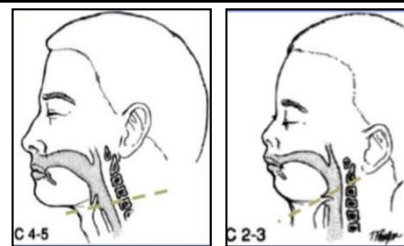


Unit9: First aid for infants and children

Lesson1: Anatomy and physiology (structure & function)

Differences in anatomy and physiology between infants, children and adults:

Best of luck: Maltha Taleb Saeed



	Infants & children	Adults
Respiratory tract مجرى التنفس	Undeveloped	Developed
Tongue اللسان	Large	Small
Nasal passage الممر الأنفي	Small	Large
Tonsils اللوز	Large	Small
Airway مجرى الهواء	Shorter	Longer
Respiratory rate سرعة التنفس	Faster	Slower
Heart rate سرعة نبضات القلب	Faster	Slower
Bones العظام	Soft & developing	Developed & strong
Epiglottis لسان المزمار	Larger	Shorter
Pharynx البلعوم	Smaller	Larger
Larynx الحنجرة	Small	Big
Lung size حجم الرئة	Small	Big

Lesson2: Assessment of an infant or child for first aid

How to act during emergency?

DR ABC:

Danger (is it safe?/ check for hazards) + take your precautions (first aid kit + wear PPE "Personal Protective Equipment" such as gloves)

Response (tap the shoulder of the casualty and ask: Are you OK?)

Airway (head-tilt chin-lift maneuver/ jaw thrust maneuver)

Breathing (check chest movement/ look, feel, listen for breathing)

Circulation (check heart pulse/ injuries or bleeding)



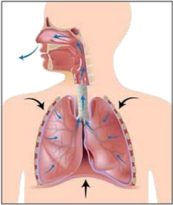
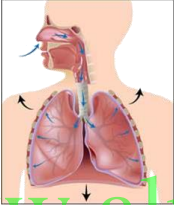
No breathing / Only gasps / No heart beats

Do
CPR

Before
CPR

Give one electric shock using **AED** (Automated External Defibrillator)
+ Call 999 + put the patient on their back on a flat surface or floor

Unit9: First aid for infants and children
Lesson3: Respiratory emergencies in infants and children

Process	Respiration (breathing)	
Broken down into:	<u>Expiration</u> (exhalation)	<u>Inspiration</u> (inhalation)
Definition	Breathing out air	Breathing in air
Illustration		

	Breaths count
Toddlers/ children/ infants	20-30 breaths/ minute
Adults	12-20 breaths/minute

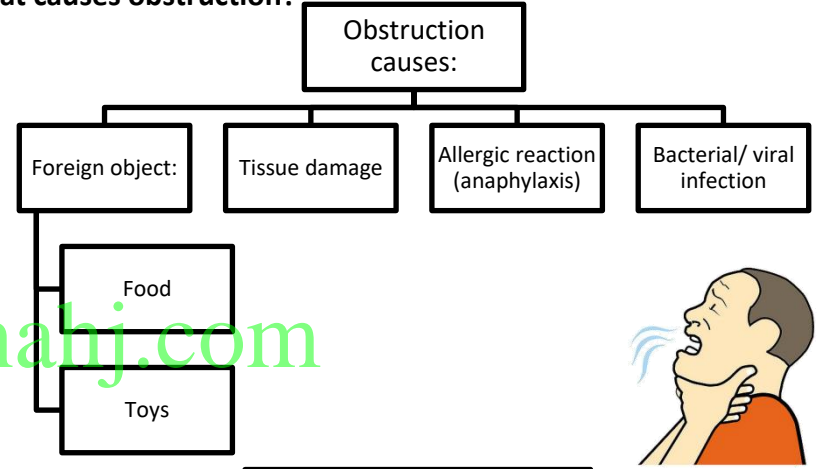


Respiratory emergency (obstruction/ choking):

When obstruction happens?

Obstruction occurs when there is something gets stuck in the airway.

What causes obstruction?



Obstruction type

Mild:
 Infant/ child can talk or make noises

Severe:
 Infant/ child cannot talk or make noises or even breathe



Best of luck: Maitha Taleb Saeed

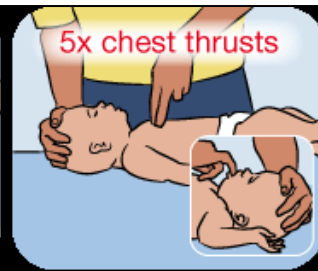
Obstruction first aid:

Adults:

Infants:

- 1) Slap them on the back 5 times with your palm.
- 2) Do abdominal thrusts until the object that blocking the airway comes out.

- 1) Hold the baby face down and rest them on your forearm with supporting their head and jaw.
- 2) Give 5 slaps on the back with your palm.
- 3) Apply 5 thrusts on the chest.
- 4) Repeat the step 2&3 until the thing that blocking the airway comes out.

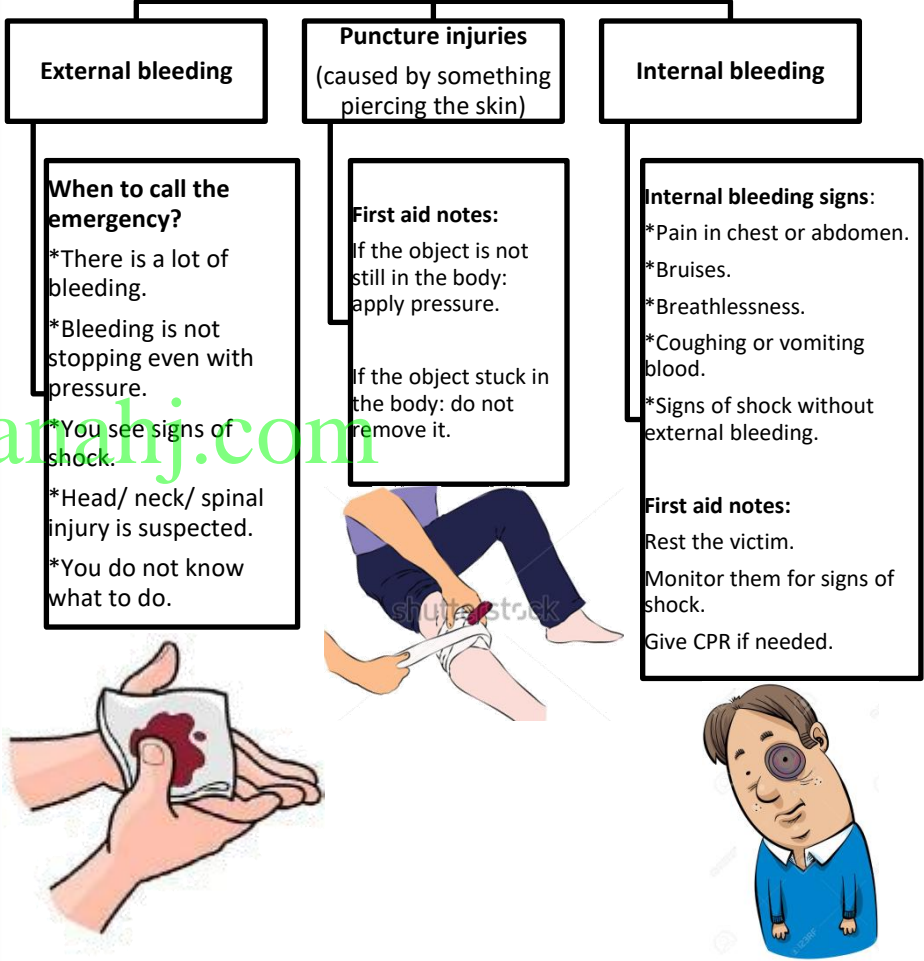


Unit9: First aid for infants and children
Lesson5: Infant or child trauma patient

Infant/ child trauma injury causes



Injuries:



Unit9: First aid for infants and children

Lesson6: Attending to the feelings of the patient and their family

You should take care of the victim: (care attitude) "How?"

- 1) Reassure the patient (keep positive)
- 2) Keep the patient informed about what is happening
- 3) Show concern (ask if they want to inform family / friends)
- 4) Have interpersonal skills (talk to them)
- 5) Stay professional (ask about how the accident happened)
- 6) Maintain privacy (tell the emergency staff only)
- 7) Personal space (keep curious people away)
- 8) Make the patient more comfortable



What are the benefits of caring attitude?

- 1) Help the patient to feel comfortable & reassured
- 2) Help the patient relax
- 3) Encourage communication
- 4) Keep patient & family calm & reassured
- 5) Build self-confidence & good reputation for the caregiver



Unit10: First aid for infants and children

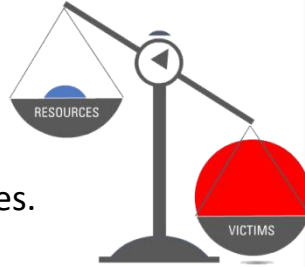
Lesson1: What is a mass casualty incident?

What is a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI)?

MCI: any incident where the number of casualties is greater than the resources available.

Which one could be considered a MCI?

- 20 people with minor injuries.
- 5 people with a life threatening injuries.



What are the bases we should consider to classify an incident as a mass casualty incident?

- ✓ Available resources.
- ✓ Number of injured people.
- ✓ How serious their injuries are.



Imagine that there is a MCI and here are the victims.... Which one of them you are going to help first?



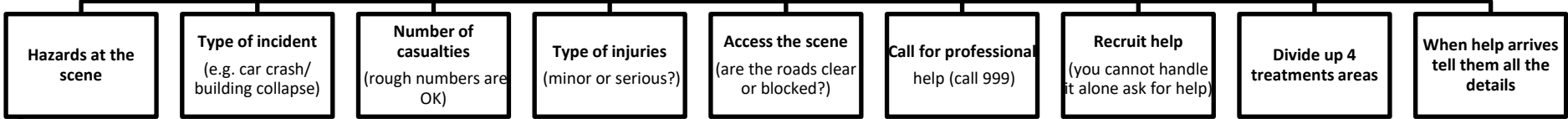
Deciding who is most urgently in need of medical care and transportation to the hospital is called mass casualty **triage**

Triage: the process of deciding the order of treatment for casualties.

Remember: before entering the scene check for hazards "danger".



Situation awareness (what to do during a triage/ management)



Ensure your own safety
(wear PPE: Gloves/ gowns/ masks/ eye protection) + wash your hands



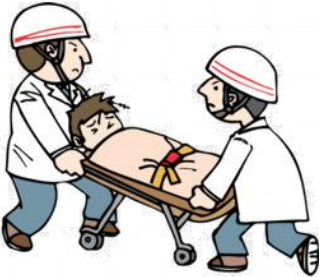
Evaluate the scene

Check for danger/ hazards
(traffic/ electric lines/ smoke/ fire/ falling rocks/ violence/ bad weather)

Bystanders
Can provide assistance/ maybe emotionally shocked and need support

Moving casualties
(do not move the casualties unless there is immediate threat)

Is the scene safe to enter?

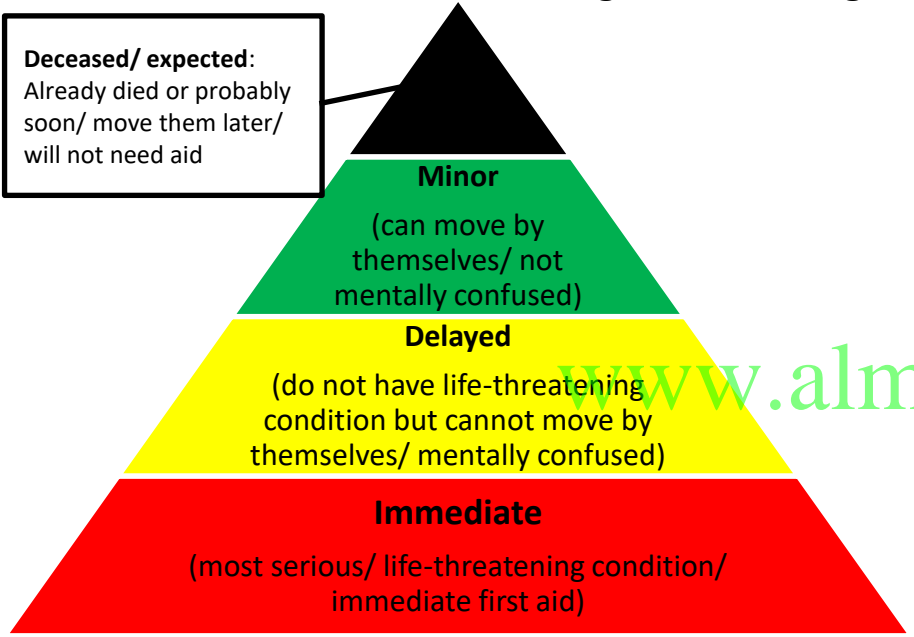


**Review activity2/ 3/
5/ 7/ 8/ 9**

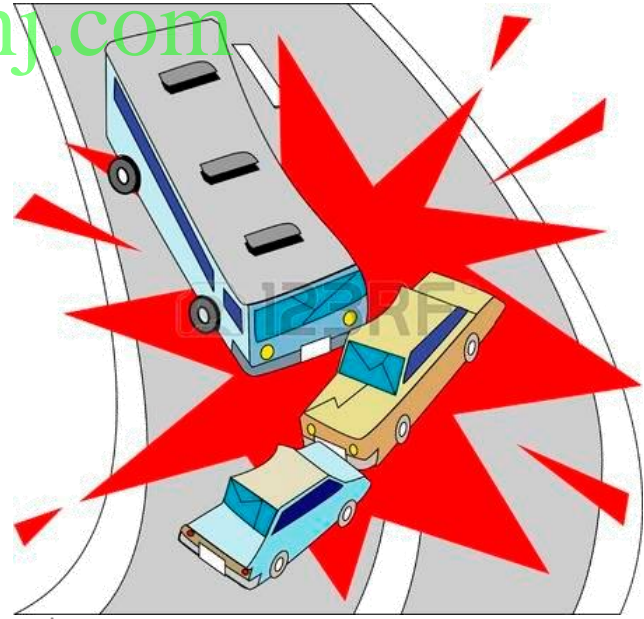
Unit10: First aid for infants and children
Lesson3: What is a mass casualty incident?

Levels of treatment areas/ triage color coding

Deceased/ expected:
 Already died or probably soon/ move them later/ will not need aid

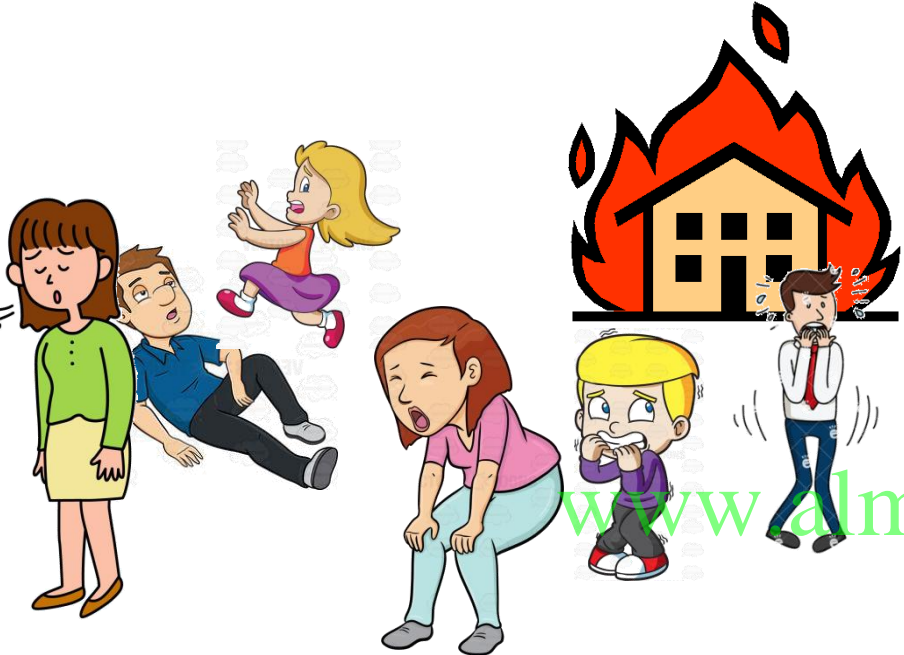


Triage color coding	Leadership command
Immediate	Take this person to the red zone. They need immediate first aid.
Delayed	Move this person to the yellow zone. Get someone to stay with them. If they become worse, alert a first aider. If they are unconscious, show them the correct recovery position
Minor	I need you to move to our green zone and wait there. Help is on the way and will be here soon
Deceased	We will come back to move this person. They will not receive aid



Triage Category	Typical injuries
RED	Airway/Breathing Uncontrolled/Severe Bleeding Severe burns Signs of Shock Open chest/abdominal wounds
YELLOW	Burns with no airway problems Major/multiple bone or joint injuries Back injuries with or without spinal cord injuries
GREEN	Minor fractures Minor soft tissue injuries
BLACK	Obvious Death Obvious nonsurvivable injury Respiratory Arrest Cardiac Arrest

Which one of 2 scenes is considered a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI)?



Type of incident:
How many casualties?
What type of injuries can you see? (classify them according to the triage color code)

Access to the scene:

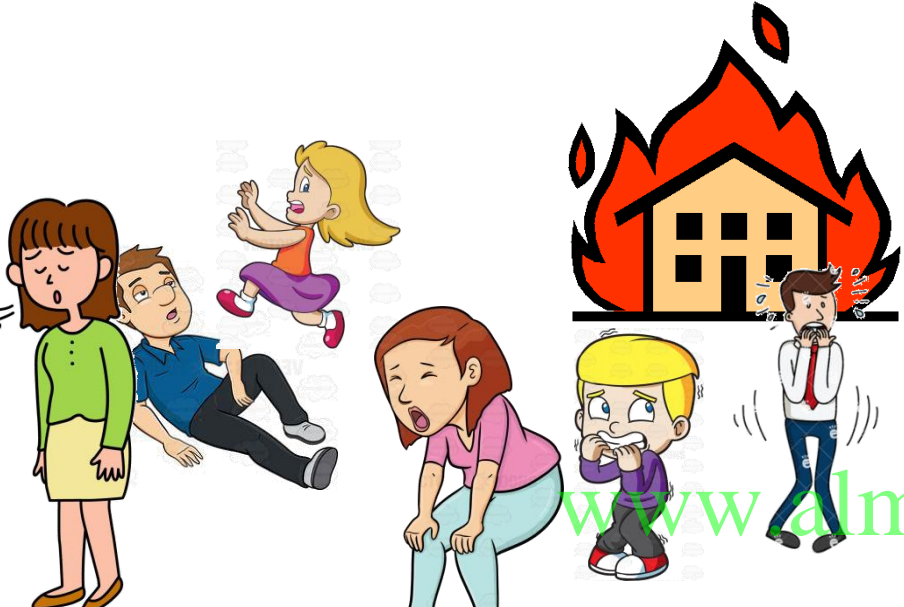
 MCI

Type of incident:
How many casualties?
What type of injuries can you see? (classify them according to the triage color code)

Access to the scene:

 MCI

Which one of 2 scenes is considered a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI)?



Type of incident: **building fire**
How many casualties? **6**
What type of injuries can you see? (classify them according to the triage color code)
No signs of injuries just emotionally disturbed and frightened.
Access to the scene: **the scene is on fire**

MCI



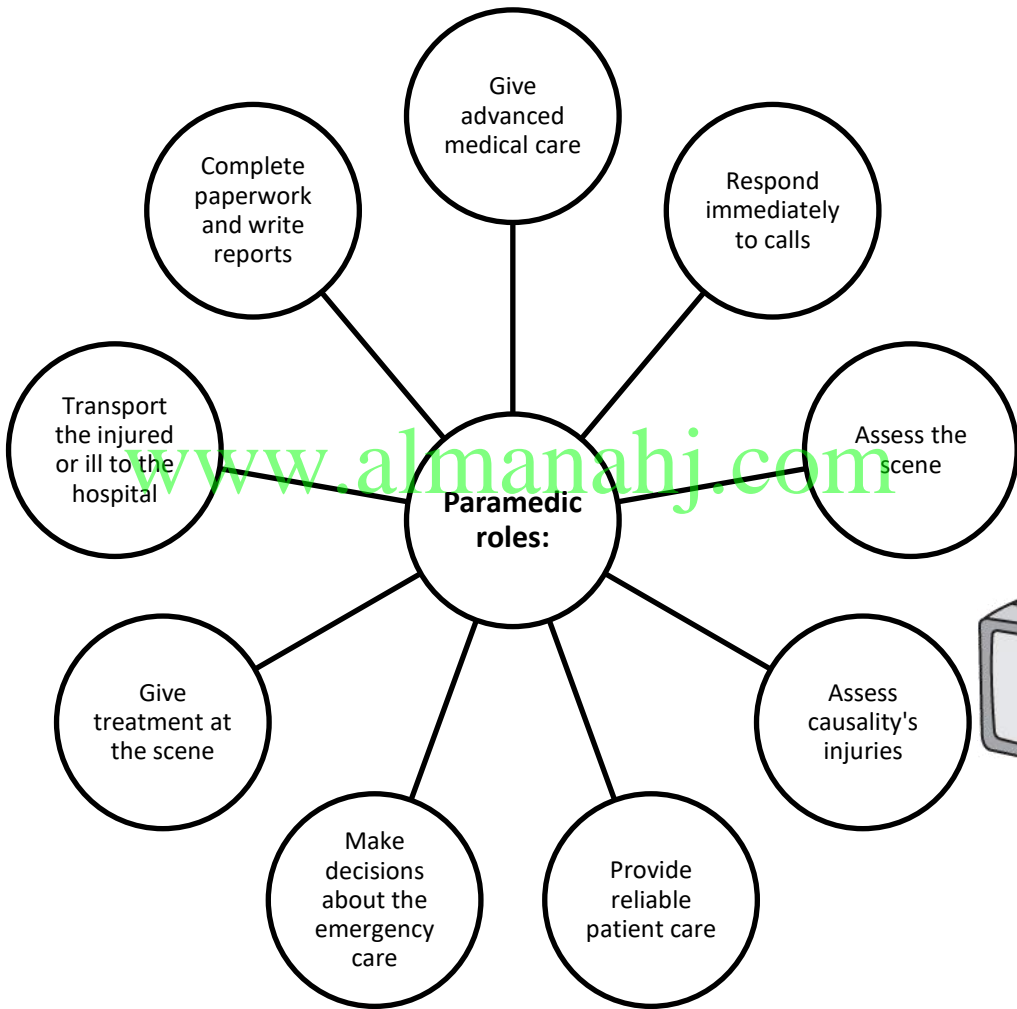
Type of incident: **car crash**
How many casualties? **4**
What type of injuries can you see? (classify them according to the triage color code)
B is already dead (black area "deceased")
A/C/D need immediate help (red area)
Access to the scene: ---

MCI

Unit10: First aid for infants and children
Lesson1: The responsibilities of a paramedic

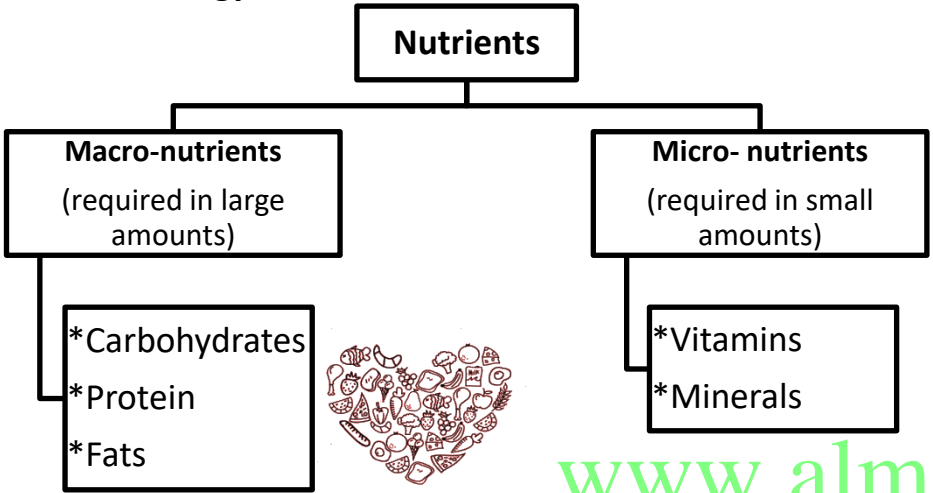
Paramedics may be required to:

- *Perform cardiac support.
- *Perform emergency respiratory procedures.
- *Give IV (intravenous) fluids
- *Apply dressing and bandages to wounds.
- *Stabilize head & neck injuries.
- *Resuscitate drowning victims.
- *Perform emergency childbirth procedure.
- *Assess health situations.
- *Give medication.



Unit5: Advanced nutrition

Lesson1: Energy and nutrient needs



What are the factors that controls our consumption of nutrients?

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Body size
4. Physical activity
5. Medical condition

Why do we need nutrients?

1. Provide energy
2. Help stay healthy & fight infection
3. Good for the brain to function
4. For growth, development & repair
5. Strengthen the immune system

Best of luck: Matha Taleb Saeed

What is a “food based dietary guideline”? Why is it important?

A guideline that tells you what foods you should consume/ eat with recommended quantities. (what to eat and how much)

What is the name of the guideline that the UAE use?

UAE Food Dome.



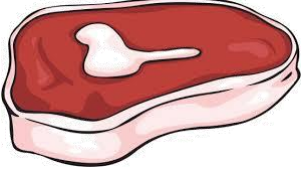



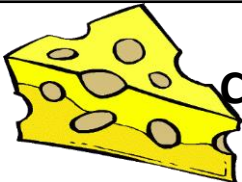



Main food groups	Main nutrients they provide
Fruit	Fiber/ vitamins/ minerals
Vegetables	
Cereals and their products	Carbohydrates/ fiber/ B vitamins
Milk and dairy products	Calcium
Meat, eggs and legumes	Protein/ iron
Fats	Omega3/ omega6

Healthy, active, adult women need 2000 Calories a day.

Tips/ guidelines for healthy eating:

- Eat variety of foods including fruit/ vegetables/ lean meat/ fish/ legumes/ cereals
- Reduce unsaturated fat intake
- Reduce sugar intake
- Reduce sault/ sodium intake
- Drink plenty of water
- Exercise regularly
- Keep a healthy BMI (Body Mass Index)



Food group	Item used to measure a serving size
 <p data-bbox="710 168 946 198">Milk/ pasta/ cereals</p>	 <p data-bbox="1352 228 1429 270">Cup</p>
 <p data-bbox="821 415 946 457">Meats</p>	 <p data-bbox="1352 415 1584 451">Palm of the hand</p>
 <p data-bbox="710 608 937 638">Butter/ fat spread</p>	 <p data-bbox="1352 650 1574 692">Plastic box</p>
 <p data-bbox="710 794 859 836">Cheese</p>	 <p data-bbox="1352 800 1584 842">Matches box</p>
 <p data-bbox="710 987 792 1029">Oils</p>	 <p data-bbox="1352 999 1487 1041">Spoon</p>

FOOD DOME

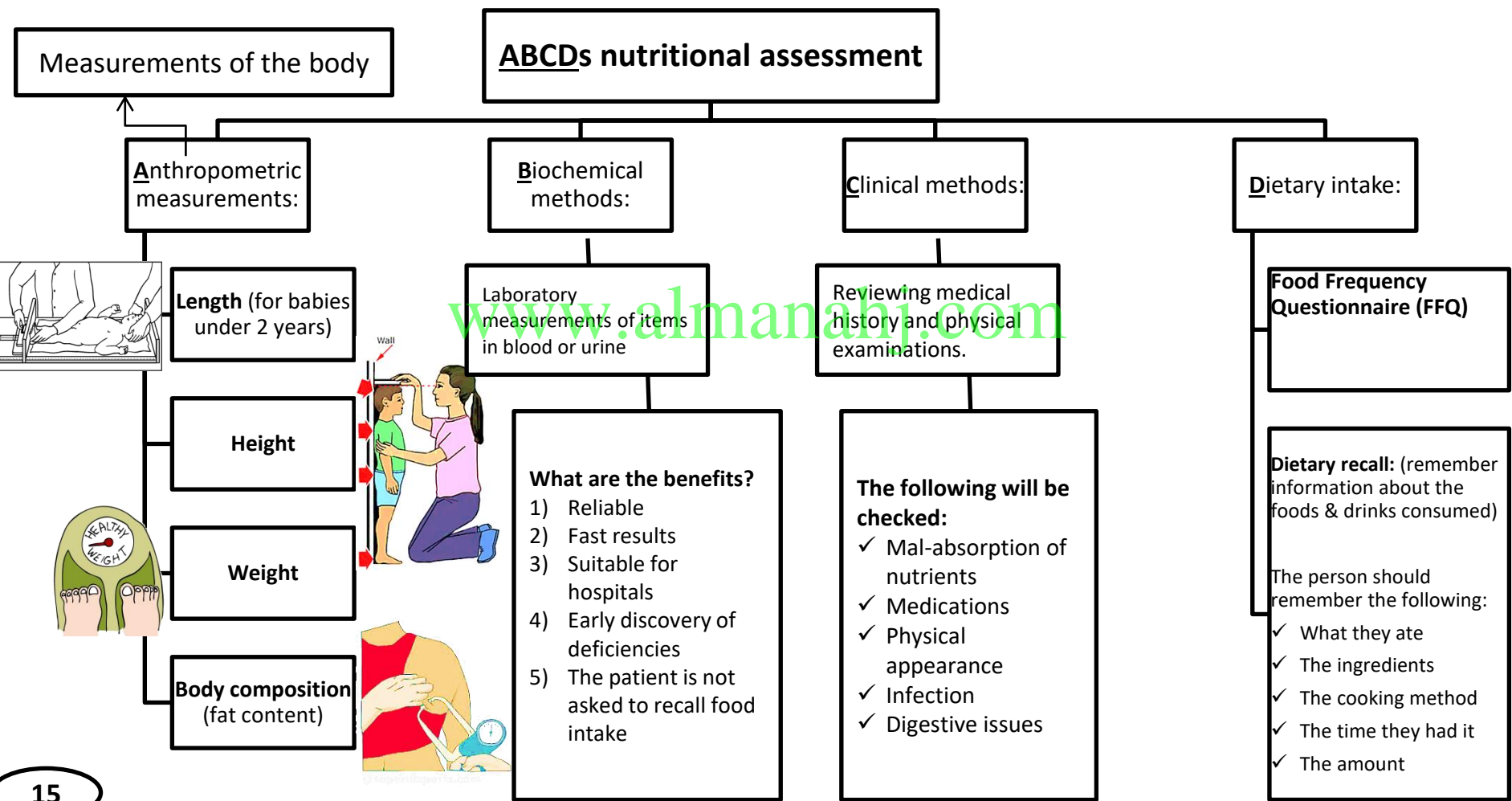
DIETARY GUIDELINES FOR ARAB COUNTRIES



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Practice medium activity like walking 30 minutes most days

Meat, eggs and legumes	Vegetables	Cereals and their products	Fruit	Milk and dairy products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose low fat or lean meat Consume legumes at least 3 times a week Consume more fish as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eat more dark green vegetables like spinach and orange vegetables like carrots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eat at least half of cereals of whole grain Eat more of fortified cereals and their products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eat variety of fruit Choose fruit during their seasons Drink fresh fruit juice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consume low fat milk and their products Consume milk fortified with vitamin D
Suggested daily servings				
2-4 servings/ day	3-5 servings/ day	6-11 servings/ day	2-4 servings/ day	2-3 servings/ day
One serving =	One serving =	One serving =	One serving =	One serving =
50-80g meat, chicken or fish, ½ cup cooked legumes, one egg	1 cup raw vegetables, ¾ cup vegetables juice	1 slice, ¼ Arabic bread, 30g cornflakes, ½ cup cooked cereals	1 medium piece of fruit, ¾ cup fruit juice	1 cup milk, 45g cheese, 1 tbs cream cheese

How to assess nutritional status?



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Unit5: Advanced nutrition

Lesson3: Calculate body mass index (BMI)

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{weight (kg)}}{\text{height}^2 (\text{m}^2)}$$

Accurate weight measurement:

- 1) Make sure the scale is calibrated before measuring the weight.
- 2) Do not weight after having a big meal or doing strenuous exercises.
- 3) Make sure that your not wearing heavy clothes or shoes.
- 4) Morning is the best time to measure weight.
- 5) Take the weight in kilograms (Kg).

Accurate height measurement:

Take off your shoes.

Stand straight with good posture.

Keep your heels against the wall and feet together.

Look straight.

Take the height in meters (m).



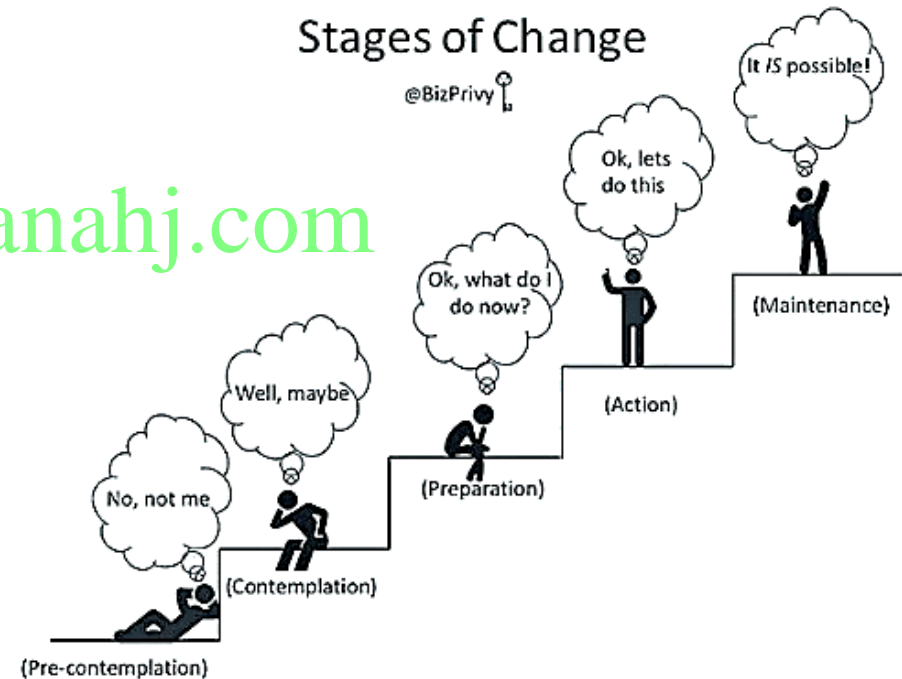
Before the person decides to lose weight they should consider the following:

Why do they want to lose weight?





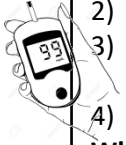
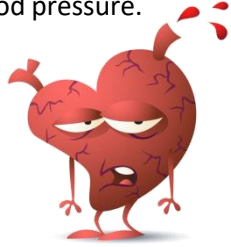
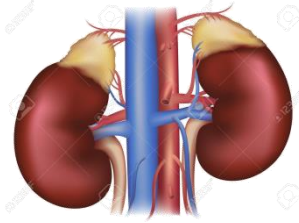
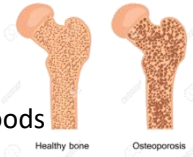
Are they ready to lose weight?

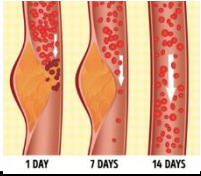
How will they lose weight?

You can use the following model to help you lose weight:



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Non-communicable disease	Diabetes 	Heart disease	Renal disease	Bone disease 
Definition and how it happens	Problems in producing "type1" or responding "type2" to insulin	When the arteries (coronary artery) are blocked with fatty layers (plaque/ cholesterol) which may lead to heart attack	Condition of the kidneys 	Osteoporosis (weak/ brittle bones) and osteopenia
Controlling strategies and dietary recommendations <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> Unit5: Advanced nutrition Lesson4: Blood glucose monitoring and dietary advice for the management of diabetes mellitus, overweight and obesity </div>	How to control blood glucose? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Eating healthy diet. 2) Do physical activities. 3) Take prescribed medication.  4) Check blood glucose  When to measure blood glucose/ sugar? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Before: a meal/ exercise/ going to sleep. * Two hours after a meal. * Hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). * Change in physical activity. Healthy eating guideline for diabetes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Choose low-fat & low-sugar snack. * Choose wholegrain (fibers are good for digestion and keep you full for longer). * Eat whole fresh fruit & vegetables. Reduce sugar and saturated fat intake. 	Dietary changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cut down on saturated & trans fats. * Eat healthy fats (unsaturated) found in salmon/ trout/ mackerel/ nuts/ seeds/ avocados. * Reduce salt intake and processed food. (sodium increase blood pressure and harm the heart) * Eat plenty of fruit & vegetables. * Eat starchy food without adding fat to them they are full with fiber. * Potassium help to lower blood pressure. 	Dietary guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce protein intake. (too much protein means that the kidneys must work extra hard because of the byproducts they produce) * Increase simple sugar & vegetables fats intake to get enough calories. * Reduce potassium intake by <u>avoid eating</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Avocados ✗ Bananas ✗ Milk & dairy products ✗ Nuts & seeds ✗ Potatoes * DASH diet prevent the formation of kidney stones. * Reduce phosphorus intake. 	Dietary guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take enough calcium + vitamin D Calcium sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Milk & dairy products (yoghurt/ cheese). * Dark green leafy vegetables. * Sardines with the bones. * Soy products. * Fortified foods like cereals. Vitamin D sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sun * Eggs * Oily fish * Fortified foods Avoid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Caffeine and carbonated sugary drink "soft/ fizzy drinks" (reduce Ca absorption)... replace them with low-fat milk or water. 



Therapeutic diets



DASH diet (Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension)

Recommendations include:

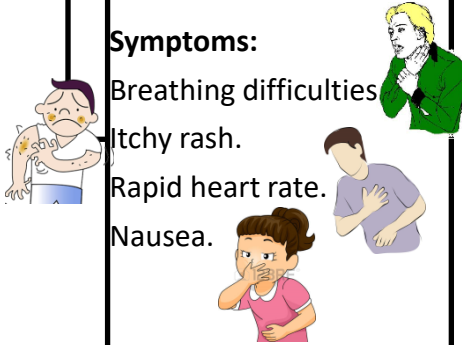
- Whole grain bread, cereals & potatoes (6-8 servings)
- Fruit & vegetables (4-5 servings each)
- Low-fat milk and dairy products (2-3 servings)
- Grilled lean meat & poultry (2 or less servings)
- Nuts, seeds & legumes (4-5 servings weekly)
- Unsaturated fats & oils (2-3 servings)
"saturated fats should be avoided" such as: processed food/ lard/ coconut oil.
- Reduce sugar intake.

Allergy diets

Anaphylaxis (severe reaction to certain foods)

Symptoms:

- Breathing difficulties
- Itchy rash.
- Rapid heart rate.
- Nausea.



Major food allergens:

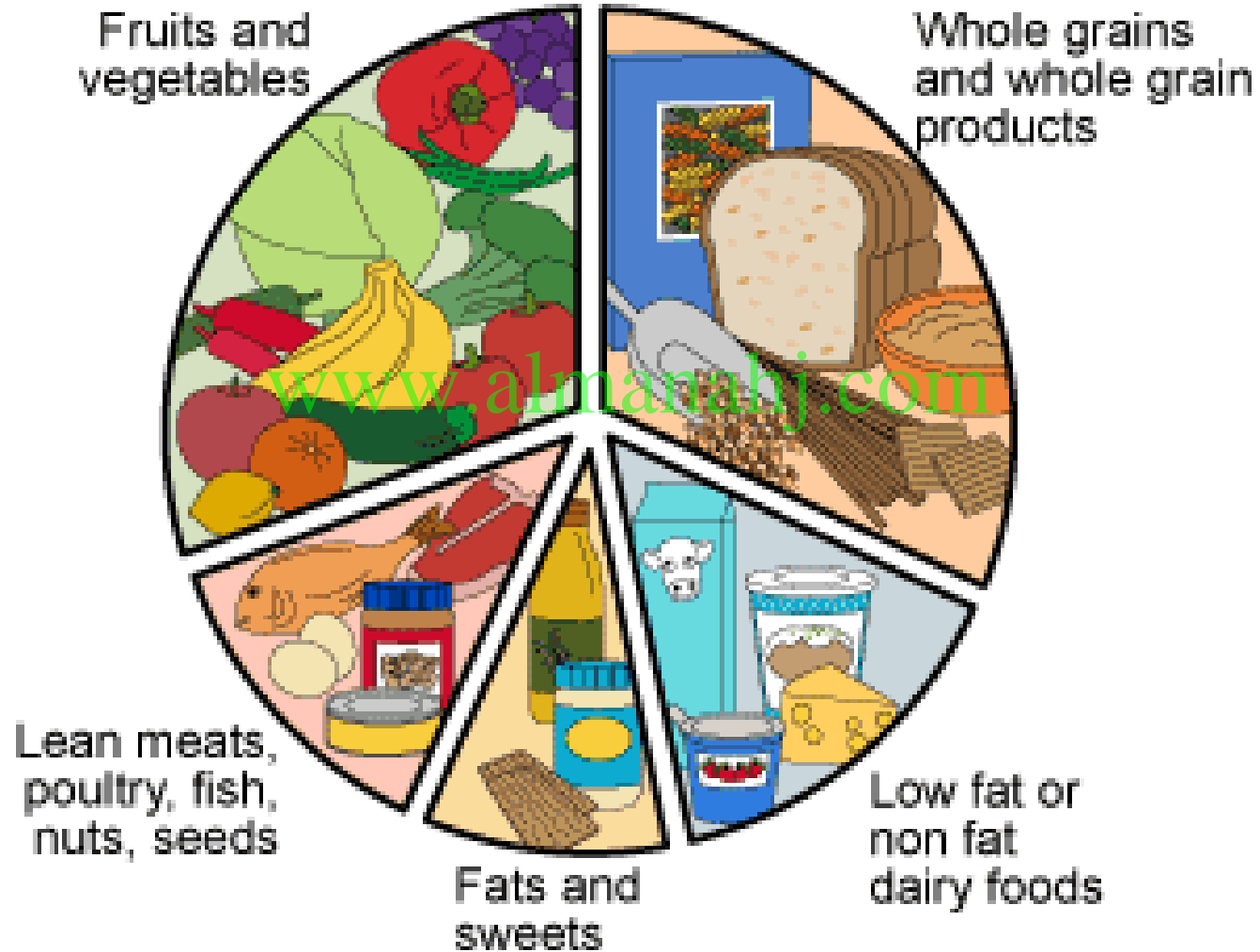
- Eggs
- Fish
- Gluten (wheat)
- Milk
- Peanut
- Soy



Tips to avoid cross-contamination:

- *Check food labels for the allergen.
- *Don't store the allergen with other food.
- *Use separate preparation area.
- *Clean the area carefully after using the allergen.
- *In restaurants tell them about your allergy.

DASH Diet



Unit6: Physical activity

Lesson1: The impact of physical activity on health and well-being

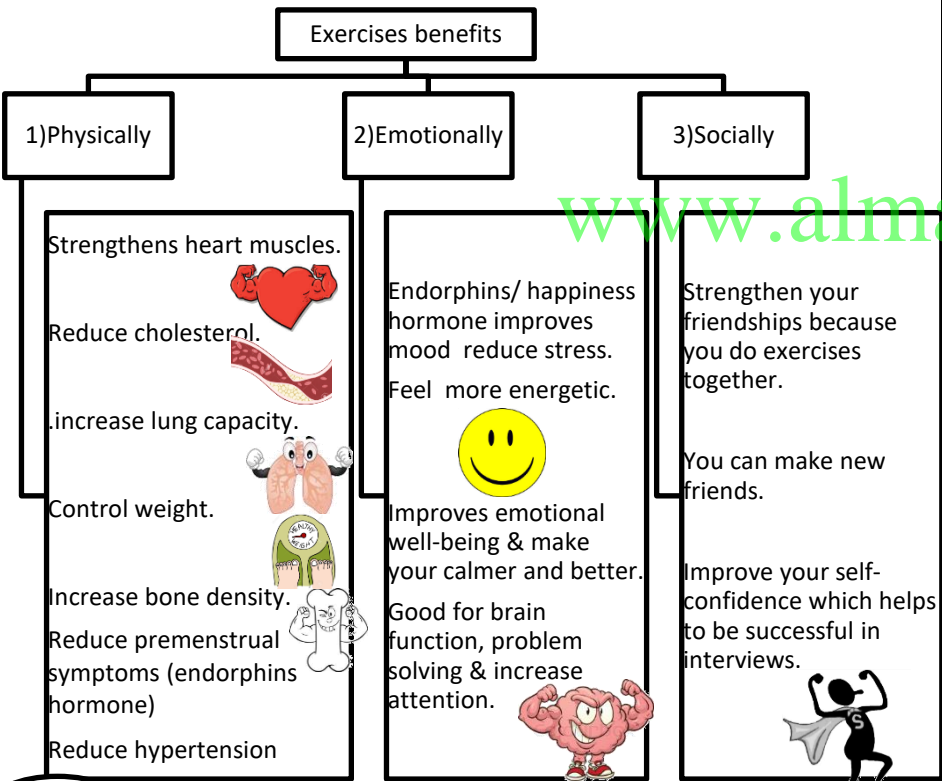
What is physical activity?

A movement that increases your heart rate from resting.

Physical activity examples:

Brisk walking/ running/ sports/ housework/ gardening.

What are the benefits of physical activities (exercises)?



Unit6: Physical activity

Lesson2: How much physical activity and what type?

How much physical activity?			
Category	Age range	Minimum time for exercises	Recommended time for extra health benefit
Children & teenagers	5-17	60 min/ day	More than 60 min/ day
Adults	18-64	Moderate-intensity activity: 150 min/ week vigorous—intensity activity: 75 min/week	300 min/ week of moderate-intensity activity

Exercise intensity: how hard your body works while doing physical activity.

Moderate-intensity activities (working at 70-80% of MHR)	Vigorous-intensity activities (working at 80-85% of MHR)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brisk waking (5 km/ hour) ✓ Cycling leisurely (less than 16 km/ hour) ✓ Swimming leisurely ✓ Dancing ✓ Heavy housework ✓ Gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Running ✓ Skipping ✓ Cycling (over 16 km/ hour) ✓ Swimming laps ✓ Sports ✓ Hiking ✓ Rollerblading

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Unit6: Physical activity

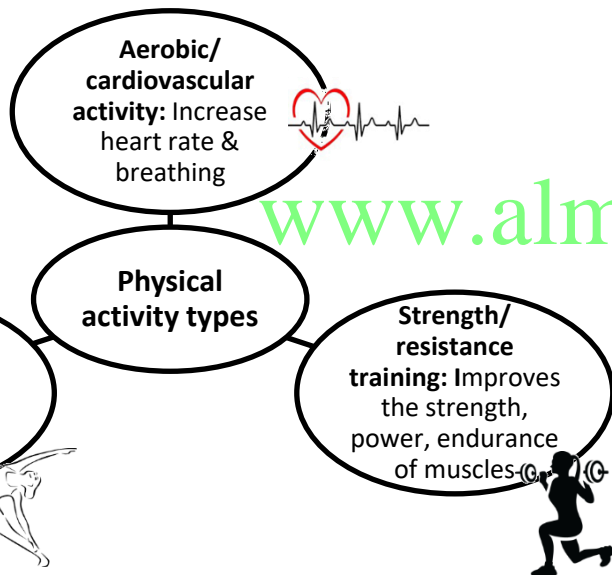
Lesson2: How much physical activity and what type?

How to calculate your Maximum Heart Rate (MHR)?

$220 - \dots\dots\dots(\text{your age}) = \dots\dots\dots$ Beats Per Minute (BPM)

Maximum heart rate: $\dots\dots\dots$ BPM

Different types of physical activity:



Note: people who do not exercise enough have a 20-30% increased risk of early death compared to people who exercise regularly.

Unit6: Physical activity

Lesson3: Barrier to physical activity

Why people do not exercise? (barrier: things that stop people from doing exercise)

10 Common Barriers to Exercise



Sedentary lifestyle: is a type of a lifestyle with little or no physical activity.





Fitness components

Cardiovascular endurance

Ability to exercise for a long time.

Help with:

1. Burning fats
2. Reducing stress
3. Increasing O₂
4. Removing wastes

Muscular strength

Ability to apply force to overcome resistance (weight lifting).

Help with:

1. Avoiding injuries
2. Good posture
3. Dependence when getting old

Muscular endurance

Ability of a muscle to work repeatedly for a long time.

Help with:

1. Bone density
2. Preventing bone fracture & osteoporosis

Flexibility

Range of movement at your joints.

Help with:

1. Preventing injuries
2. Improve posture
3. Keeping healthy joints
4. Improve balance

Body composition

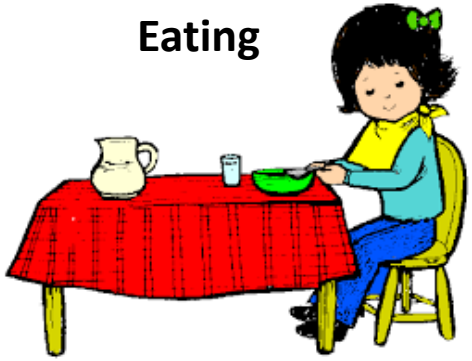
Body fat percent (body proportion that is made up of muscle)

Help with:

1. Burning fat reduce developing diabetes & heart disease.
2. Low fat content helps improving joints movement.

Activities you do while setting:

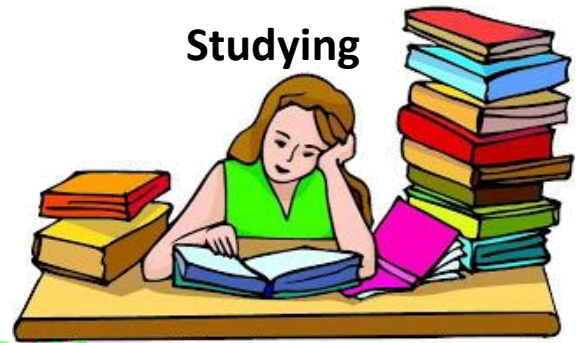
Eating



Travel by car



Studying



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Watching TV



Using iPad



Using laptop



Rice and pasta

1 serving is

1 cup cooked rice, pasta, noodles or couscous



Bread

1 serving is

2 thin slices wholemeal bread, 1 ½ slices wholemeal soda or 1 pitta pocket



Potato

1 serving is

2 medium or 4 small potatoes



Porridge and muesli

1 serving is

⅓ cup dry porridge oats or ½ cup of unsweetened muesli



Cereal flakes

1 serving is

1 cup flaked type breakfast cereal



Measure up

Disposable plastic cups are handy to check serving sizes



Milk

1 serving is

1 glass (200ml) milk



Yogurt

1 serving is

1 small pot (125g) yogurt or 1 bottle (200ml) of yogurt drink



Cheese

1 serving is

2 thumbs width and depth (25g) of hard or semi-hard cheese such as cheddar or edam, or soft cheese such as brie or camembert



Oil

1 serving is

1 teaspoon of oil per person when cooking



Reduced-fat or light spread

1 serving is

1 portion pack reduced-fat or light spread for 2 slices of bread



Small fruits

1 serving is

2 mandarin oranges, 2 kiwis,
2 plums or similar size fruit



Berries

1 serving is

6 strawberries, 10 grapes/cherries or
16 raspberries



Juices and smoothies

1 serving is

1 glass (150ml) of unsweetened 100% fruit
or vegetable juice can count as a portion.
But **only one glass** counts, further glasses of
juice don't count toward your total 5-A-DAY



Medium fruits

1 serving is

1 apple, 1 banana, 1 orange,
1 pear or similar size fruit



Dried fruit

1 serving is

1 heaped dessertspoon of raisins or
sultanas, 2 figs, 3 prunes or
1 handful of dried banana chips



Cooked vegetables

1 serving is

½ cup of cooked vegetables,
fresh, frozen or tinned



Soup

1 serving is

1 bowl homemade vegetable soup



Measure up

Dessertspoons and
disposable plastic cups are handy
ways to check serving sizes.



Large fruits

1 serving is

½ grapefruit, 1 slice of melon,
1 slice of pineapple, 2 slices of mango



Tinned and cooked fruit

1 serving is

⅔ cup of fruit tinned in own
juice or stewed fruit



Salad vegetables

1 serving is

1 bowl of mixed salad, 1 medium
tomato or 5cm piece of cucumber



Meat and poultry

1 serving is

50–75g cooked lean meat
(half size of palm of hand)



Fish

1 serving is

100g cooked fish



Beans, peas and lentils

1 serving is

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup or 6 dessertspoons



Eggs

1 serving is

2 eggs



Nuts and seeds

1 serving is

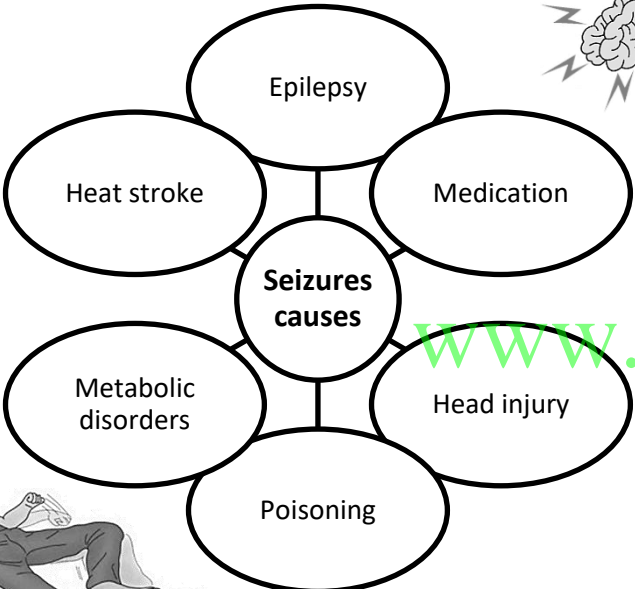
40g nuts or seeds



Unit9: First aid for infants and children

Lesson4: Seizures in infants and children

Seizure: involuntary movement of the muscles because of abnormal electrical activity in the brain.



Seizures signs

- Convulsions
- Lose muscles control
- Fall to the ground
- Jerking movement of limbs
- Unresponsive -ness

Seizure first aid:

- 1) Remove anything that may harm the victim during the seizure.
- 2) Do not hold them or try to stop them from having the seizure.
- 3) Put something soft under the victim's head.
- 4) Call the emergency.



After the seizure:

- ✓ If the patient unresponsive and not breathing give CPR.
- ✓ If they have breathing difficulties check for obstruction.
- ✓ If they are vomiting put them into the "recovery position".



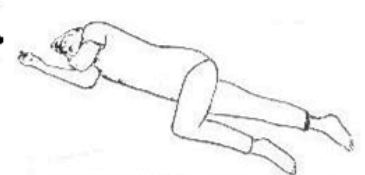
Lay the victim on his back and place the right hand next to the head.



Place the left hand on the right cheek



Hold the left shoulder and left leg and pull the body towards you, rolling the patient onto his side

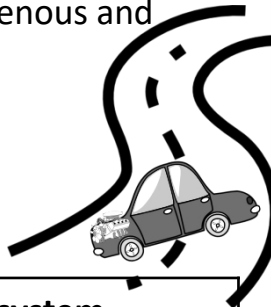


Rest the patient as shown, and move the head backwards slightly

Unit9: Bleeding and soft tissue injuries

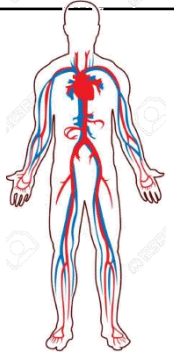
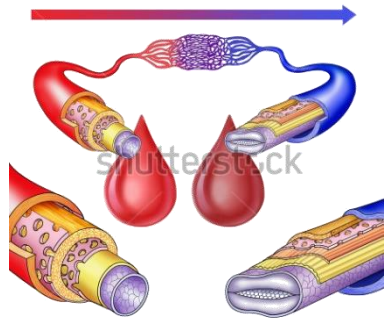
Lesson1: Differentiating between arterial, venous and capillary bleeding

What makes up your circulatory system?



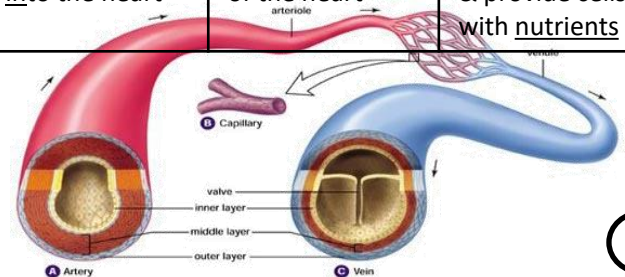
Transportation system	Circulatory system
Road/ street	Blood vessels: Veins/ Arteries/ Capillaries
Car	Blood
Engine	Heart

Best of luck: Matha Taleb Saeed



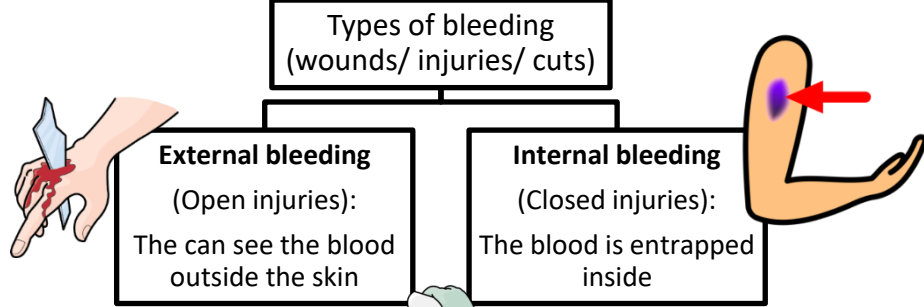
Blood vessel	Vein	Artery	Capillary
Cross section	 Thickness: thin outer wall and muscle layer Lumen: large	 Thickness: thick outer wall and muscle layer Lumen: large	 Thickness: a single layer of cells Lumen: very small
Blood color	Dark red	Bright red	Both
Bleeding type			
How blood acts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Oozing blood ✓ Steady, slow flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Spurting blood ✓ Pulsating flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Slow flow ✓ Clot by itself
How serious is it?	Slightly serious injury & rarely result in death	Very serious, the cut will bleed very fast & the patient may die in minutes	The cut clot and stops by itself
What does it do? (function)	Return blood <u>into</u> the heart	Take blood <u>out</u> of the heart	<u>Exchange gases</u> & provide cells with <u>nutrients</u>

Note: veins have **valves** that stop blood from flowing back.



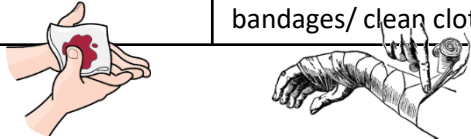
Unit9: Bleeding and soft tissue injuries

Lesson2: Emergency medical care for external bleeding



Dressing vs. Bandages:

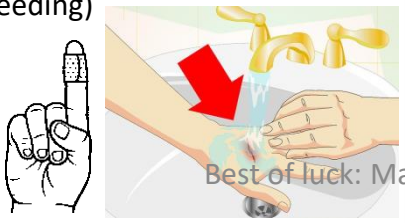
	Dressing	Bandages
What is used for?	Stops bleeding	Applies pressure/ keeps the dressing in place
Examples	Gauze pads/ plaster/ clean cloth	Gauze rolls/ triangular bandages/ elastic bandages/ clean cloth






How to control external bleeding? (first aid)

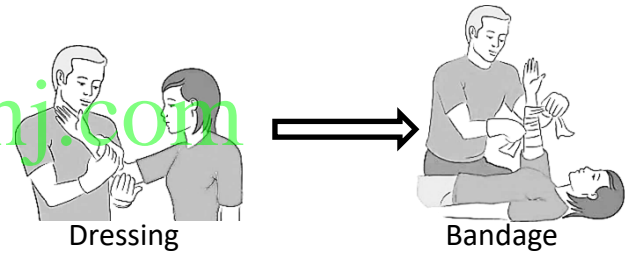
Case1: if the cut is small (capillary bleeding)

1. Wash under running water
2. Apply dressing such as plaster



Case2: if the cut is big: (venous bleeding)

1. Check for hazards 
2. Get a first-aid kit 
3. Wear PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) such as gloves 
4. Apply dressing and press to stop the bleeding
5. Wrap a bandage around the dressing to keep it in place

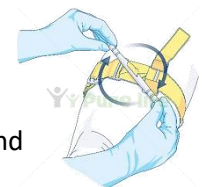


Case3:for very heavy bleeding: (arterial bleeding)

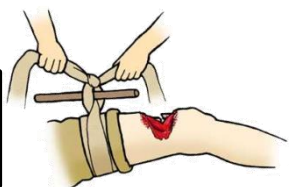
Apply tourniquet (strap + windlass)

How to use a tourniquet?

1. Wrap the strap around 5cm above the wound
2. Tighten it by using the windlass
3. Make note of the time



Note: you can make a tourniquet by using a stick and a cloth.



Unit9: Bleeding and soft tissue injuries

Lesson3: Internal bleeding

What are the signs for internal bleeding?

1. Pain at the injured site
2. Bruises
3. Paleness, clammy or sweaty skin
4. Swollen, tight abdomen
5. Nausea and vomiting
6. Coughing blood
7. Breathlessness



Internal bleeding first aid:

1. Check for hazards
2. Get first aid kit
3. Wear PPE
4. Call the emergency (dial 999)
5. Get the victim to lie down and keep still
6. Treat for shock (raise the person's legs and cover them)
7. Give CPR if needed



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Unit9: Bleeding and soft tissue injuries

Lesson4: Open soft injuries (the skin is torn)

Category of soft tissue injury	Description/ definition	Types/ examples	Picture
Abrasion كشط	Scraping/ grazing the skin on a rough surface	Knees/ elbow/ hands	
Laceration تمزيق	Cut/ tear in the skin	If it is deep it may damage nerves & blood vessels	
Avulsion قلع	The tissue is torn away		
Puncture وخز	Penetrating of flesh by sharp object such as: knife/ splinter	Perforated (if the object goes through the body & out the other side) Impaled (if the object stays in the body & sticking out)	
Amputation بتر	Complete removal of tissue from the body	Limbs such as legs/ arm/ fingers	

How to treat a bruise (internal wound)?

R.I.C.E.

1. Rest
2. Ice
3. Compress
4. Elevate

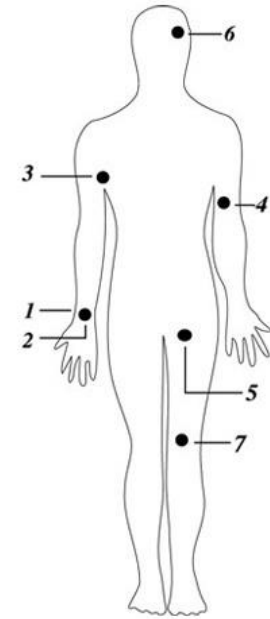


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How to control bleeding?



3. apply pressure at pressure points



Unit9: Bleeding and soft tissue injuries

Lesson4: Open soft tissue injuries

First Aid to Accidental Amputation

1. Keep injured person calm and gently clean the wound with water (or saline).

If possible, wash your hands and use latex gloves to protect yourself. Cut away any clothing that may restrict the wounded area.



2. Lay the injured down and apply mild pressure while elevating the wound.

Carefully remove any large debris from the wound. Apply constant pressure and the bleeding should stop within 15 to 45 minutes.



3. Wrap wound in bandages a and seek medical attention.

Be sure to loosely splint any remaining appendage. AFTER the injured has stabilized, retrieve the lost appendage.



How to Care For the Amputated Extremity



1. Recover the amputated body part, gently rinse off with water and wrap with a dry cloth.

2. Place the amputated body part into a plastic bag.

3. Put the bagged amputated part into another bag with ice in it.

DO NOT PLACE THE LOST PART ON ICE

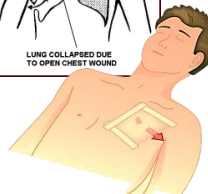
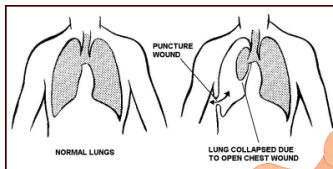
First aid for puncture injuries:

1. Check for hazards/ bring first aid kit/ wear PPE/ call 999
2. Stop the bleeding and fix the sharp object & do not try to pull out!



First aid for a penetrating chest injury (puncture injury):

1. Check for hazards/ bring first aid kit/ wear PPE/ call 999
2. Stop the bleeding and fix the sharp object & do not try to pull out!
3. If there is no object apply a plastic pad and fix three sides only with a tape.



First aid for an open wound to the abdomen:

1. Check for hazards/ bring first aid kit/ wear PPE/ call 999
2. Put the patient in comfortable position on a flat surface with knees bent.
3. Loosen any tight clothes around the abdomen or neck.
4. Stop the bleeding by covering the wound.
5. With wide wound cover with a sterile dressing soaked with warm water.
6. If any internal organs are showing do not push them back in place.
7. Do not give the patient anything to eat or drink.

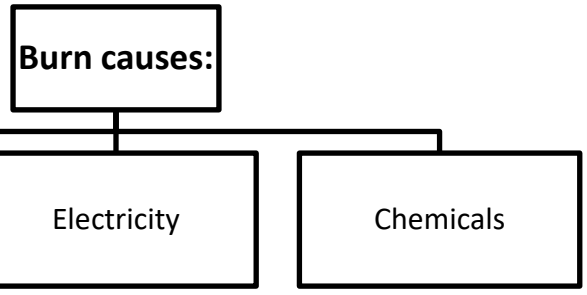


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Unit9: Bleeding and soft tissue injuries

Lesson5: burns and electrical injuries

What are burn causes?



Types of burns



Flame Burn



Electric Burn



Scald Burn



Radiation Burn



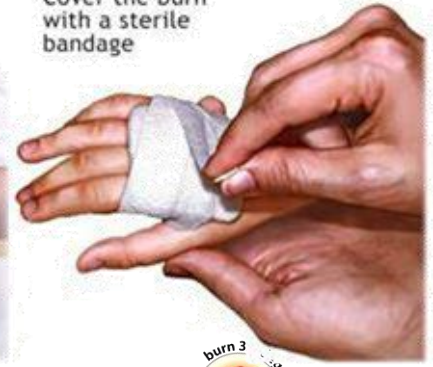
Chemical Burn

Burning first aid:

Run cool water over area of burn



Cover the burn with a sterile bandage



If the person's clothing catches on fire tell them to stop/ drop/ roll and cover them with a fire blanket.



STOP the burning

First Aid for burns

S Strip hot clothes & jewellery.



T Turn on cool tap (never use ice). Run burn under cool water for 10 minutes. Keep the rest of the person warm.



O Organise medical assistance (999, A&E, GP).



P Protect burn with cling film or clean cloth (Do not use dressings, fluffy cloth, creams or lotions).



First Aid for BURNS

1 Cool with running water

Cool burned area with cool running water for up to 20 minutes, or until pain is less severe. Take off any jewellery and clothing that could be in the way. Do not attempt to peel any clothing that is stuck to the wound as this could cause the skin to tear. If running water is not available, use a damp cloth, wet towel, sponge or immerse in water. May drink analgesics for pain.



Minor burns with only redness and no blisters, can be treated with topical burn ointment or spray.

- Do not use ice or ice water, which can cause tissue damage.
- Do not apply butter, oil, toothpaste, lotion, ointment on a burn, because infection may occur and complicate the injury.

2 Cover the burn

Cover the burn with sterile material to protect from infection. Use a clean, dry dressing or plastic cling film wrap to cover the burn.



- Do not use adhesive or fluffy dressings.
- Do not break blisters or remove peeled skin.

3 Call emergency assistant

For deep or extensive burns of any size, send the patient immediately to the hospital for further medical treatment.



Electrical burn first aid:

Check the environment and stop the current or take the victim into a safe place:

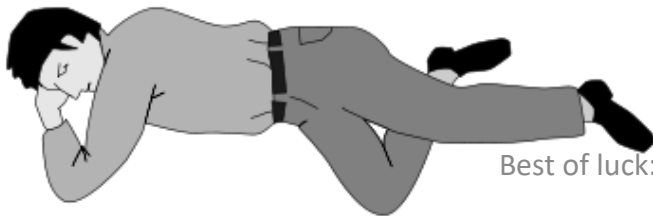


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Apply CPR if the victim stops breathing:



Put the victim into recovery position:



When to call emergency services for bleeding?

- 1) There is a lot of bleeding.
- 2) You can not stop bleeding.
- 3) The person is showing signs of shock.
- 4) Suspect head/ neck/ spine injury.
- 5) You do not know what to do.
- 6) The patient stopped breathing or there is no heart beats.



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بنسك التاير tyre puncture
 tyre
 Nail
 ثقوب perforated
 (الأداة العادية تدخل من جهة وتخرج من الجهة الأخرى)
 وحتر Puncture
 طعت impaled

بيتر Amputation
 الباء مع الباء والتاء مع التاء

قطع: Avulsion

لو كنتي تمسكين بسكين فينتج بالعادة جروح قطعيةlaceration
 قطع

تفتير / كشط grazing/scraping
 بشاره
 sounds like
 Abrasion