

# EXPERIMENT: 10



**Centurion**  
**UNIVERSITY**

*Shaping Lives...*  
*Empowering Communities...*

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**AIM OF THE EXPERIMENT:** Emergency treatment for all medical emergency cases viz. snake bite, dog bite, insecticide poisoning, fractures, burns, epilepsy etc..

**REQUIREMENT:** Data Collection

**THEORY: Emergency treatment for Snake Bite:**

If a venomous snake bites, call 911 or your local emergency number immediately, especially if the bitten area changes color, begins to swell or is painful. Many emergency rooms stock anti venom drugs, which may help.

If possible, take these steps while waiting for medical help:

- Move beyond the snake's striking distance.
- Remain still and calm to help slow the spread of venom.
- Remove jewelry and tight clothing before you start to swell.
- Position yourself, if possible, so that the bite is at or below the level of your heart.
- Cover it with a clean, dry dressing.

**Caution**

- Don't use a tourniquet or apply ice.
- Don't cut the wound or attempt to remove the venom.
- Don't drink caffeine or alcohol, which could speed your body's absorption of venom.
- Don't try to capture the snake. Try to remember its color and shape so that you can describe it, which will help in your treatment.

**Emergency treatment for Dog Bite:**

To care for a minor animal bite, take these steps:

- Wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water.

- Apply an antibiotic cream or ointment and cover the bite with a clean bandage.

### **Seek prompt medical care if a major animal bite:**

- The wound is a deep puncture or you're not sure how serious it is.
- The skin is badly torn, crushed or bleeding significantly — first apply pressure with a bandage or clean cloth to stop the bleeding.
- You notice increasing swelling, redness, pain or oozing, which are warning signs of infection.
- If we have questions about the risk of rabies or about rabies prevention. If the bite was caused by a dog, try to confirm that the animal's rabies vaccination is up to date. If the bite was caused by a wild animal, seek advice from your doctor about which animals are most likely to carry rabies.
- If You haven't had a tetanus shot in the past 10 years — or five years if the wound is deep or dirty. You may need a booster shot.

### **Emergency treatment for insecticide poisoning:**

#### **Insecticide poisoning:**

Insecticide is a chemical that kills bugs. Insecticide poisoning occurs when someone swallows or breathes or it is absorbed through the skin.

#### **Poisonous Ingredient:**

- ✚ Most household bug sprays contain plant-derived chemicals called pyrethrins.
- ✚ These chemicals were originally isolated from chrysanthemum flowers and are generally not harmful.
- ✚ However, they can cause life-threatening breathing problems if they are breathed in.

Stronger insecticides, which a farm or commercial greenhouse might use or someone might store in their garage, contain many dangerous substances. These include:

- Carbamates
- Organophosphates
- Paradichlorobenzenes

### **Skin contamination:**

- ✚ The hands and forearms account for the majority of skin exposures to insecticides.
- ✚ These exposures usually result from splashing or spilling of insecticides during the mixing operation.
- ✚ All contaminated clothing should be removed.
- ✚ Wash the exposed area with generous amounts of water and soap.
- ✚ If much of the body is exposed, shower the victim with soap and water, and use shampoo to remove chemicals from the scalp and hair.
- ✚ Also consider that insecticides may be held under fingernails and in skin folds.
- ✚ Persons attending the victim should avoid direct contact with heavily contaminated clothing and wear chemical-resistant gloves while washing the victim.

### **Respiratory exposure:**

- ✚ Move the victim to fresh air immediately.

- ✚ Ensure that a clear airway exists. If the victim is convulsing, watch breathing and protect the person from falls and blows to the head.
- ✚ Pull the victim's chin forward so that the tongue does not block the air passage.
- ✚ If the victim appears neurologically impaired, it may be necessary to administer oxygen.
- ✚ If breathing has stopped, begin artificial respiration and continue until breathing resumes or until you reach the hospital.

### **Pesticides in the eye:**

- ✚ It is important to wash the eye as quickly and as gently as possible.
- ✚ Some insecticides can cause damage on contact.
- ✚ Hold eyelids open and wash eyes with a gentle stream of clean running water.
- ✚ Continue washing for 15 minutes or more.
- ✚ Do not use chemicals or drugs in wash water; they may increase the potential for injury.

### **Chemical burns on the skin:**

- ✚ Remove contaminated clothing.
- ✚ Wash the skin with large quantities of cold running water.
- ✚ Avoid using ointments, greases, powders and other drugs in first aid treatment of chemical burns.

### **Swallowed pesticide:**

Ingestion of a pesticide requires immediate medical attention.

- ✚ If pesticide is still in the mouth, wash it out with plenty of water.

- ✚ Quickly but carefully read the first aid section of the pesticide label again or contact the Poison Control Center to see if the swallowed pesticide should be diluted.
- ✚ The label or the Poison Control Center will specify what should be used to dilute the pesticide. Some pesticides should never be diluted; this information will be stated on the label or is available from the Poison Control Center.
- ✚ Check to see if vomiting should be induced. If so, move the victim to a kneeling position to prevent choking.
- ✚ You can use syrup of ipecac to induce vomiting, but if it is not available, put your finger in the victim's mouth and touch the back of the victim's throat.
- ✚ Do not use salt water to induce vomiting or attempt to give liquids.
- ✚ Do not induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious, because the victim could choke.
- ✚ First aid for some swallowed pesticides includes giving activated charcoal after vomiting. This material adsorbs many chemicals and is available without a prescription.
- ✚ Keep the victim calm and contact the local emergency response system, or take the victim to the nearest medical facility.
- ✚ Also take the product label and any Material Safety Data Sheets you have about the swallowed pesticide.

### **Emergency treatment for fractures:**

**A fracture is a broken bone. It requires medical attention.**

### **First aid:**

- ✚ **Stop any bleeding.** Apply pressure to the wound with a sterile bandage, a clean cloth.

- ✦ **Immobilize the injured area.** Don't try to realign the bone or push a bone that's sticking out back in. If you've been trained in how to splint and professional help isn't readily available, apply a splint to the area above and below the fracture sites. Padding the splints can help reduce discomfort.
- ✦ **Apply ice packs to limit swelling and help relieve pain.** Don't apply ice directly to the skin. Wrap the ice in a towel, piece of cloth or some other material.
- ✦ **Treat for shock.** If the person feels faint or is breathing in short, rapid breaths, lay the person down with the head slightly lower than the trunk and, if possible, elevate the legs.

### **Emergency treatment for burns:**

Burns are tissue damage from hot liquids, the sun, flames, chemicals, electricity, steam and other causes. Kitchen-related injuries from hot drinks, soups and microwaved foods.

### **Treating major burns:**

- ✦ **Protect the burned person from further harm.** If you can do so safely, make sure the person you're helping is not in contact with the source of the burn. For electrical burns, make sure the power source is off before you approach the burned person. Don't try to remove clothing stuck in the burn.
- ✦ **Make certain that the person burned is breathing.** If needed, begin rescue breathing if you know how.
- ✦ **Remove jewelry, belts and other tight items,** especially from the burned area and the neck. Burned areas swell quickly.
- ✦ **Cover the burn.** Loosely cover the area with gauze or a clean cloth.
- ✦ **Raise the burned area.** Lift the wound above heart level if possible.

- ✦ **Watch for signs of shock.** Signs and symptoms include cool, clammy skin, weak pulse and shallow breathing.

### **Treating minor burns:**

- ✦ **Cool the burn.** Hold the area under cool (not cold) running water for about 10 minutes. If the burn is on the face, apply a cool, wet cloth until the pain eases. For a mouth burn from hot food or drink, put a piece of ice in the mouth for a few minutes.
- ✦ **Remove rings or other tight items from the burned area.** Try to do this quickly and gently, before the area swells.
- ✦ **Don't break blisters.** Blisters help protect against infection. If a blister does break, gently clean the area with water and apply an antibiotic ointment.
- ✦ **Apply lotion.** After the burn is cooled, apply a lotion, such as one with aloe vera or cocoa butter. This helps prevent drying and provides relief.
- ✦ **Bandage the burn.** Cover the burn with a clean bandage. Wrap it loosely to avoid putting pressure on burned skin. Bandaging keeps air off the area, reduces pain and protects blistered skin.
- ✦ **If needed, take a nonprescription pain reliever,** such as ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin IB, others), naproxen sodium (Aleve) or acetaminophen (Tylenol, others).

### **Emergency treatment for epilepsy:**

Epilepsy is a central nervous system (neurological) disorder in which brain activity becomes abnormal, causing seizures or periods of unusual behavior, uncontrolled movement of muscles, sensations and sometimes loss of awareness.



## **First Aid:**

- ✦ Stay with the person until the seizure ends and he or she is fully awake. After it ends, help the person sit in a safe place. Once they are alert and able to communicate, tell them what happened in very simple terms.
- ✦ Comfort the person and speak calmly.
- ✦ Ease the person to the floor.
- ✦ Turn the person gently onto one side. This will help the person breathe.
- ✦ Clear the area around the person of anything hard or sharp. This can prevent injury.
- ✦ Put something soft and flat, like a folded jacket, under his or her head.
- ✦ Remove eyeglasses.
- ✦ Loosen ties or anything around the neck that may make it hard to breathe.
- ✦ Time the seizure. Call 911 if the seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes.

**Conclusion:** From the above experiment, we know about first aid, theory, basic, demonstration, hands-on training, the practice of basic life support like snake bite, dog bite, insecticide poisoning, fractures, burns, epilepsy etc