# General Guidelines for First Aid for the Child with Hemophilia

**If a Child**: Has external bleeding from a cut, scrape or laceration  
**You Should:**  
- Give first aid as you would with any other child:  
  - Put on gloves  
  - Clean cut with antiseptic  
  - Apply firm pressure until bleeding stops  
  - Apply a band-aid or dressing  
  - Clean up all blood spills with 10% solution of bleach and water

**If a Child**: Has a laceration that requires stitches  
**You Should:**  
- Give first aid as you would any other child:  
  - Put on gloves  
  - Call the parents to take child to the emergency room  
  - If parents cannot be reached, call 911 to transport child to hospital

**If a Child**: Has a typical nose bleed  
**You Should:**  
- Give first aid as you would with any other child:  
  - Put on gloves  
  - Position child sitting straight ahead with head upright  
  - If bleeding has not stopped after 20 minutes, call the parents for instructions

**If a Child**: Suffers a blow to the head, neck, or abdomen  
**You Should:**  
- Give first aid as you would with any other child:  
  - Contact the parents immediately for instructions  
  - If parents cannot be reached, contact the hemophilia treatment center or the child’s doctor  
  - If neither the doctor, the nurse, or the parents can be reached, call 911 and have the child transported to the hospital

**If a Child**: Has oozing from a cut in the mouth or around the tooth  
**You Should:**  
- Give first aid as you would with any other child:  
  - Put on gloves  
  - Apply ice compresses with firm, continuous pressure for 20 minutes  
  - A wet tea bag can be applied around a tooth  
  - If bleeding does not stop within 20 minutes, call parents for instructions  
  - Clean up all blood spills with a 10% solution of bleach and water

**If a Child**: Says he's having a bleeding episode  
- Complains of tingling, bubbling pain, stiffness, or decreased motion in any limb  
- Appears to have a part of the body (usually a joint) swollen or hot to the touch  
- Appears to be favoring an arm or leg more than usual  
- Limps, or refuses to use a limb  
**You Should:**  
- Contact the parents for instructions  
- Put on gloves  
- While waiting for parents, keep the child still to avoid further injury  
- You may apply an ice pack and elevate the injured body part

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Additional Resources:  