



Seeking solutions

If your family lives...

- With friends or family because you can't afford rent;
- On the beach, at a campground, in a park, or in a hotel;
- In a tent, car, bus, or other non-permanent structure;
- In emergency or transitional shelter, including a domestic violence shelter;
- Have no regular place to stay at night.

Then your children have certain rights to programs or services, including:

- Go to school no matter where you live or how long you've lived there;
- Receive transportation to the school they attended before your family became homeless or the school they last attended, if requested;
- Enroll in a school without giving a permanent address;
- Receive comparable services offered to other students.

Questions? Call (Toll Free) 1-866-927-7095

Hawaii State Department of Education Homeless Concerns Office



Special education services

What is Operation Search?

Operation Search is a multi-media campaign by the Hawaii State Department of Education to find children who may need special education services but who are not receiving them at this time. Any child who resides in Hawaii who is between the ages of 3 and 20 and has met the eligibility criteria may receive special education services.

For information regarding infants and toddlers between the ages of birth and two years, contact the Hawaii Keiki Information Service System (H-KISS) at 808-594-0066.

For youths over 20 years of age, contact the

Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind Division at 808-586-5268, or the Hawaii State Department of Health, Case Management and Information Services Branch at 808-733-9172.

What is special education?

Special education is specially designed instruction to meet the unique learning needs of students who require individualized education programs. Special education services (e.g. speech and language therapy, occupational therapy, etc.) may be delivered in a variety of settings based on the student's needs.

Operation Search information

For more information, call Operation Search at (808) 733-4834 or 1-800-297-2070 statewide.

Oahu:

Honolulu.....	733-4977
Central.....	622-6432
Leeward	
Campbell, Kapolei, Waianae.....	675-0335
Nanakuli, Pearl City, Waipahu.....	675-0384
Windward.....	233-5717

Hawaii:

East Hawaii.....	974-4401
West Hawaii.....	323-0015
South Hawaii.....	982-4252

Maui:.....873-3520

Molokai:.....553-1723

Lanai:.....565-7900

Kauai:.....274-3504

The ABC's of keiki first-aid

What to do when your child is hurt

This checklist explains what to do in the event of an emergency for your keiki. Your doctor is the best source of advice for your child's care.

Call 911 when you need IMMEDIATE medical help. Be prepared to give your name, address, and a brief explanation of what happened.

Some emergencies are when your child:

- Does not respond, talk or wake up
- Stops breathing or has a very hard time breathing
- Is in shock (pale, cold and sweaty skin, fast heartbeat and breathing).

A

Allergies

CALL 911 if your child has a severe allergic reaction, like:

- Difficulty breathing, or stops breathing
- Wheezing with noisy breathing
- Swelling of the face or throat

B

Bites & Stings

Human or Animal Bites:

- Call your doctor if the bite results in broken skin or puncture wounds.
- Report all animal and human bites to your doctor.
- Clean the bite with soap and water immediately.
- Cover the bite with a bandage or sterile gauze.
- Do not put any ointment or cream on bites unless instructed by your doctor.
- Watch your child carefully for any reaction after the bite. Call your doctor if you have any questions.

Insect Stings and Bites:

- If a stinger is present, gently remove it or scrape it off. Be careful not to push the stinger further into the skin.
- Clean the bite with soap and water immediately.
- Cover the bite with a bandage or sterile gauze.

- Do not put any ointment or cream on bites unless instructed by your doctor.
- Watch your child carefully for any reaction after the bite. Call your doctor if you have any questions or concerns.

Ocean Animal Stings:

Ocean animals that sting and are common in Hawaii are Box jellyfish and Portuguese Man-of-War.

- Remove tentacles carefully with a stick or other tool.
- Do not rub area with sand or anything else.
- Do not use urine or alcohol, which makes the burning worse.
- Apply ice packs for pain relief.
- For Box jellyfish only, pour household vinegar on the stings (this does not relieve pain but prevents additional stings).
- For Portuguese Man-of-War, rinse with fresh or salt water.
- Flush exposed eyes with tap water for at least 15 minutes. Consult your doctor.
- Watch your child carefully for any reaction after a sting. Call your doctor if you have any questions or concerns.

Broken bones

(Including fractures, dislocations, sprains and strains).

- Call 911 if you are unsure how badly your child is hurt. DO NOT move child who complains of neck or back pain and is unable to move, unless child is in immediate danger, OR
- Call your doctor or go to the emergency room immediately if the injured part is painful, swollen and deformed.
- If there is bleeding, apply a thick, clean cloth with direct pressure to the wound and keep covered.

Until your child receives medical attention:

Support the leg or arm above and below the injury by using rolled-up newspapers, cardboard, towels, pillows or wood as splints. Support the affected arm with a sling using scarves, cloth diapers, towels or pillowcases. Place cold compress or ice packs on the injured part. DO NOT give your child anything to eat or drink.

Burns

- Call 911 if your child:
- Has bad widespread burns caused by heat, chemicals, or electricity.
- Becomes very pale, has cold and sweaty skin,

- and fast heartbeat and breathing.
- Do not give your child anything to eat or drink.
- Keep your child warm until help arrives.

Electrical and Heat burns:

- Remove your child from the source of electricity or heat. Protect yourself.
- Remove affected clothing unless it sticks to the burned area.
- Do not put any cream, grease, butter, or medicine on a burn unless instructed by your doctor.
- Do not touch affected skin area.
- Cover the burned area with a clean dry cloth.

Wet chemical burns:

- Flush off the wet chemical with large amounts of running water for 20 minutes. Be sure to protect your child's eyes from the chemical while flushing.
- Remove all clothing as child is being rinsed with water.
- While flushing, call the **Poison Help Line at 1-800-222-1222** for more information.

Dry chemical burns:

- Remove all clothing carefully and brush off child's skin thoroughly. Be sure the chemical does not touch your skin (use a glove or towel to protect your hand).
- Call **Poison Help Line at 1-800-222-1222** to check if chemical is water reactive before flushing with water.

C

Choking

- If your child is coughing or talking and his color is good, encourage him to keep coughing in order to get the object out on his own.
- Call 911 if your child turns blue, cannot talk, or is struggling to breathe. If you have been trained, perform back slaps and chest thrusts on infants, or abdominal thrusts on children (formerly called the Heimlich maneuver).
- Do not try to get the object out unless you can see it.

Cuts & Bleeding

- Call 911 if blood loss is great, bleeding cannot be controlled in 10 minutes, or if your child is in shock.
- Keep direct pressure on the wound with a clean cloth or sterile gauze for at least 10 minutes. If the blood soaks through, do not remove the cloth; add more gauze.
- Bandage firmly.

Call your doctor or go to the emergency room if the wound:

- Is a deep puncture wound.
- May need stitches.
- Is in the arm or leg and there is loss of feeling or motion.
- Cannot be cleaned well and foreign matter such as glass, wood or gravel remain in the wound.
- Is an animal or human bite.
- DO NOT put any medication on the wound unless instructed by your doctor.

For nosebleeds:

- Sit and lean child forward.
- Have your child press firmly on both sides of the nose on the soft part for at least 10 minutes.

Apply a cold pack or ice wrapped in a towel to the nose and face.

■ If the bleeding does not stop, call your doctor or go to the emergency room.

For amputated parts:

■ Stop the bleeding with direct pressure, using a clean cloth or sterile gauze and elevate.

■ Wrap the amputated part in a moist towel and place in a plastic bag. Put the bag on ice and take it with the child to the hospital.

For knocked out teeth:

■ For baby (primary) teeth: Stop the bleeding with direct pressure using a clean cloth or sterile gauze. Call your dentist.

■ For permanent teeth: Stop the bleeding, DO NOT clean the tooth; gently place it in a glass of milk. Take the child with the tooth in milk immediately to the dentist or an emergency room.

D

Drowning

■ Safely remove child from the water. Should you suspect a head injury, hold child's head securely and lift child out of the water in one motion.

■ Call 911

If your child is not breathing or is unresponsive:

■ Do not compress the abdomen as child may vomit and choke.

■ Call your doctor or go to the emergency room if your child had a near drowning episode, even if your child did not stop breathing or become unconscious, as breathing problems may develop later.

F

Foreign objects

If the foreign object is deeply placed in the body:

■ Leave the object in place and keep it from moving with padding and bandaging.

■ Call 911 if there is danger in moving your child, or go to the emergency room immediately.

If the foreign object is in the eye:

■ Flush the eye gently with water to remove dirt, dust or liquids. Cover both eyes loosely and call your doctor.

■ If the object is deeply deposited in the eye, DO NOT remove it. Cover both eyes loosely and call 911 or go to the emergency room immediately.

If the foreign object is in the ear or nose:

■ Try to remove it if it is not embedded or you can do so easily.

■ If unable to remove it, call your doctor.



H

Head injury

Call 911 if your child:

■ Does not respond, talk or wake up

■ Is in shock.

■ Complains of neck pain. DO NOT move a child who complains of neck or back pain and is unable to move, unless he is in immediate danger.

■ Has clear or bloody fluids coming from the nose and ears.

If you are unsure how badly your child is hurt, call your doctor for instructions.

P

Poisoning

■ Call 911 if your child stops breathing, has difficulty breathing, is having seizures or is unconscious.

■ Save whatever your child has swallowed, the container and a sample of the vomited matter if there is any, and take it with you to the Emergency Room.

■ Call the Poison Help Line at 1-800-222-1222 for assistance and have the product with you.

Swallowed the wrong medicine or too much medicine:

■ Call the Poison Help Line.

■ Do not give your child anything to eat or drink.

■ Do not make your child vomit.

Swallowed something that is not food or medicine:

■ Call the Poison Help Line.

■ Have your child drink a small amount of water.

■ Do not make your child vomit.

Poison in the eyes:

■ Flush your child's eyes with lukewarm running water for 15 to 20 minutes.

Poison on the skin:

■ Remove contaminated clothing.

■ Rinse your child's skin with running water for 15 to 20 minutes.

Inhaled poison:

■ Protect yourself.

■ Get your child to fresh air.

S

Seizures

■ Call 911 immediately if this is your child's first seizure, or your child stops breathing, has difficulty breathing or does not respond.

■ Turn your child on his side to prevent choking.

■ Do not force open or put anything in your child's mouth.

■ Loosen tight clothing around the neck.

■ Move harmful objects out of the way and protect your child from injury.

For more information call: Maternal and Child Health Branch (808) 733-4056

