Unit 3: Medical Emergencies

For all emergencies: Make sure the scene is safe, wear PPE, be prepared to give CPR, use recovery position if choking or difficulty breathing and get the first aid kit

Spinal cord injury

Signs: back pain, weakness, numbness, loss of bladder/bowel control, balance difficulty, twisted neck/back Emergency care: Keep the person still, place cushions/towels/clothes on both sides of the neck to stop it moving.



Signs: unconscious, unresponsive, sleepy, confused, vomiting, memory loss Emergency care: stop any bleeding with a clean dressing, apply ice to swollen areas









Signs: face drooping, arm weakness, speech difficulty, time **Emergency care:** Take not of the time the symptoms started, stay with the person

Diabetic episode

Hypoglycemia: dizziness, hunger, irritated, pale, shaking, sweating, sleepiness

Emergency care: get them to eat or drink and lie/sit down, call 998 if they can't sit up/swallow, Hyperglycemia: feeling sick, polydipsia, polyuria, headache



Signs: lose control of muscles, fall to the ground, jerking movement, not able to respond **During:** protect their head, move furniture out of the way After: Stay with them until the emergency services arrive



Mild signs: stuffy nose, sneezing and itching Severe signs: difficulty breathing, anaphylaxis **Emergency care:** adrenaline autoinjector



Poisoning

Signs: redness, chemical smell on breath, vomiting, difficulty breathing, drowsiness, seizures **Emergency care:** Take note of time, look for clues/signs of poison, wash off skin

or clothing, don't touch poison, EMERGENCY keep an affected eye lower than the other





Signs: Red skin, blisters & pain Small burns: Cool the burn, cover with non stick dressing if needed. **Large burns:** If they are on fire get them to 'Stop, drop and roll', remove clothing/jewellery that could stick, check for shock

Electrical injury

Signs: May be marks where the electricity has gone in and out of the body **Emergency care:** Make sure the power is switched off before CPR or other medical care, anvone who has had a shock should be checked over



Signs: weakness, felling thirsty, dizziness confusion, less urination Emergency care: encourage them to drink some water, call the emergency services if they get worse

Dehydration

Signs: Intense pain, numbness, bluish colour, swelling, bone protruding through the skin (compound), heavy bleeding (compound), snap or grinding at the time of injury, tingling/numbness **Closed:** advice them to keep still, support the joint above and below injury, take them to hospital Compound: Cover with a dressing, apply pressure, bandage without

Fracture

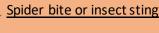
pressing injury

Airway obstruction

Signs of a partial obstruction: noisy breathing, wheezing Signs of a complete obstruction: unable to speak/breathe/cough, grasp neck, no signs of normal breathing Clearing a complete obstruction:

Abdominal thrusts

(TB page 111)



Signs: pain, itching, cramp, headache fever, vomiting, difficulty breathing, seizure **Emergency care:** Do not touch the spider/insect, wash the area with water and soap, put ice in a towel to put on the bite, scratch sting out (do not squeeze it)



