



GOOD MORNING



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POISONING

Definition:

- ★ A poison is a substance which enters the body and can cause illness or death.
- ★ It may act within a matter of seconds (e.g. carbon monoxide) or a matter of years (e.g. car pollution).
- ★ There are four basic ways in which poison can enter the body; by swallowing, breathing, injecting, or absorbing. Any of these methods can be life threatening. Many times children are the innocent casualties.





POISONING



Four Routes of Poisoning

INHALATION

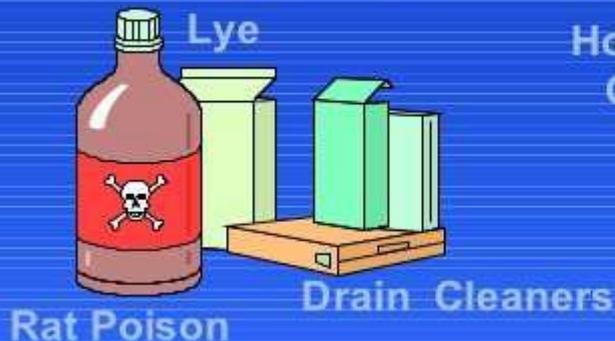


INJECTION

Drugs



INGESTION



ABSORPTION

Household
Cleaners





POISONING

★ Ingested Poisons:

- Examples can include bad food, household cleaners, perfumes, nail polish remover, etc.
- If the person is having trouble breathing, is convulsing, is unconscious, or is in pain, call the ambulance immediately.
- In order to help EMS they need to know what the person took, how much, their age and weight, and their present condition.
- Make sure you do not induce vomiting unless you are told to do so by a physician as some substances are corrosive and may burn on the way up.



POISONING

★ Ingested Poisons:

- Also, do not give anything to drink unless instructed by a physician as some substances may react more with liquids.
- Always keep cleaners and chemicals high up so children can not access them.





POISONING

★ **Breathed/Inhaled Poisons:**

- This can include fumes from household cleaners, industrial products, smoke, etc.
- Fresh air is the immediate first aid treatment.
- But first make sure you are not putting yourself in danger.
- Seek medical help for the person immediately.
- Never mix cleaners unless it specifies on the container.
- Never use chemicals in poorly ventilated areas.





POISONING

★ **Breathed/Inhaled Poisons:**

- Be aware of carbon monoxide as it can not be smelled, has no taste, and can not be seen. It can be produced by any engine (e.g. house furnace, car), or even a fireplace with poor ventilation.
- Every home should have a carbon monoxide detector. If the detector begins to sound you need to leave the house immediately and call the fire department from the neighbor's house.
- Carbon monoxide poisoning makes you feel sleepy and drowsy and can have an effect in a matter of minutes so you aren't aware of what is happening.



POISONING

★ **Injected Poisons:**

➤ Some examples include needles, broken glass, mosquitoes, spider bites, bee stings, etc.

➤ As soon as possible remove the object from the skin. Clean the area thoroughly with soap and water.

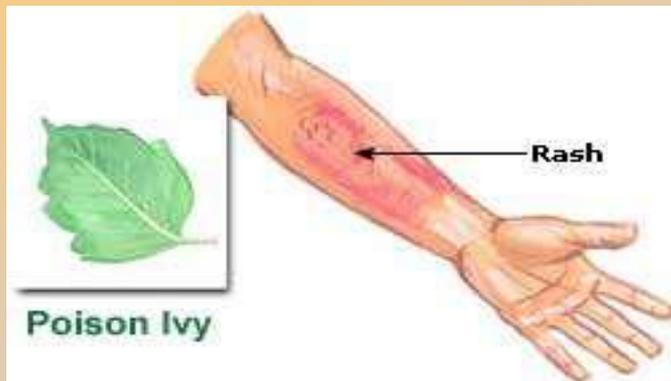
➤ If an allergic reaction occurs, or you believe there is a risk of infection, seek medical help.





POISONING

★ Absorbed Poisons:



- These are poisons which enter the body through the skin, but do not cause a puncture. Some examples are household cleaners, industrial products, poisonous plants, etc.
- Remove the substance as soon as possible by using large amounts of running water.

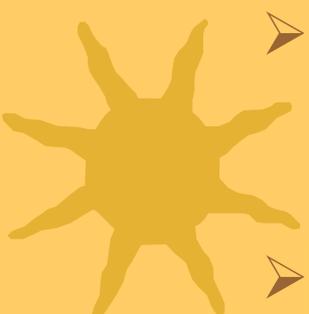


POISONING



★ Absorbed Poisons:

- Do your best not to contaminate other body parts.
- There are some chemicals that will react more with water, but if you leave them on the skin they will react anyway with skin moisture.
- Seek medical help.
- If you work with chemicals make sure you know how to do the job safely and always use safety equipment.





POISONING

★ **Common household poisons that can harm children:**

★ Nail polish and nail polish remover.

★ Lipstick and lip gloss

★ Mascara.

★ Medication including: Panadol, Tylenol, Aspirin.

★ Vitamins or other supplements.

★ Cleaning supplies: e.g. bleach.

★ Aerosols and other insect repellents.

★ Poisons used for insect and pest control.

★ Soaps: dishes, hands, clothes, etc.

★ Smoke from smoking.



BITES AND STINGS:





BITES AND STINGS:

- ★ **Signs/Symptoms:** Wound (animal or human bite) or swelling and pain (insect sting).
- ★ **Treatment:**
 - For animal and human bites, cleanse wound with soap and water and apply iodine containing antiseptic; submit animal for rabies test.
 - Prevent exertion and taking of stimulants by victim.
 - For insect stings apply cortisone ointments, soothing lotions, or cool compress.
 - Persons who are allergic to insect stings should carry adrenaline with them at all times.



BITES AND STINGS:

❖ Snake bite:



Not all snakes are poisonous, but if you get bitten by a poisonous one you better rush to medical help immediately. Because snake anti-venom depends on the type of snake that caused the bite, if you can, try and remember the color and pattern of the snake so they can identify it and give you the correct anti-venom.





BITES AND STINGS:



★ **Treatment:**

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- Have the person rest with the bitten body part lower than the heart.
 - For poisonous snakebite, cooling the site of the wound with ice will slow down absorption of poisons.
 - Antivenin treatment is required only for a small number of reptile bites.
 - Seek medical help as soon as possible.
 - If the person becomes unconscious begin the Primary Survey & start CPR.
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BITES AND STINGS:

★ Prevention:

- If you will be in an area where there may be snakes; Wear high boots that cover your calves.
- Make noise with your feet as you walk to scare off any snakes.
- If there are trees look on the branches as you walk.
- Check ahead of time what types of snakes might be in the area. So if a bite does occur you can notify the hospital what kind of snake it was.
- Check ahead of time with local hospitals to see if they do have snake antivenom.



BITES AND STINGS:

★ Notes:

- Do NOT cut the bite site and suck the blood out.
- Do not try to catch the snake it will bite again.
- There are many snake bite kits on the market, all designed to suck the poison out. This may work somewhat, but, blood flows very quickly and the poison may spread very quickly.
- Do NOT tie a tourniquet to try and stop the blood from flowing. This may cause death to the limb from lack of blood flow.





THANK YOU

Continues...