First Aid course

1. Introduction

Agrenaline-Lin



Kamil Hudáček, MD Tomáš Korbička, MD

Aims of the course

provides basic knowledge on the principles of first aid in case of sudden health disorders

1 in 10,000

manages the organization of first aid at the site, where the disability occurred

learns the basic skills of transporting the wounded, bandaging techniques and cardiopulmonary resuscitation

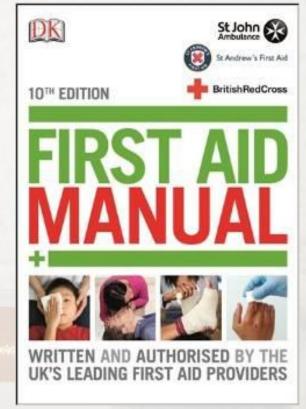
Organization of the course

- 14 lectures + 7 practices (1 at Children's Hospital)
- Practice: 1 absence is allowed, possibility of substitution of the absence with another group

- 2 rules for colloquium: pass the online test and pass the oral exam (how "not to kill" the patient = 2 theoretical questions and one minute of providing BLS)
- jan.malaska@gmail.com email to contact

Literature:

Study materials at MU IS + lectures



Full text guideliness ERC 2015 (www.en.edu)

First Aid Manual - revised 10th edition, 2016
 St. John Ambulance

Literature:

Apps for smart phones:

- First Aid American Red Cross
- St John Ambulance First Aid
- First aid by British Red Cross









Definition

First Aid is the initial assistance or treatment given to a person who is injured or suddenly taken ill

1 in 10.000

- is provided by the general public (lay persons and/or health professionals) regardless of the availability specialist equipment
- assistance must be provided quickly and efficiently, but may not directly threaten the health or life of the rescuerer

The principles of first aid

- Quickly but calmly evaluate the situation and summon the appropriate help
- Ensure safety at the accident site and protect yourself
- Early identify life-threatening conditions
- Provide adequate assistance with regard to the character and severity of injury
- Search for circumstances and mechanism of injury

The obligation to provide first aid

.. is taken for granted

Criminal Law of Czech Republic says:

Failure to provide assistance § 150

1. One person who is in danger of death or shows signs of serious health disorder or other serious illness, does not provide the necessary help, although he can do so without danger to himself or another, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to two years.

... nevertheless ... a casualty has the right to refuse help

- stay at a safe distance from the casualty until you have gained the person's permission to move closer
- if you are convinced of the need for urgent medical treatment or the patient's condition is deteriorating call 155 / 112 for emergency help (999 for UK)
- observe from a distance until help arrives

Communication with a casualty

- It is necessary to build mutual trust (introduction, explanation, reassurance) since the beginning
- Adequate communication due to age
- Act calmly, but firmly, with respect to the casualty
- Avoid to be provoked

Vital signs

- signs that indicate the status of the body's vital (life-sustaining) functions

The normal ranges for a person's vital signs vary with age, weight, gender, and overall health

- Body temperature
- Pulse or heart rate
- Respiration rate (rate of breathing)
- Consciousness = Alert Voice Pain Unresponsive
- Blood pressure

Primary approach to the affected / initial examination – DRS **ABC**

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D – Danger (onsite risk)

R – Response (talk / touch the casualty)

S – Shout (call / send for help)

A – Airway (open and clear)

B – Breathing (look, listen and feel)

C – Circulation (severe bleeding?)
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Danger

- Evaluate the scene accurately
- Stay calm
- Identify any safety risks
- Assess the resources available
- When approaching a casulty make sure you protect yourself
- If you cannot make an area safe, then call for emergency help
- Stand clear of the incident

Requesting help

Telephoning for help: CZ 155 or 112 (999 UK)

- Introduce yourself
- What happened / what is the problem ?
- How many casulties are affected
- What is the status of the victim (conscious, breathing ...?)
- Where the event occurred (the most accurate description of the site)
- Answer all questions of the operator
- Follow any instructions
- End call as second (no sooner than operator)
- Be prepared for calling back

Response = assessing the casualties

- Find out what is wrong with the casualty
- Treat conditions found in order of severity lifethreatening injuries first
- Arrange for the next step of casualty's care
 (emergency help / seek medical advice / let him go)

The primary survey – airway, breathing, circulation The secondary survey – history, symptoms, signs



- the chain of survival is a series of steps (forming a virtual "chain") which give the best chance of survival from a cardiac arrest (when the heart stops beating)
- if all the steps of the chain are followed promptly, then the victim has the best chance of surviving the cardiac arrest

If during the primary examination (ABC) is ruled out failure of vital function, approach to detailed "head to toe" secondary examination

1 in 10,000

Symptoms – listen the casualty; see, feel, hear, smell

Sings – allergy, medications, previous medical history, last meal, event history



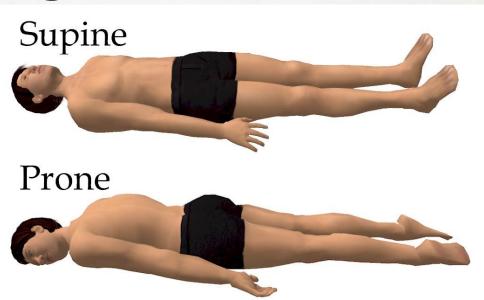
Patient positioning

Supine

- hard surface
- with underlay head
- with raised legs
- autotransfusion position

Sitting position with back and head support (Fowler's)

Position on side with knees bent

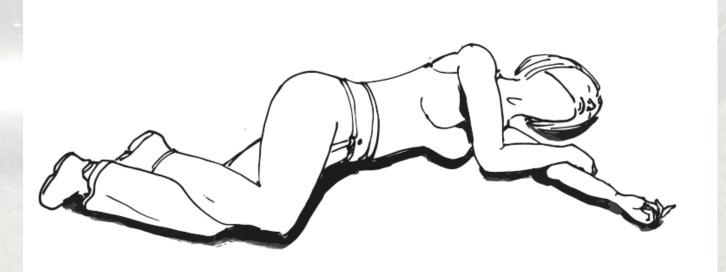




"Recovery position" - Rautek

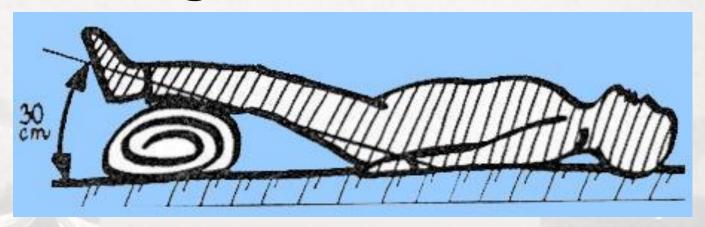
 Indications - impaired consciousness, regular and sufficient breathing







"Anti-shock position" -Trendelenburg





Equipment to provide first aid:

 To protect yourself – pocket mask or face shield, gloves, alcohol gel to clean your hands

- First Aid Kit
- for car, home or outdoors





Practical training:

- the behavior on-site of accident
- evaluation of vital functions
- activation of the chain of survival
- telephonig for emergency services

Thanks for your attention Have a nice day ©

