

Take STEPS 210: Assisting Students with Special Needs during an Emergency on MyPLN.

Evacuation

Are all evacuation routes (on and off-campus) clearly marked and navigable by students who use a wheelchair, walker, cane or have limited mobility/visual impairments?

Does the student attend class/activities upstairs and have a physical disability that makes it difficult to negotiate stairs?

Plan for Evacuation Assistance

- Stay calm
- Explain what is happening and what students need to do even if you think they don't understand
- Make sure all staff members know what to do
- Know the students, their needs and fragilities
- Pre-identify and train 3 rescuers (and back-ups for each rescuer) for every student needing assistance
- Evacuate necessary equipment with students and keep it ready to go by the door
- Rescuers and students must practice and participate fully in all emergency drills

Mobility Disabilities Evacuation

Demonstrate to staff how to evacuate wheelchairs. There are a few different evacuation assistance methods. Evaluate which will work best for your individual students. Devices can be used to assist multiple students.

Two-Person Swing Carry (also known as chair carry)

- One rescuer on each side of student
- Press in close to student when carrying for extra support
- One rescuer takes student's wheelchair/walker down the stairs
- Avoid putting pressure on student's arms, legs, or chest

Two-Person Rescue Seat Carry (using Rescue Seat pad)

- One rescuer on each side of student
- Rescue seat can be placed on empty chair and student transferred into it or
- Rescue seat can be slipped under student while in wheelchair
- One rescuer takes student's wheelchair/walker down the stairs

Two-Person Evac+ Chair (using Evac Chair device)

- Two rescuers needed to transfer student, and one to hold evac chair in place
- Fasten straps around student before transport
- Tip chair forward to disengage wheels
- Chair glides on skids down the stairs
- One rescuer takes student's wheelchair/walker down the stairs

Resources available at http://achieve/lausd.net/afn



Blind/Low Vision Evacuation

- Speak calmly
- Use direct, concrete phrases without multiple steps
- Extra practice helps students gain familiarity with evacuation route
- Communicate hazards as you guide
- Consider tactile strips along evacuation route
- Account for unaccompanied students immediately in emergency

Deaf/Hard of Hearing Evacuation

- Speak calmly
- Use direct, concrete phrases without multiple steps
- More frequent drilling is helpful to accustom students to a different routine
- If an emergency is announced over loudspeaker (no strobes), account for any unaccompanied deaf/hard of hearing students who may not have heard or understood the announcement
- Use touch and eye contact to gain students' attention
- Flick lights rapidly to gain students' attention
- Speak in short, clear phrases
- Use common gestures to communicate (hand up for stop; thumbs up for ok, etc.)
- Provide flashlights/headlamps to D/HH students and staff
- Alarm tones can be painful for those with hearing aids students can be reminded to turn them down until alarms are turned off. Remember to tell them to turn the hearing aids back up.
- Account for unaccompanied students immediately in emergency

Cognitive Disability Evacuation

- Speak calmly
- Use direct, concrete phrases without multiple steps
- Long-term training, more frequent drilling and reminders are helpful
- Use simple, concrete words
- Avoid multiple-step directions
- Allow extra processing time for response
- Use visual or tactile cue (students wear fire hats when hear fire alarm, etc.)
- Account for unaccompanied students immediately in an emergency
- May need more supervision

Autism Spectrum Evacuation

- Speak calmly
- Use direct, concrete phrases without multiple steps
- Allow extra processing time for response
- Avoid touch

Resources available at http://achieve/lausd.net/afn



- More frequent drilling is helpful to accustom students to a different routine
- Find quiet location in assembly area away from extra stimulation
- Check for injuries if appropriate, as some people who have autism do not react to pain
- Account for unaccompanied students immediately in emergency
- May need more supervision
- If possible/feasible, allow students to bring comfort items, such as a favorite hat, toy, or electronic device.

Medically Fragile/Special Healthcare Needs Evacuation

- Speak calmly
- Use direct, concrete phrases without multiple steps
- More frequent drilling is helpful to accustom students to a different routine
- Search and Rescue team is not to re-enter building for equipment/supplies left behind
- Take equipment (e.g. g-tube food supplies, catheter supplies, suction machines) when evacuating and keep necessities ready to go near door
- Suction machines must have their plug-in adapter daily as it may need to be switched to generator.
- Backpacks are recommended for carrying supplies to keep hands free
- Pre-label supplies with student names
- Have extra supplies in emergency bin and check expiration dates (for items such as Pediasure and formula)
- Take care moving oxygen as it is pressurized, and secure tanks once moved
- Account for unaccompanied students immediately in emergency

Earthquake

Does the student have a physical disability that makes getting under a desk difficult?

Lock/Cover/Hold on instead of Drop/Cover Hold on

- Roll wheelchair into an area of the classroom with structural protection
- Lock wheels
- Cover head and eyes to best of ability
- Rescuers need to drop, cover, and hold on, too

Assisted Toileting

- Create an accessible latrine stall
 - o commercially available or build with materials on-hand (unused walker)
 - extra-large stall for maneuverability (two privacy screens)
- Table with straps and privacy
- Diapers, gloves, bags, sanitary pads, sanitizer, and wipes in bin

Resources available at http://achieve/lausd.net/afn



Students Who Have Medical Procedures during the School Day

- Designate area for medical protocol station
- Privacy screen
- Table with straps
- Equipment necessary for medical protocols

Medication

- Do you have extra doses of prescription non-expired medications on site and available (e.g. EpiPen, Diastat, Insulin)?
- Do you know what significant medications are taken by students during non-school hours?
 - Have a plan for enhanced student care without medication
 - Protect privacy of medical information

Transportation/Relocation

- Know what type and number of specialized buses you may need for transportation.
- Talk with families about their plan to pick up their child in a disaster. Do they have the necessary transportation? If not, you may have those students for a longer period of time.



<u>Checklist of Additional Emergency Supplies to Support Students with</u> <u>Disabilities</u>

- Classroom emergency kits
- **D** Extra specialized supplies in bin, labeled per student
- Extra clothing
- Generators if students have electricity-dependent necessary equipment
- **Canopies for sun/rain**
- Mylar blankets
- Cooler for medications
- Cots/mats for students who cannot be upright for long periods
- Battery-powered blender for students on blended diets
- Appropriate foods in emergency bin for students on medically-necessary diet
- G-tubes supplies and formula
- □ Changing area supplies:
 - Diapers in appropriate sizes
 - Table with straps
 - Wipes
 - Gloves
 - Sanitary napkins
 - Hand sanitizer
 - Disinfectant
 - Bags for soiled diapers/clothes
- Extra privacy screens
- Extra walkers, wheelchairs
- Extra water
- □ Adaptive spoons/cups
- Equipment and supplies necessary for medical protocols (e.g. catheterization, g-tube feedings)
- Developmentally appropriate toys/reading materials/activities