

A large, leafy tree stands in the center of the frame, its branches silhouetted against a bright, hazy sky. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow that filters through the tree's canopy. The foreground is dark and out of focus, suggesting a field or meadow. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

Good Morning



FIRST AID IN EMERGENCIES

Suffocation by Poisonous Gases



Suffocation by Poisonous Gases

❖ Definition:

suffocation occurs when no air enters the rooms and to the nose, and the room is a confined space where all the oxygen is used up like caves, holes and wells without water

❖ Signs and symptoms

- Dull headache
- Weakness
- Dizziness
- Cough
- Hoarseness or noisy breathing
- Eyes may be red
- Cyanosis
- Nausea or vomiting
- Shortness of breath
- Confusion
- Blurred vision
- Swelling of nostrils.
- Loss of consciousness



Suffocation by Carbon Monoxide

Carbon Monoxide (lighter than air): This gas is present in car-exhaust fumes, in household coal gas: during incomplete combustion of charcoal stoves and in coal mines

Management:

- The first aid treatment consists in removing the person from the area, applying artificial respiration and giving pure oxygen, if available.
- Ensure circulation of fresh air before entering the room by opening the doors and windows.
- Before entering the enclosed space take two or three deep breaths and hold your breath as long as you can.
- Crawl along the floor (as the gas is lighter than air)
- Remove the casualty as quickly as possible to fresh air.
- Loosen his clothes at neck and waist and give artificial respiration, if asphyxiated.

Suffocation by Carbon-dioxide

- ❑ **Carbon-dioxide** and other (heavier than air): This gas is found in coal mines, deep unused wells and sewers. Various other gases such as leaking refrigerator gases; compressed gases used for cooking and lighting may also cause suffocation.

Management:

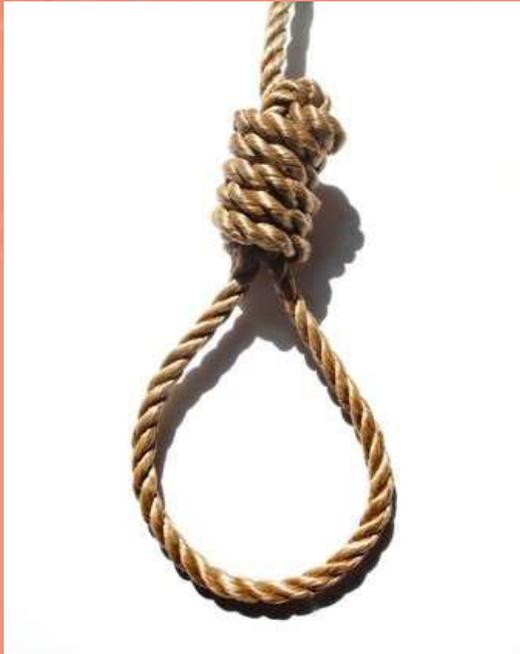
- Observe all the precautions mentioned above.
- Enter in an upright position (as the gas is heavier than air and collects near the floor)
- Remove the casualty as quickly as possible to fresh air.
- Wherever ventilation is not possible and deadly poisonous gas is suspected, use a gas mask to protect yourself.

Suffocation by Smoke

Management:

- **STOP** - Assess and observe the scene; Is there a poisonous substance or fumes nearby? Be very cautious of entering enclosed spaces; Note: Poisonous gases are odorless and colorless; Emergency Responder safety must be considered always; It may be necessary to wait for EMS to arrive with independent breathing equipment.
 - **THINK** - Consider your safety and form action plan; Protect yourself by a towel or a cloth (preferably wet) over your mouth and nose.
 - **ACT** - Check responsiveness and Alert EMS.
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- ✓ If necessary, move the patient to an area with fresh air.
 - ✓ For a responsive patient, help to loosen clothing around the neck and chest for easier breathing; Conduct an illness assessment and gather information about what, when and how much poison was inhaled while waiting for EMS to arrive.
 - ✓ If available and permitted to do so, administer emergency oxygen and continue to support the patient until EMS arrives
 - ✓ Keep low and remove the casualty as quickly as possible away from the area.
 - ✓ Start CPR if needed.

Hanging, strangulation and throttling



Hanging, strangulation and throttling

If pressure is exerted on the outside of the neck, the airway is squeezed and the flow of air to the lungs is cut off. The three main reasons or causes why this could happen are:

- ❖ **Hanging**: suspension of the body by a noose around the neck
- ❖ **Strangling**: constriction around the neck
- ❖ **Throttling**: squeezing the throat.

Hanging and strangulation may occur accidentally for example, by tie or clothing, caught in machinery. May also cause a broken neck, so the casualty must be handled carefully.

Hanging, strangulation and throttling

Signs/symptoms:

- There may be a constricting article around the neck.
- Marks around the casualty's neck where a constriction has been removed.
- Uneven breathing, impaired consciousness; greyblue skin (cyanosis).
- Congestion of the face, with prominent veins and possible; tiny red spots on the face or on the whites of the eyes.

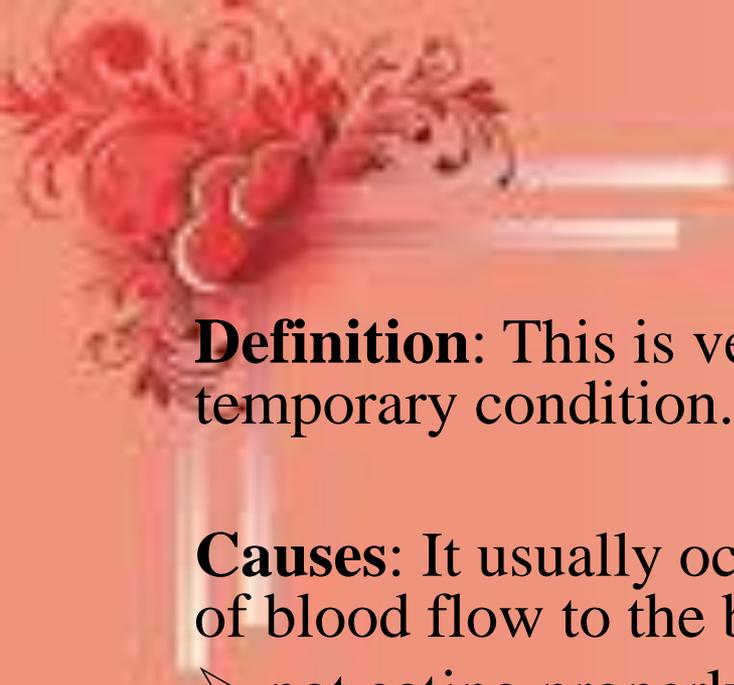
Hanging, strangulation and throttling

Management:

- Immediately remove any constriction from around the casualty's neck, Support the body while you do so if it is still hanging
- Do not move the casualty unnecessarily in case of spinal injury
- Do not destroy or interfere with any material, such as knotted rope, that police may need as evidence.
- Lay the casualty on the floor. Open the airway and check breathing.
- If she is not breathing be prepared to resuscitate
- If she is breathing, place her in the recovery position

Fainting





Fainting

Definition: This is very similar to shock except it is a temporary condition.

Causes: It usually occurs because of a temporary decrease of blood flow to the brain, which can be caused by

- not eating properly.
- standing up too fast.
- low blood pressure.

Signs/Symptoms: The casualty feels faint, or collapses



Fainting

Management:

- If they feel faint have them lie down which will help with circulation.
- If they faint they will usually wake up in a few seconds. Encourage the person to stay lying down for a few minutes until they feel better. If they do not wake up within one minute, or they became injured during the fall then activate the ambulance, and treat any injuries.
- Notes: If someone has fainted, even if they feel fine afterwards, they should still go see their doctor to rule out any major problem.



**THANK
YOU**