



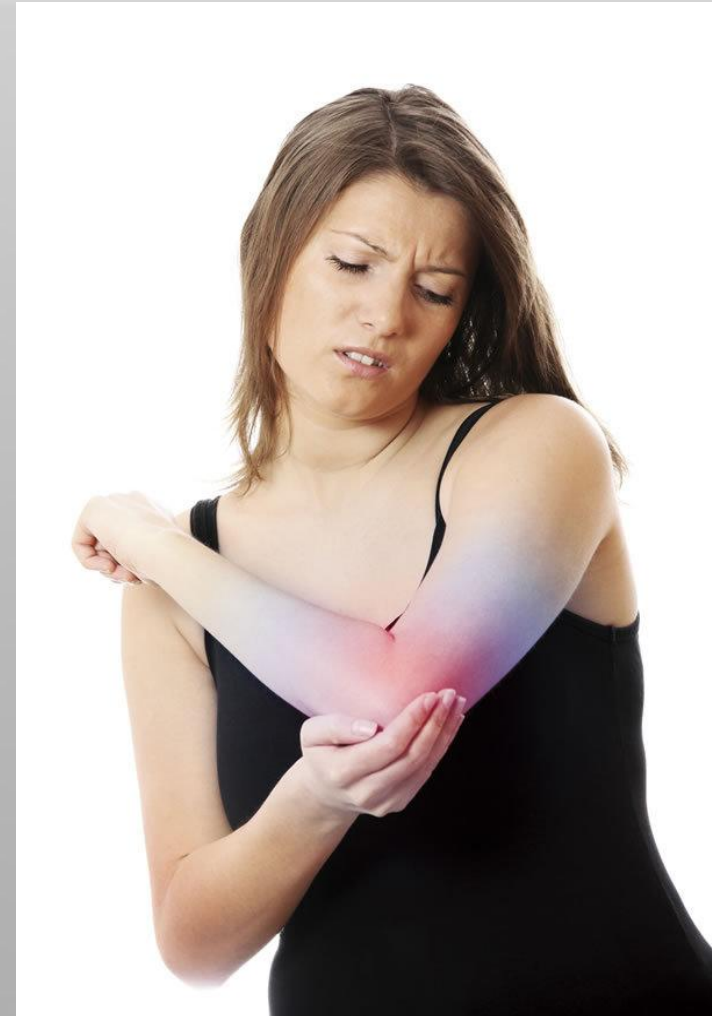
FIRST AID



INJURY

The main symptoms of the injury are:

- ✓ pain in the injured site
- ✓ hemorrhage due to rupture of blood vessels
- ✓ hematoma





COMPLICATIONS OF INJURIES

- ✓ Hematoma - accumulation of blood
- ✓ Hemarthrosis - accumulation of blood in the vessels
- ✓ Head injury can lead to a concussion
- ✓ Strong bruised chest can lead to cardiac arrest





TREATMENT OF INJURIES

- ✓ Put something cold
- ✓ Use iodine grid on the injured spot no later than 24 hours

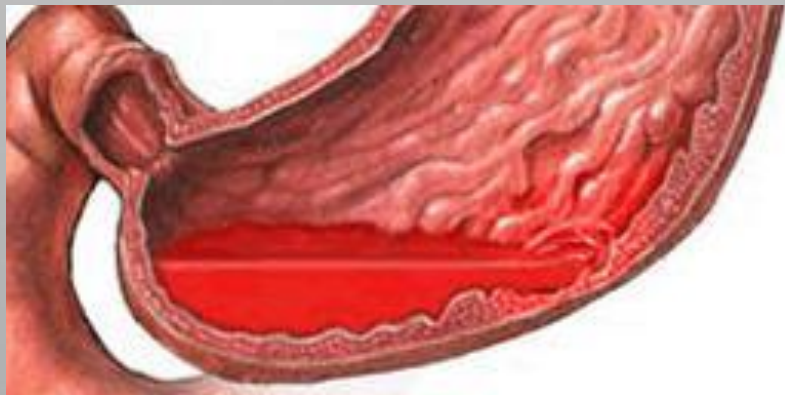




BLEEDING

In the direction of blood flow:

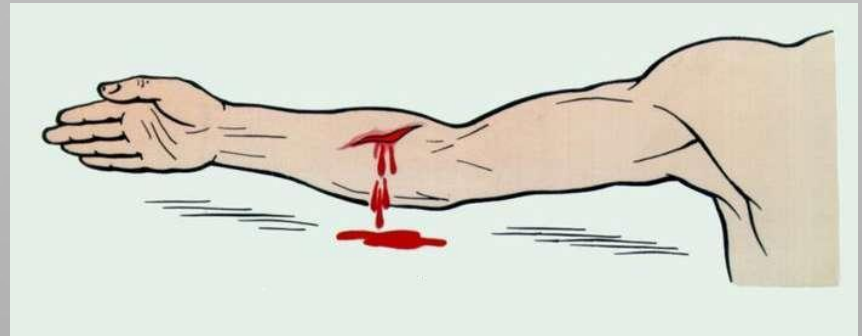
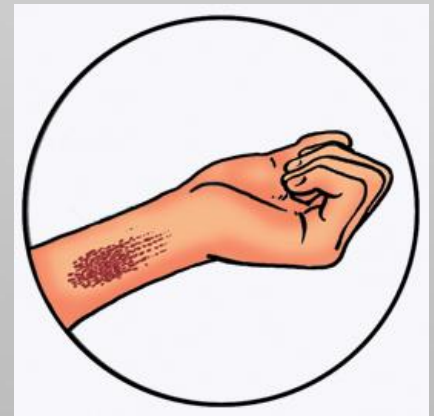
- ✓ explicit bleeding (internal; external)
- ✓ occult bleeding (скрытое)





TYPES OF BLEEDING

- ✓ capillary bleeding
- ✓ venous bleeding
- ✓ arterial bleeding
- ✓ mixed bleeding





ORIGIN OF A BLEEDING

- ✓ traumatic bleeding
- ✓ abnormal bleeding





SEVERITY

- ✓ easy (10—15%);
- ✓ average (16—20%);
- ✓ severe (21—30 %);
- ✓ massive (>30 %);
- ✓ lethal (>50—60 %);
- ✓ absolutely lethal (>60 %);





CUTS

The most common cuts are carried out in living conditions by

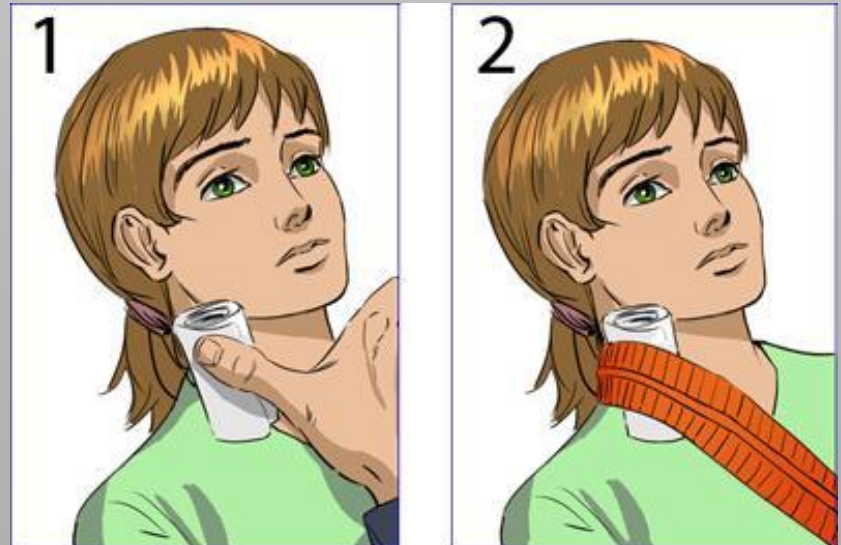
- ✓ knives
- ✓ razor blades
- ✓ broken glass
- ✓ edges of paper sheets





TREATMENT

- ✓ finger pressing or put a tampon – internal
- ✓ maximum bending limbs – external





WAYS TO STOP THE BLEEDING

- Use a tourniquet in winter
- ✓ 10-12 minutes a child
- ✓ adults no more than an hour
- in summer
- ✓ the child and pensioners 25-30 minutes
- ✓ adults up to 1.5 - 2 hours





SYNCOPE

It is a sudden loss of consciousness, usually for a short time. It is mostly because there is not enough oxygen in the brain.

Symptoms:

- ✓ weakness
- ✓ nausea
- ✓ paleness
- ✓ blurred vision





TREATMENT

- ✓ Lay the person flat on the back
- ✓ raise his feet a little
- ✓ loose his dress
- ✓ cover him warmly and open the window
- ✓ sprinkle cold water on his face





COMPLICATIONS

✓ head injuries in a fall





POISONING

Symptoms:

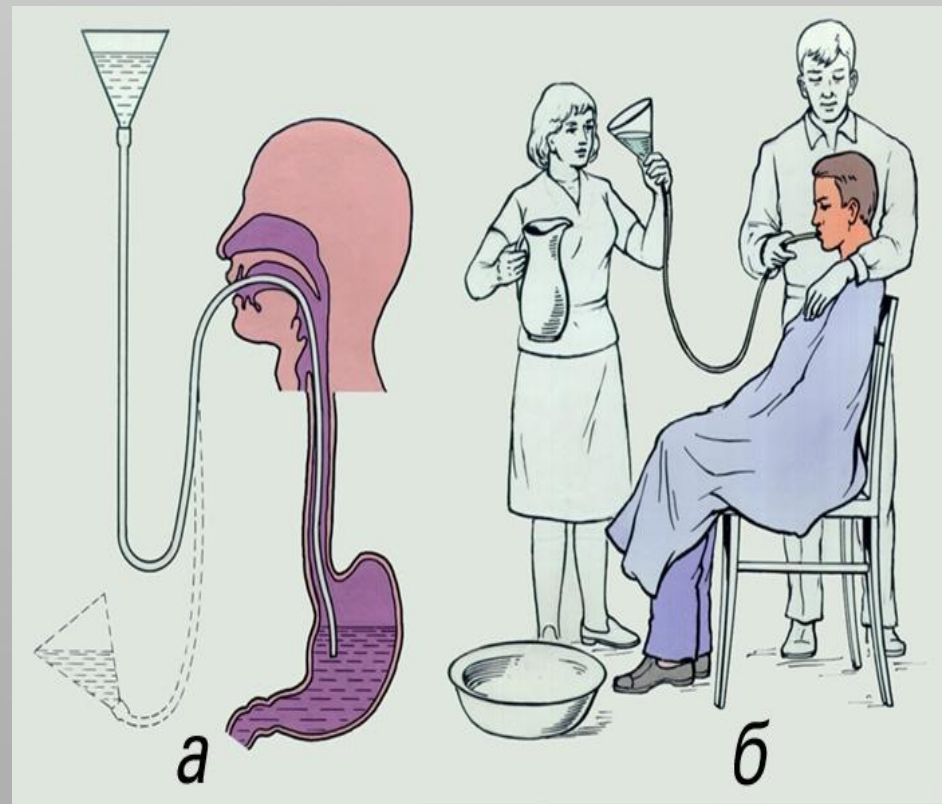
- ✓ temperature from low to 37-37.5 to 39-40 degrees
- ✓ loss of appetite
- ✓ disorder stool and abdominal pain
- ✓ vomiting
- ✓ cold sweat
- ✓ reducing the pressure





TREATMENT

- ✓ Empty stomach as soon as possible
- ✓ Give much water to drink
- ✓ Call a doctor immediately





HEAT STROKE

is a severe heat illness, defined as hyperthermia with a body temperature greater than 40.6 °C





COMPLICATIONS

- ✓ Problems with blood - leukocytosis
- ✓ Problems with urine - cylindruria





FIRST AID

- ✓ Take the patient into a cool and shady place
- ✓ Raise his head and shoulders a little
- ✓ Make a cold compress
- ✓ Cool his body with cold water
- ✓ In hard cases — an artificial respiration





ALLERGY

An allergy is a hypersensitivity disorder of the immune system.

Symptoms include

- ✓ red eyes
- ✓ itchiness
- ✓ runny nose
- ✓ eczema
- ✓ an asthma attack.





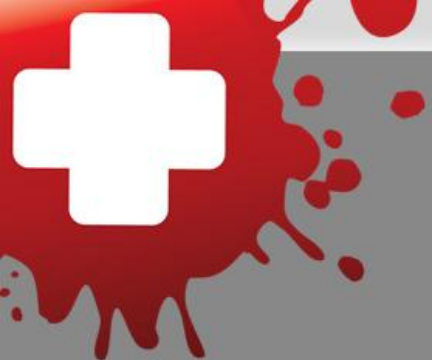
COMPLICATION

Anaphylactic shock



Kvinke swelling





TREATMENT

- ✓ Antihistaminic drugs
- ✓ Elimination of the contact with allergens

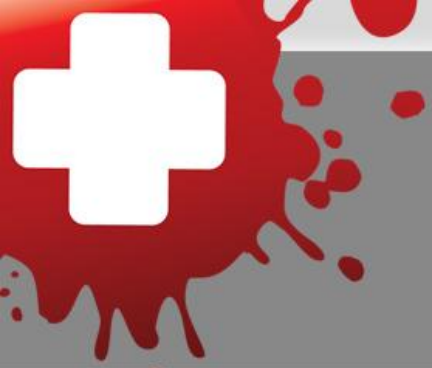




BURNS



There are three degrees of skin burns. The most undangerous are the first and the second degrees. In these cases suffers only the top layer of the epidermis.



BURNS

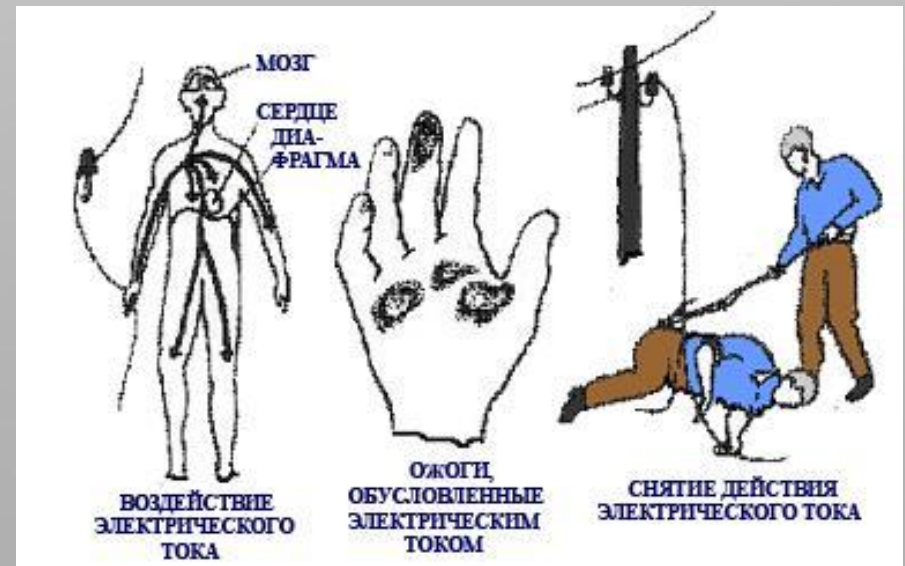
-
Such damage is quite painful but can be healed quickly.
Burns of this type can be obtained as a result of prolonged exposure to the sun, contact with hot or boiling liquids or steam.





COMPLICATIONS

- ✓ Shock
- ✓ The development of bacterial infection
- ✓ Internal damage by electric current





TREATMENT (by a light form)

- ✓ Put the burned area under cold water.
- ✓ Take paracetamol or aspirin to relieve the pain.
- ✓ Do not bandage the burn, do not pierce blisters formed and do not seal the plaster.
- ✓ After two or three hours after receiving burn treat the area with regenerating means on the basis of panthenol.
- ✓ Help skin from the inside for individually most appropriate course of vitamins E and D , which accelerate the protective function of the skin and help it to recover faster.



FRACTURE

Fractures can occur as a result of

- ✓ injury
- ✓ various diseases accompanied by changes in the strength characteristics of bone tissue.





SIGNS OF FRACTURE

RELATIVE

- ✓ Pain
- ✓ Edema
- ✓ Hematoma
- ✓ Violation of the damaged limb

ABSOLUTE

- ✓ The unnatural position of the limbs
- ✓ Bone fragments - can be seen in the wound





CLASSIFICATION

By reason of occurrence

By severity

The shape and direction

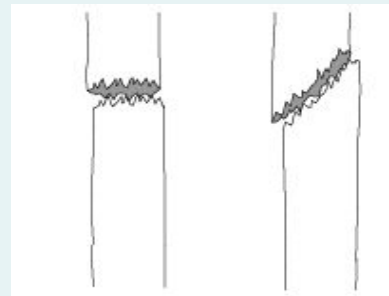
By integrity of the skin

- ✓ Traumatic
- ✓ Pathological

- ✓ Full
- ✓ Incomplete

- ✓ Transverse
- ✓ Longitudinal
- ✓ Compression
- ✓ Others

- ✓ Closed
- ✓ Open





TREATMENT

Treatment depends on kind of fracture.

CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT

It consists of cast application, orthoses (external orthopedic appliances).

SURGERY

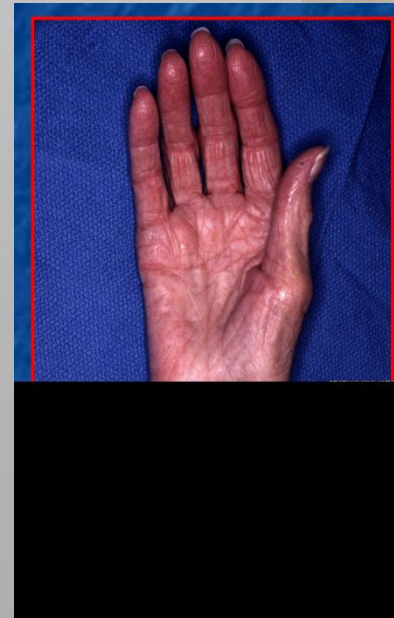
Carried out at the impossibility of closed reduction, retention of bone fragments in position.





COMPLICATIONS

- ✓ Osteomyelitis (an infectious disease of the bone marrow or bone)
- ✓ Damage to internal organs
- ✓ Traumatic shock
- ✓ Wound infection
- ✓ Sepsis
- ✓ Improperly fused bones





CHECK YOURSELF

Take the patient into a cool and shady place:

- A. Shock
- B. Poisoning
- C. Sun stroke

Sun stroke

Lay the person on the back:

- A. Fracture
- B. Syncope
- C. Burns

Syncope

Put a cold compress

- A. Bleeding
- B. Injury
- C. Poisoning

Injury



CHECK YOURSELF

Empty the stomach:

- A. Shock
- B. Poisoning
- C. Sun stroke

Poisoning

Immobilize the injured part with a splint:

- A. Fracture
- B. Syncope
- C. Burns

Fracture

Use a tourniquet or a tampon

- A. Bleeding
- B. Injury
- C. Poisoning

Bleeding



**WHEN YOU GIVE THE FIRST AID
DON'T LOSE YOUR HEAD !**

