

**IN THE TOWN OF DAVIE AN AED &
STOP THE BLEED KIT (SBK) IS
REQUIRED IN THE FOLLOWING
OCCUPANCIES:**

An AED & SBK shall be installed in the following buildings located within the geographical boundaries of the Town of Davie: As defined in NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

Assembly Occupancy:

1. Fitness centers, gymnasiums, and indoor recreational centers in excess of 1,500 sq ft;
2. Theaters, restaurants, drinking establishments, with a maximum capacity of 100 or greater.
3. Places of worship with a maximum capacity of 100 or greater.

Business Occupancy - Office buildings with a square footage greater than 20,000 sq ft.

Mercantile Occupancy - Commercial and retail spaces with a square footage greater than 35,000 sq ft.

Residential Occupancy - All hotels/motels & multi-story residential/dormitory buildings over seven stories.

Healthcare

1. Assisted Living Facilities as defined by Section 400.402, Florida Statute as amended from time to time.
2. All Dental offices in accordance with Florida Administrative Code 64B5-17.015.

Multi story occupancies listed above shall place an AED & SBK on every other floor beginning on the first floor. The AED shall be placed near the elevator(s) beginning in the first floor lobby (first floor, third floor, fifth floor, etc).



**STOP THE BLEED
HOW TO CONTROL SEVERE BLEEDING**

No matter how rapid the arrival of professional emergency responders, bystanders will always be first on scene. A person who is bleeding can die from blood loss within five minutes, therefore it is important to quickly stop the blood loss. "Stop the Bleed" is a nationwide campaign to empower individuals to act quickly and save lives. Remember to be aware of your surroundings and move yourself and the injured person to safety, if necessary.

Call 9-1-1 - Bystanders can take simple steps to keep the injured alive until medical care is available. Here are three actions that you can take to save a life.

Compress – Apply Direct Pressure - Expose the area to find where the bleeding is coming from and apply firm, steady, pressure to the bleeding site with bandages, towel or clothing.

Tourniquet - If the bleeding doesn't stop, place a tourniquet 2-3 inches above the bleeding site (closer to the torso). The tourniquet may be applied and secured over clothing. Pull the strap through the buckle. Twist the rod tightly, clip and secure the rod with the clasp or Velcro strap.

Compress Again - If the bleeding still doesn't stop, place a second tourniquet above (closer to the body) from the first tourniquet. Pull the strap through the buckle, twist the rod tightly, clip and secure the rod with the clasp or the Velcro strap.

Hemostatic Dressing (HD) (if available) - Used for wounds involving the scalp, face, neck, axilla, groin or buttocks that cannot be controlled by direct pressure. Pack the rolled gauze into the wound & use it to apply direct pressure over bleeding site, continue to apply direct pressure for 3 minutes or until bleeding stops. On an extremity HD can be used in conjunction with a tourniquet, tourniquet first and then HD to assist with clotting. Do NOT use on an open abdominal, chest wounds, internal bleeding or vaginal bleeding, avoid contact with eye injuries.

More information on Stop the Bleed can be obtained on www.dhs.gov/stopthebleed



**DAVIE FIRE RESCUE
DEPARTMENT**

www.davie-fl.gov
www.daviefire.com

**AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL
DEFIBRILLATOR (AED)
AND STOP THE BLEED
CAMPAIGN**



AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED)

Machine That Can Save Lives

**Every minute of every day,
Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) claims another
victim.**

SCA is a leading cause of death in the United States and it is estimated that 50,000 lives could be saved each year if AEDs were readily available.

SCA is the abrupt loss of heart function in a person who may or may not have heart disease. The time and mode of death are unexpected. SCA occurs instantly or shortly after symptoms appear.

Most SCAs are due to abnormal heart rhythms called arrhythmias. A common arrhythmia is ventricular fibrillation, in which the heart's electrical impulses suddenly become chaotic and ineffective. Blood flow to the brain stops abruptly; the victim then collapses and quickly loses consciousness. Death usually follows unless a normal heart rhythm is restored within minutes.

AED's Save Lives

Studies have established that when defibrillation therapy is administered within the first few minutes of sudden cardiac arrest, a patient's likelihood of survival may be as high as 80-90 percent.

Ninety percent of all sudden cardiac arrests occur outside the hospital setting and most of the victims never receive the only proven therapy that may save their lives. With each minute of elapsed time, the survival rate diminishes by approximately 10 percent.

Sudden cardiac arrest can be successfully treated at least 60 percent of the time if defibrillation is delivered within four minutes.

The American Heart Association (AHA) Chain of Survival

A strong Chain of Survival can improve chances of survival and recovery for victims of heart attack, stroke and other emergencies.

The five links in the AHA adult Chain of Survival are:

- Immediate recognition of cardiac arrest (unconscious & unresponsive). Call 9-1-1. Assess for scene safety
- Early CPR with an emphasis on chest compressions. Push Hard, Push Fast
- Rapid defibrillation (Apply an AED if available and follow prompts).
- Effective advance life support (paramedic & hospital care).
- Integrated post-cardiac arrest care (hospital).

What Is an Automated External Defibrillator (AED)?

An AED is a lightweight, portable device that delivers an electric shock through the chest to the heart. The shock can stop an irregular heart rhythm and allow a normal rhythm to resume following sudden cardiac arrest.

Sudden cardiac arrest is an abrupt loss of heart function. If it's not treated within minutes, it quickly leads to death.

Most sudden cardiac arrests result from ventricular fibrillation. This is a rapid and unsynchronized heart rhythm starting in the heart's lower pumping chambers (the ventricles). The heart must be "defibrillated" quickly, because a victim's chance of surviving drops by 7 to 10 percent for every minute a normal heartbeat isn't restored.

More information on sudden cardiac arrest can be obtained on www.americanheart.org

AED and SBK Installation:

The Town shall verify all AED devices for operation prior to being placed in service or available for use, and on an annual basis.

AED Devices & SBKs Shall Be:

- Placed in an easily accessible position (e.g., placed at a height so shorter individuals can reach and remove, unobstructed etc.)
- Conspicuously located in plain view of the primary public entrance with unobstructed access.
- Readily accessible & immediately available when needed for on-site employees and the general public, including disabled persons.
- Placed near the elevator(s) in the first floor lobby, if the building contains an elevator.
- The AED & SBK shall be housed in a cabinet with a clear window in the door, an audible alarm signaling the opening of a door, permanently affixed to a wall, and whose top is no more than 48" above the floor to prevent tapering, theft or damage.
- The AED & SBK shall be located below a sign having a minimum area of 70 sq inches and containing the letters "AED" and the universally recognizable symbol, which should be placed no more than 60" on center, above the floor.
- AED shall contain adult & pediatric pads.
- A SBK sticker shall be located on the cabinet containing the SBK.
- The AED devices shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.

Stop the Bleed Kit (SBK) Contents:

The standard SBK shall contain (2 tourniquets, 2 gauze rolls, 2 hemostatic dressings, 2 gauze combine pads, 4 gloves and a pair of scissors).

For large occupancies (over 500 persons) the SBK shall contain (8 tourniquets, 8 gauze rolls, 8 hemostatic dressing, 8 gauze combine pad, 16 gloves and 4 scissors) 4 of the standard kits.