position. Inform parents and:
 1. Rest – keep the child still and off the bleeding joint
 2. Ice – apply cold compress
 3. Compression – apply an ace bandage to the area
 4. Elevation – raise the affected are to reduce swelling

SERIOUS PROBLEMS: *Head, neck, throat, and abdominal bleeds can be life threatening. Symptoms of possible internal bleeding include:*
 1. Head – nausea, vomiting, headache, abnormal drowsiness, confusion, visual changes and loss of consciousness.
 2. Neck & Throat – pain, swelling, difficulty breathing or swallowing.
 3. Abdomen – abdominal tenderness, pain or swelling, blood in vomit or bowel movement.
 4. Eye – any injury to the eye, not life threatening, but serious.
 5. **Contact the parents and 911 immediately. Notify the EMT that the child has a bleeding disorder.**

School Clinic: Copy of this plan to be provided to Transportation Supervisor

PARENT SIGNATURE

DATE

COUNTY SCHOOL NURSE SIGNATURE

DATE