

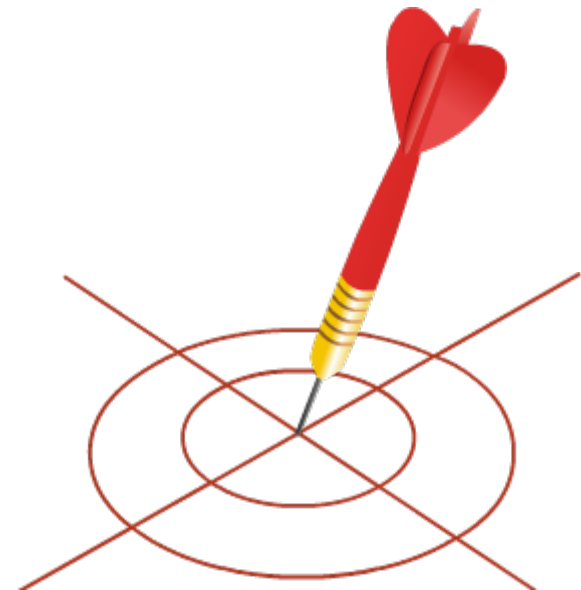
Welcome to the Session on
Possible Hazards and Accidents

Learning Objective



By the end of this session, you will be able to:

- Explain what type of first aid should be provided to patients under different circumstances



Open House Discussion



- Have you ever met with an accident?
- Have you ever seen an accident?
- Did you ever see a person who bled continuously?
- What did you do in that case?
- Was he/she left on his/her own even while bleeding?
- What was done to stop the bleeding?



- Hazards may result in a near miss, an incident or an accident
- Accidents always result in injury or loss of life



Internal Bleeding – First Aid Steps



Step 1

Cover the area using cold compression technique

Step 2

Bring the patient to a half-sitting position

Step 3

Provide assurance to the patient

Step 4

Call 102 for ambulance

Step 5

Help the patient to fold his legs

Internal Bleeding – First Aid Steps > Step 1

Step 1

Cover the Area Using Cold Compression Technique



Cover the bleeding area with cold compression and hold it in the area of pain

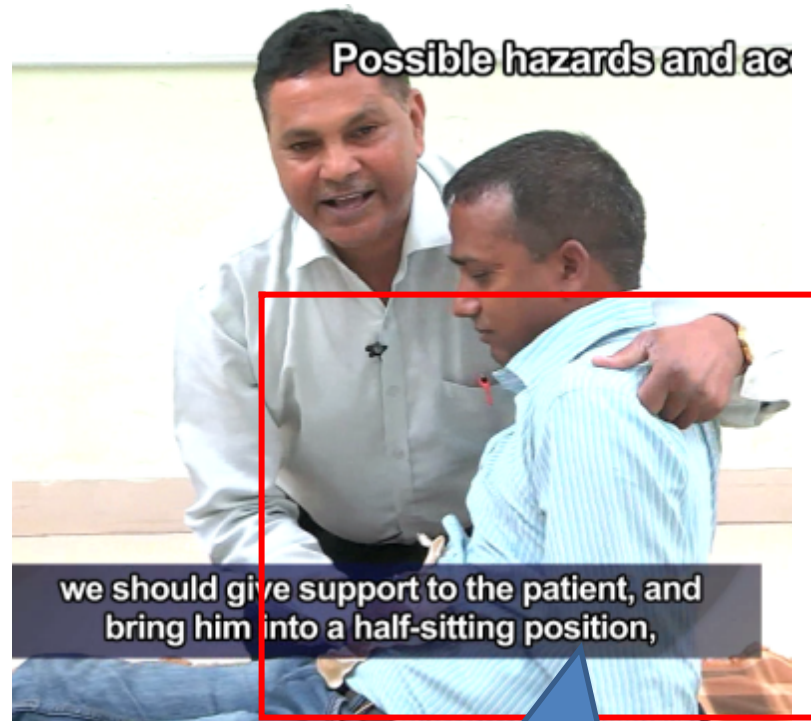


Cold-compression technique



Step 2

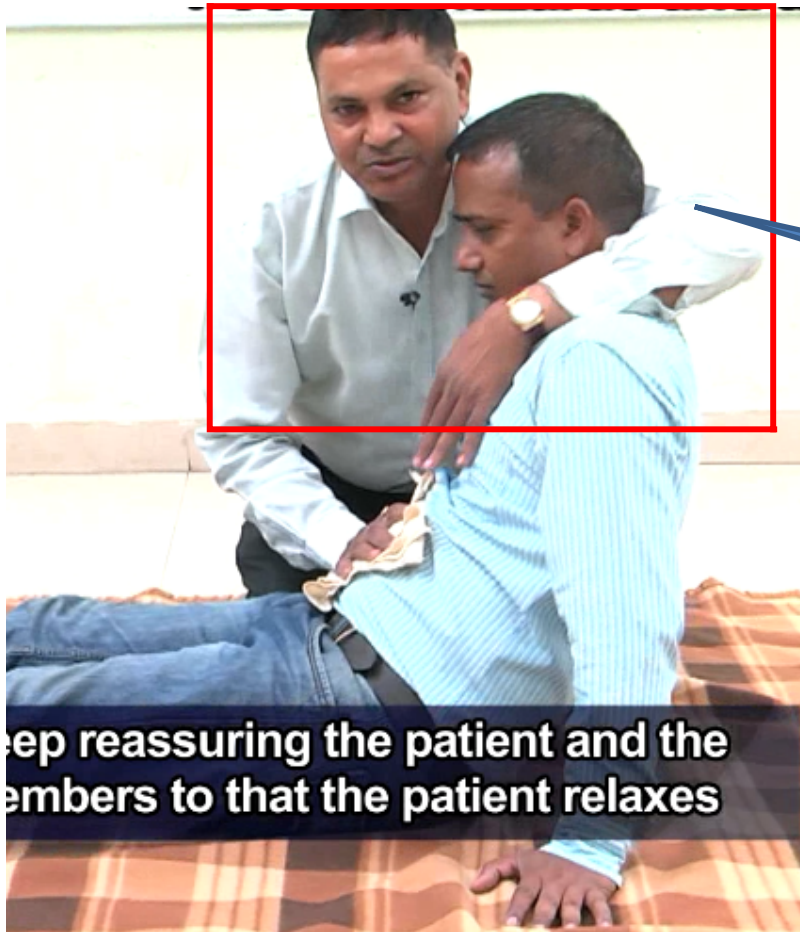
Bring the Patient to a Half-Sitting Position



Half-sitting position

Step 3

Provide Assurance to the Patient



Assure the patient

Keep reassuring the patient and the members to that the patient relaxes

Internal Bleeding – First Aid Steps > Step 4



Step 4

Call the Ambulance for Immediate Medical Care



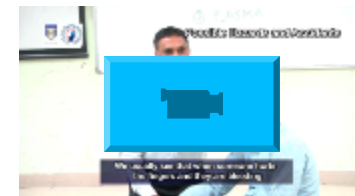
Call the ambulance

Step 5

Help the Patient to Fold His Legs



Introduction



Heavy Bleeding – First Aid Steps > Step 1



Step 1

Give rest to the bleeding hand



Let the hand rest

Heavy Bleeding – First Aid Steps > Step 2



Step 2

Elevate the injured hand above the heart level



Injured limb is elevated



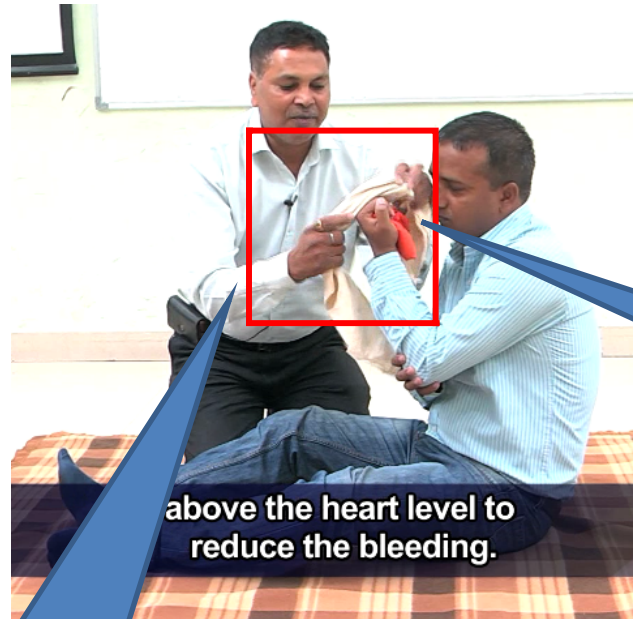
Apply slight pressure on the injured area

Heavy Bleeding – First Aid Steps > Step 3



Step 3

Cover the wound with handkerchief



Keep the hand elevated

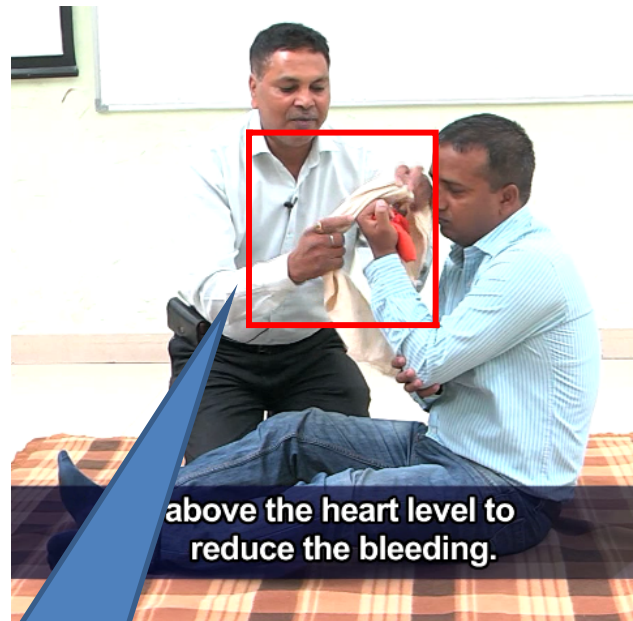
Cover the wound with handkerchief

Heavy Bleeding – First Aid Steps > Step 3



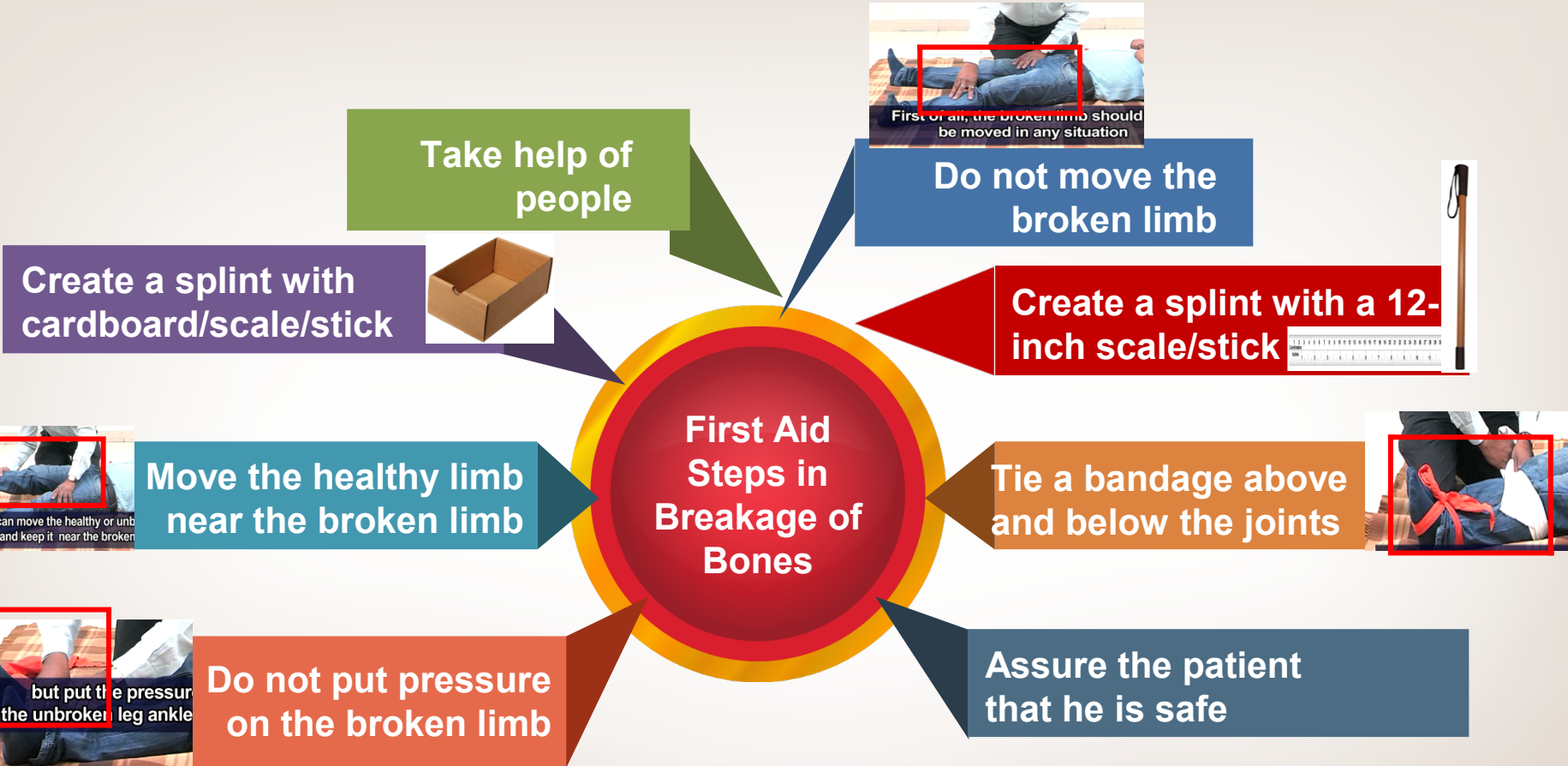
Step 3

Cover the wound with handkerchief



If there is no handkerchief,
keep the wound covered and
elevated

Broken Bone / Fracture – First Aid Steps



Fire Injury – First Aid Steps



- Wash and dry hands or use gloves to treat** 
- Wash the burn under running water** 
- In case of stored water, change water after ten minutes** 
- Use ice if water is not available** 
- Wrap the ice in a cloth and compress** 
- Assure the patient and divert attention** 
- Do not apply toothpaste or cream on the burnt area** 
- Cover the burn with a clean cloth** 
- Take the patient to hospital** 



Electric Shock – First Aid Steps



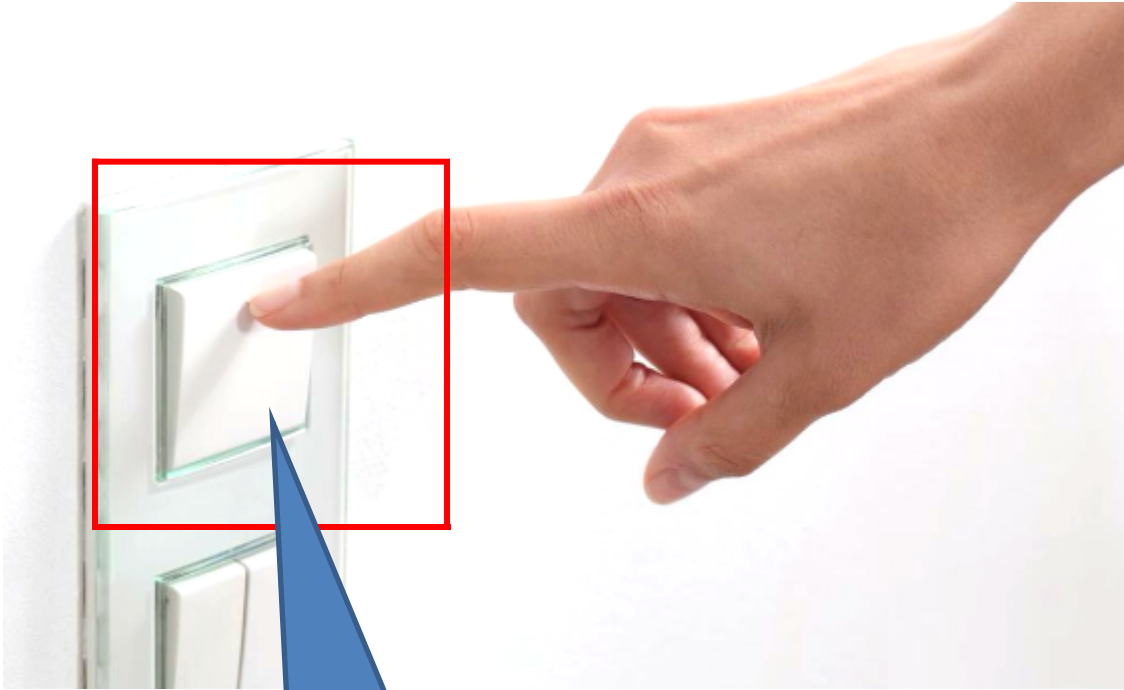
- Electric shock is also called 'Electrocution', which is also an injury
- Severity might be very high
- Treatment has to be given for the shock
- Other first aid remain the same in case of injuries



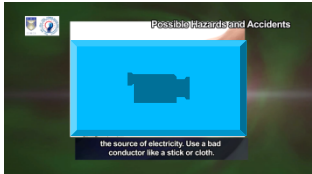
Electric Shock – First Aid Steps > Step 1



Step 1 Switch off the source of electricity



Switch off the power source



Step 2

Do not touch the person with bare hands



Use a stick to separate the person from the live electrical source

Electric Shock – First Aid Steps > Step 3



Step 3 Take the patient to the hospital



Person taken to hospital

Arm Injury – First Aid Tips



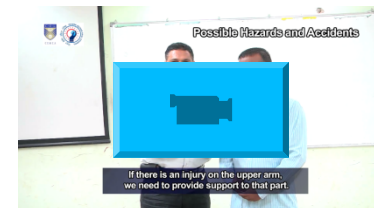
Remove the shirt button



Provide support to the arm



The arm is not hanging



Head Injury – First Aid Tips



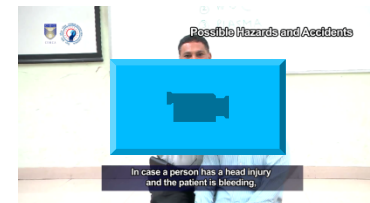
Step 1

Use bandage to stop bleeding

Cover the wound with bandage/handkerchief



First give assurance



Head Injury – First Aid Tips



Step 2

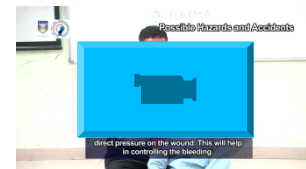
Cover the wound with another cloth if bleeding is heavy



Tie another bandage if bleeding is heavy



Do not remove the first bandage



Shoulder Injury – First Aid Tips



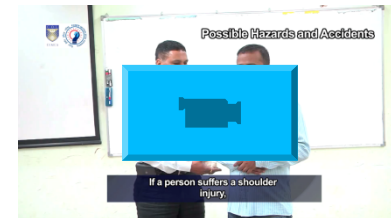
Step 1

Give support the armpit of the patient



Shoulder should not move

Give support to the armpit of the patient



Shoulder Injury – First Aid Tips



Step 2

Immobilise shoulder to check any movement



Tie the arm around the chest to avoid movement of the shoulder

Key Learning Outcomes



- Accidents or hazards can result in injury or loss of life
- In case of bleeding from stomach, cover the area that is bleeding and compress it to reduce pain
- If a limb is injured, do not move it. Let it rest in a position that does not cause pain
- In case of fracture, do not move the limb. Tie it to the unbroken limb above and below the joints with a bandage to provide support
- In case of fire injury, wash the wound with water
- In case of electric shock, first shut the source of electricity
- In case of arm injury, provide support to the arm
- In case of head injury, tie a bandage on the wound to stop bleeding
- In case of shoulder injury, provide armpit support

