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Bleeding, Broken Bones and Seizure

SACTO/FAIR OAKS

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Head Injuries

If there is bleeding from an ear, it can mean that there is a skull fracture.

1. Special care must be taken when trying to stop any scalp bleeding when there is a suspected skull fracture. Bleeding from the scalp can be very heavy even when the injury is not too serious.

2. Don't press too hard. Be extremely careful when applying pressure over the wound so that bone chips from a possible fracture will not be pressed into the brain.

3. Always suspect a neck injury when there is a serious head injury. Immobilize the head and neck.

4. Call for emergency help. Let a professional medical person clean the wound and stitch it, if necessary.

5. Do not give alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs. They may mask important symptoms.

Internal Bleeding

Warning Signs: coughing or vomiting up blood or "coffee ground" material. Passing blood in urine or stool. Passing black tar-like bowel movements. All require immediate medical attention!

1. Have the victim lie flat and relax.

2. Do not let the victim take any medication or fluids by mouth until seen by a doctor who permits it.

3. Obtain emergency medical help immediately.

Broken Bones

Broken bones usually do not kill. Do not move the victim, unless the victim is in immediate danger of further injury.

1. Check for:

A. Breathing Give Rescue Breathing if needed.

B. Bleeding Apply direct pressure over the site.

C. Shock Keep the victim calm and warm.

2. Call for emergency help.

3. Do not try to push the broken bone back into place if it is sticking out of the skin. Do apply a moist dressing to prevent drying out.

4. Do not try to straighten out a fracture. Let a doctor or trained person do that.

5. Do not permit the victim to walk about.

6. Splint unstable fractures to prevent painful motion.

Seizure

It is an alarming sight; a person whose limbs jerk violently, whose eyes may roll upward, whose breath may become heavy with dribbling or even frothing at the mouth. Breathing may stop in some seizures, or the victim may bite his or her tongue so severely that it may bleed and cause an airway obstruction. Do not attempt to force anything into the victim's mouth. You may injure the victim and yourself.

1. During the seizure:

A. There is little you can do to stop the seizure.

B. Call for help.

C. Let the seizure run its course.

D. Help the victim to lie down and keep from falling, to avoid injury.

E. Loosen restrictive clothing.

F. Use no force.

G. Do not try to restrain a seizure victim.

H. Move objects out of the way which may injure the victim (i.e. desk, table, chair, etc.).

I. If an object endangers the victim and cannot be moved, put clothing or soft material between the seizure victim and the object.

2. After the seizure:

A. Check to see if the victim is breathing...If he or she is not...give Rescue Breathing at once. (See Rescue Breathing section.)

B. Check to see if the victim is wearing a Medic Alert, or similar, bracelet, necklace, etc. It describes emergency medical requirements.



C. Check to see if the victim has any burns around the mouth. This would indicate poison.

3. The victim of a seizure or convulsion may be conscious, but confused and not talkative when the intense movement stops. Stay with the victim. Be certain that breathing continues. Then, when the victim seems able to move, get medical attention.



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Poisoning and Burns

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Poisoning

The home is loaded with poisons: Cosmetics, Detergents, Bleaches, Cleaning Solutions, Glue, Lye, Paint, Turpentine, Kerosene, Gasoline and other petroleum products, Alcohol, Aspirin and other medications, and on and on.

1. Small children are most often the victims of accidental poisoning. If a child has swallowed or is suspected to have swallowed any substance that might be poisonous, assume the worst—Take Action.

2. Call your Poison Control Center. If none is in your area, call your emergency medical rescue squad. Bring suspected item and container with you.

A. Do not give counteragents unless directed to by Poison Control Center or physician.

B. Do not follow directions for neutralizing poisons found on poison container.

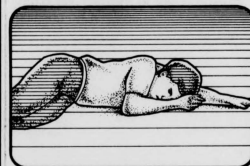
C. If victim is conscious, dilute poison by giving moderate amounts of water.

3. What you can do if the victim is unconscious:

A. Make sure patient is breathing. If not, tilt head back and perform mouth to nose breathing. Do not give anything by mouth. Do not attempt to stimulate person. Call emergency rescue squad immediately.

4. If the victim is vomiting:

A. Roll him or her over onto the left side so that the person will not choke on what is brought up.



5. Be prepared. Determine and verify your Poison Control Center and Fire Department Rescue Squad numbers and keep them near your telephone.

Drug Overdose

A drug overdose is a poisoning. Alcohol is as much a poison as stimulants, tranquilizers, narcotics, hallucinogens or inhalants. Too much drunkenness lightly. Too much alcohol can kill.

1. Call for emergency help at once.

2. Check the victim's breathing and pulse. If breathing has stopped or is very weak give Rescue Breathing. Caution: Victims being revived of alcohol poisoning can be violent. Be careful! They can harm themselves and others.

3. While waiting for help:

A. Watch breathing.

B. Cover the person with a blanket for warmth.

C. Do not throw water on the victim's face.

D. Do not give liquor or a stimulant.

Remember: alcohol in combination with certain other drugs can be deadly!

Burns

Flame Burns

Cool with water to stop the burning process.

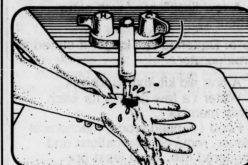
Remove garments and jewelry and cover burn victim with clean sheets or towels.

Call for help immediately.

Chemical Burns

Remove clothing.

Wash with cool water for at least 20 minutes.



Call for help immediately.

Chemical burns of the eye require immediate medical attention after flushing with water for 20 minutes.

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