

Fainting may have many causes including: injuries, blood loss, poisoning, severe allergic or diabetic reaction, heat exhaustion, illness, fatigue, stress, not eating, standing still for too long, etc. If you know the cause of the fainting, see the appropriate guideline.

If you observe any of the following signs of fainting, have the child lie down to prevent injury from falling:

- Extreme weakness or fatigue
- Dizziness or light-headedness
- Extreme sleepiness
- Pale, sweaty skin
- Nausea

Most children who faint will recover quickly when lying down. If the child does not regain consciousness immediately, see "Unconsciousness".

• Is fainting due to injury?
• Did child injure self when he/she fainted?

YES OR NOT SURE

Treat as possible neck injury. See "Neck & Back Pain".
DO NOT MOVE CHILD.

NO

- Keep child in flat position.
- Elevate feet.
- Loosen clothing around neck and waist.

- Keep airway clear and monitor breathing.
- Keep child warm, but not hot.
- Control bleeding if needed (wear disposable gloves).
- Give nothing by mouth.

Are symptoms (dizziness, light-headedness, weakness, fatigue, etc.) still present?

YES

Keep child lying down. Contact responsible authority & parent/guardian.
URGE MEDICAL CARE.

NO

If child feels better, and there is no danger of neck injury, he/she may be moved to a quiet, private area.

Contact responsible authority & parent/guardian.