



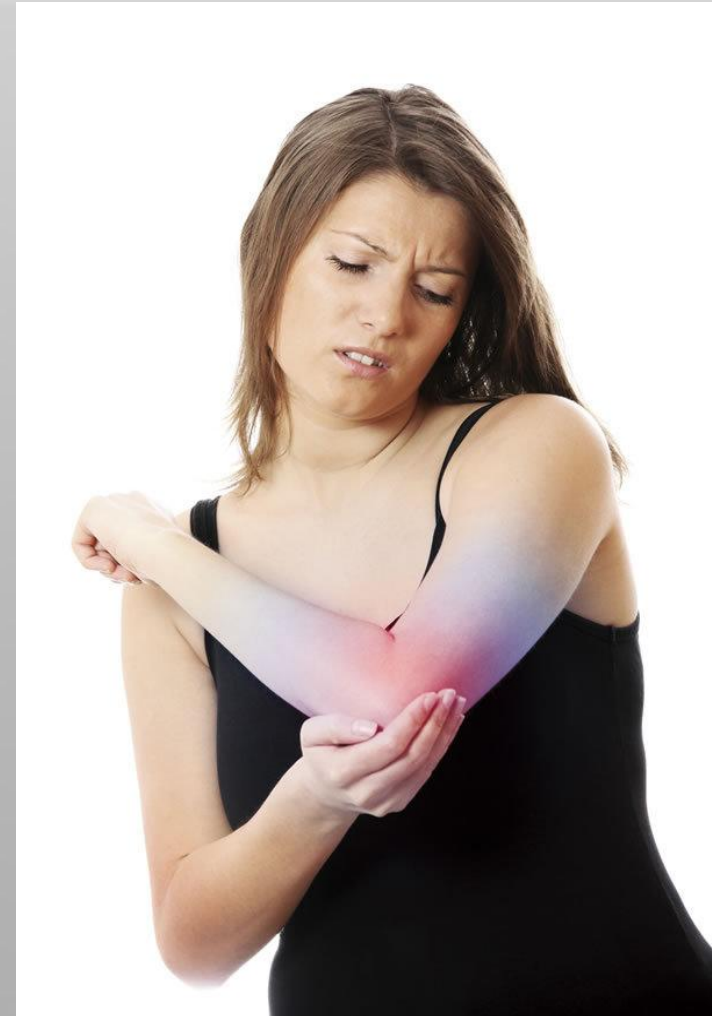
# FIRST AID



# 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

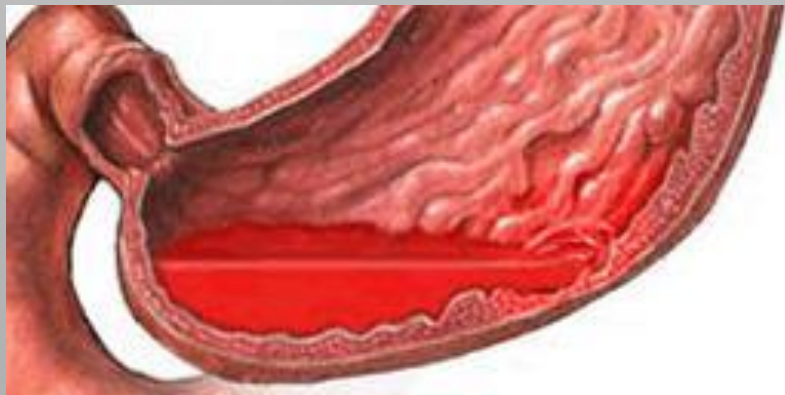




# BLEEDING

In the direction of blood flow:

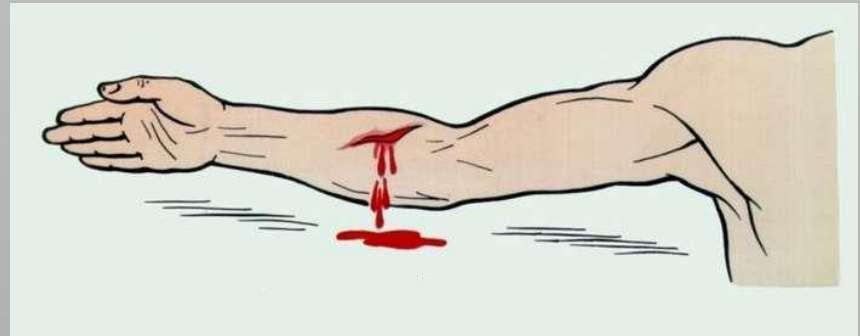
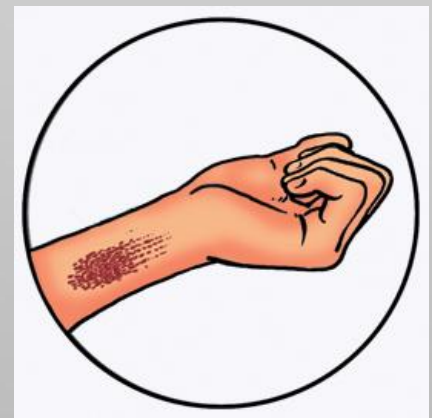
- ✓ explicit bleeding (internal; external)
- ✓ occult bleeding (скрытое)





# TYPES OF BLEEDING

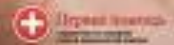
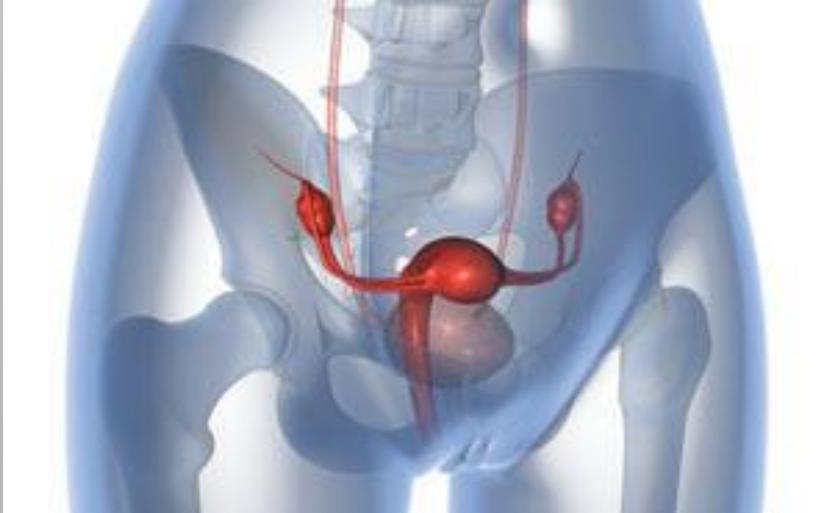
- ✓ capillary bleeding
- ✓ venous bleeding
- ✓ arterial bleeding
- ✓ mixed bleeding





# 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

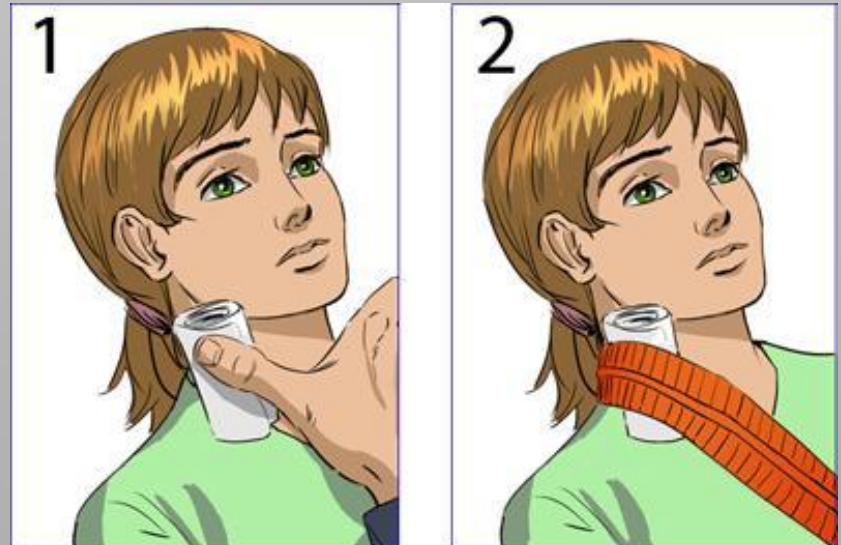
- ✓ knives
- ✓ razor blades
- ✓ broken glass
- ✓ edges of paper sheets





# 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:

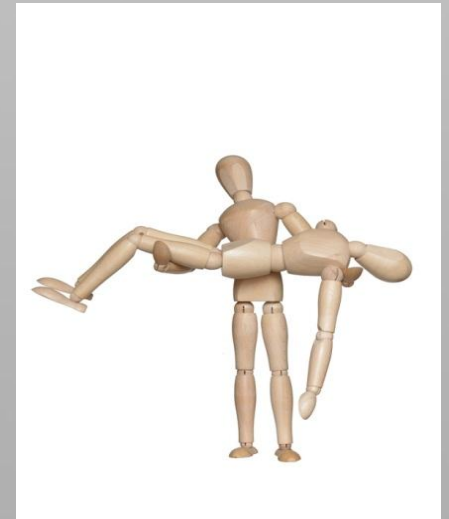
- ✓ weakness
- ✓ nausea
- ✓ paleness
- ✓ blurred vision





# 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:

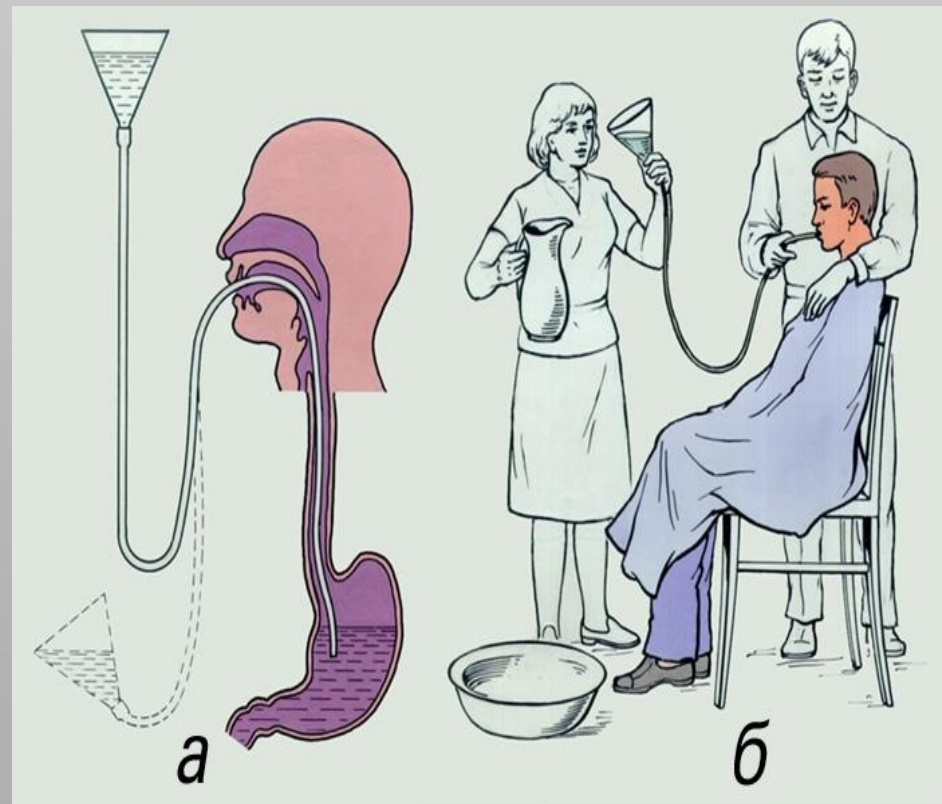
- ✓ temperature from low to 37-37.5 to 39-40 degrees
- ✓ loss of appetite
- ✓ disorder stool and abdominal pain
- ✓ vomiting
- ✓ cold sweat
- ✓ reducing the pressure





# 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

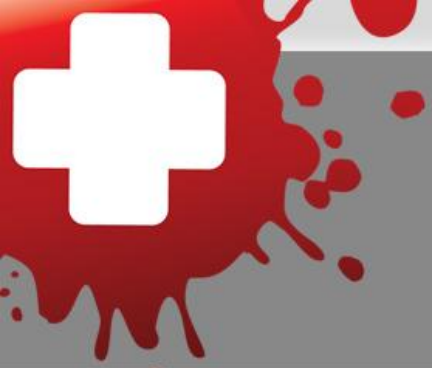




# BURNS



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

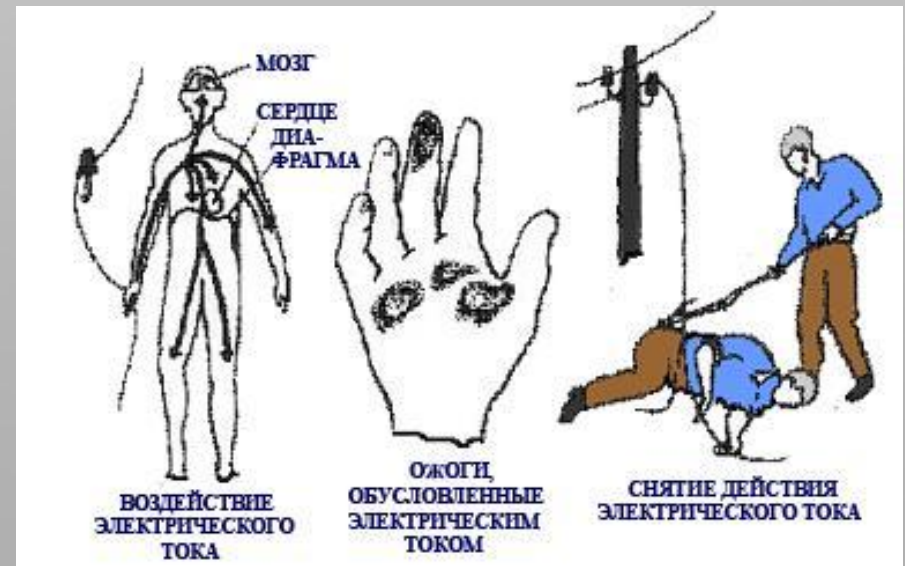
-  
Such damage is quite painful but can be healed quickly.  
Burns of this type can be obtained as a result of prolonged exposure to the sun, contact with hot or boiling liquids or steam.





# 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.



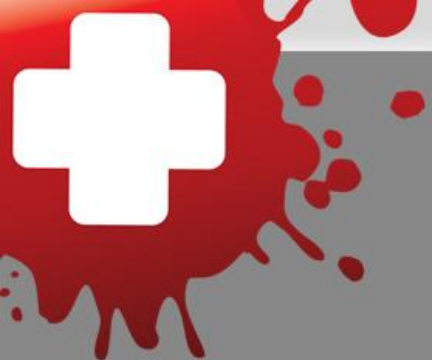


# FRACTURE

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**

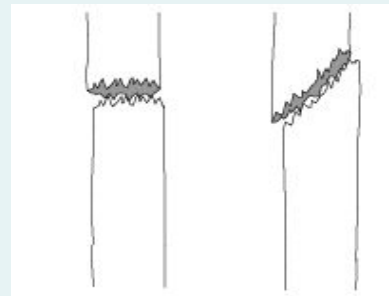
**By integrity of the skin**

- ✓ 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 !**

