

Lesson four

Managing Casualty

Recap

- Managing an incident ✓
- Managing a casualty
- Head to toe survey
- Recovery position

Steps in managing the causality

- Initial assessment
 - Head to toe exam
 - ABC
- Localized attention of the injured part

How?

- Observe signs and symptoms

Who is a casualty ?

- This is a person who has been involved in a situation that needs first aid
- The casualty may be involved in a mild or serious situation thus
- First aid will therefore depend on the nature of the situation
- An incident can involve one person or many people

What is a signs and symptoms ?

- A sign is something that you can see, hear, smell or touch.
- A symptom is something that the causality tells you they are feeling

Examples of Signs & Symptoms

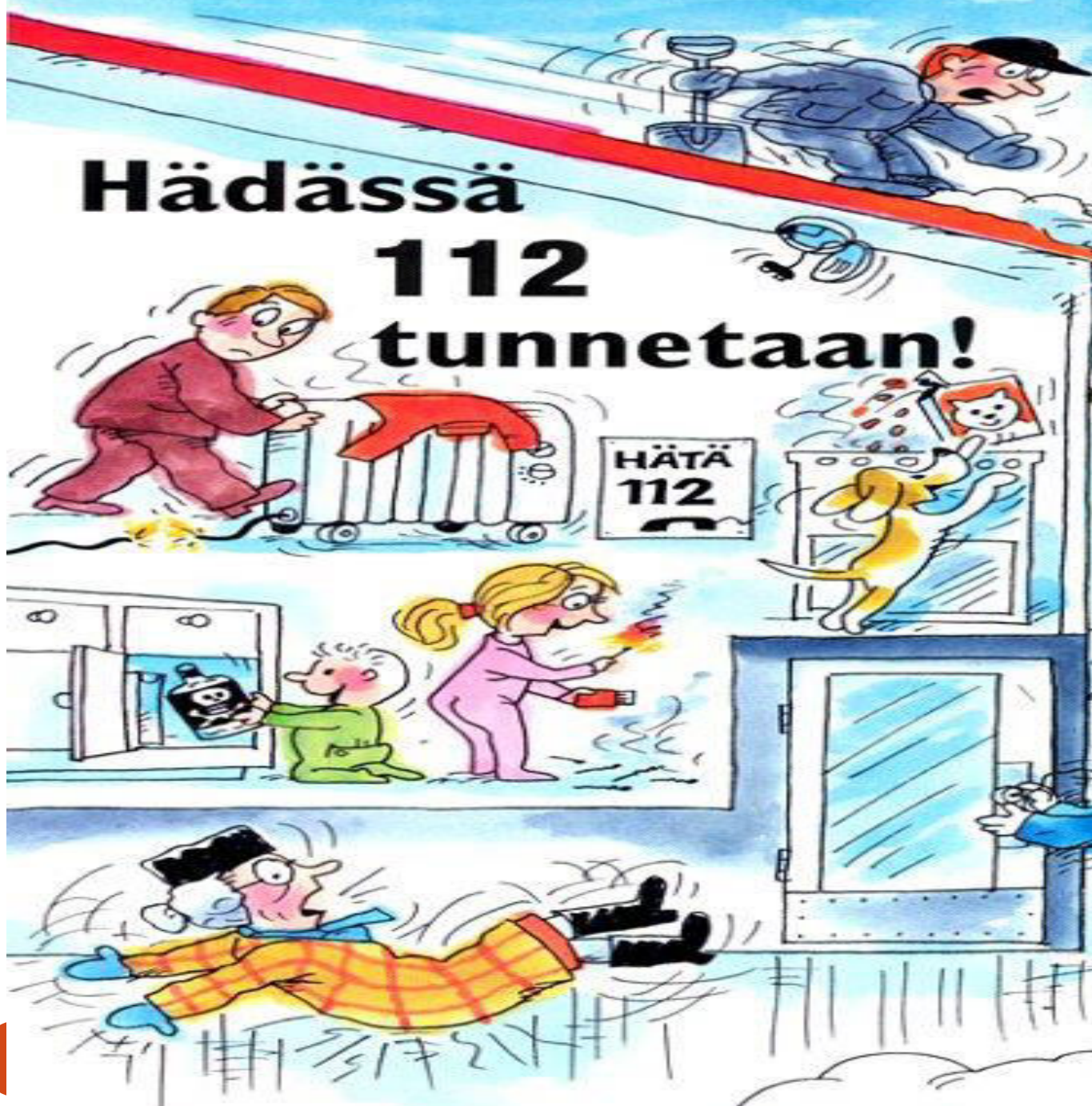
Signs

- Blood
- Vomit
- Bruising
- Burns
- Lump
- Breaks

Symptoms

- “I feel sick”
- “I feel a stabbing pain in my arm”
- “I feel faint”
- “It felt like the bone clicked”
- “I feel pins and needles in my arm”

First start by asking What has happened?

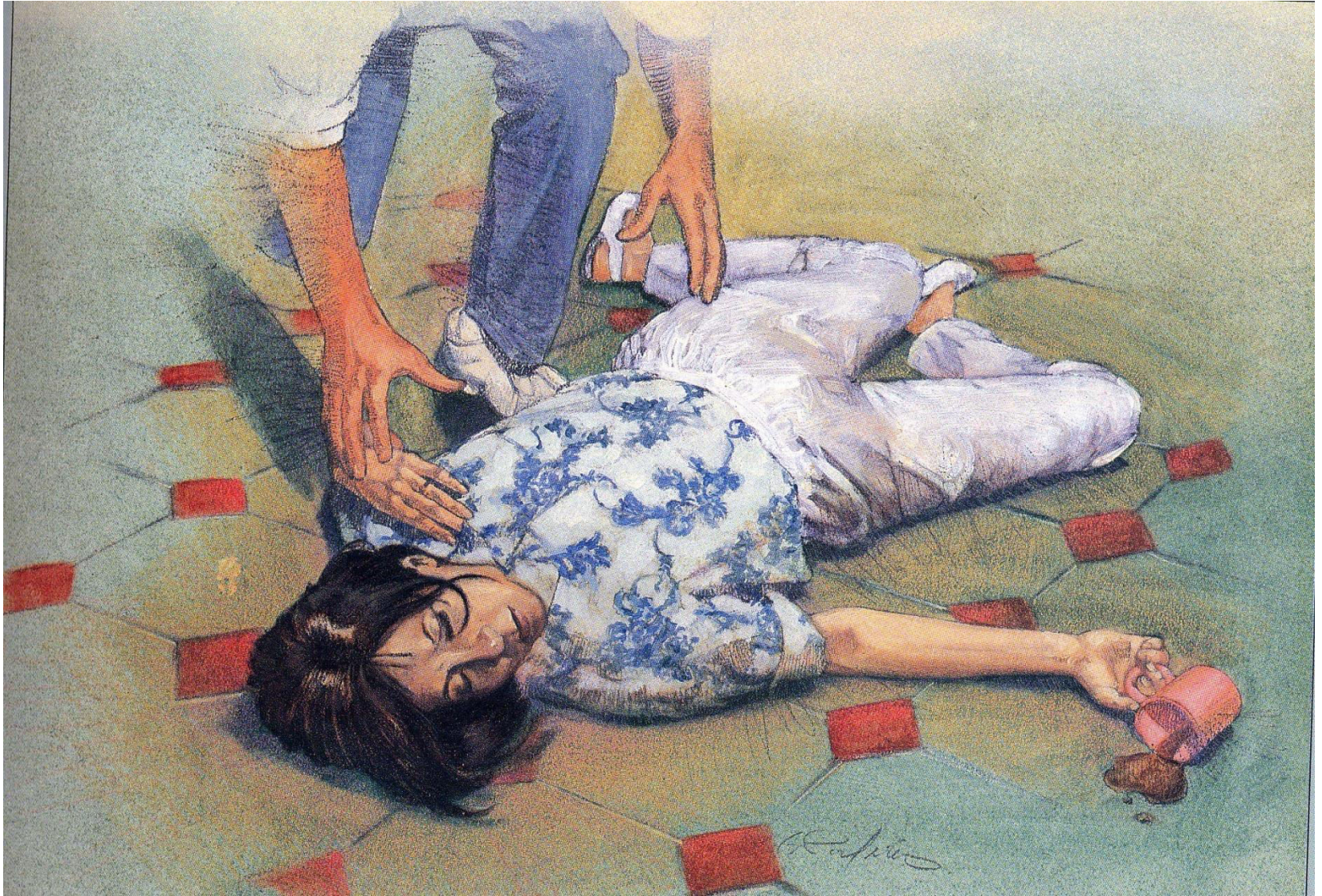


Hädässä 112 tunnetaan!

HÄTÄ
112

KÄTSY

What has happened?



DRABC

- Danger
- Response
- Airway
- Breathing
- Circulation

Primary Assessment

Danger

Is it safe to approach?

If no, stay at safe distance and call emergency service

Response

Is the casualty conscious?

(circulation)

Catastrophic bleeding?

If yes, than first stop them

Airway

Is the airway free?

Breathing

Is there normal breathing?

Circulation

Are there signs of shock?

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DANGER

D - DANGER

To yourself

To others

To casualty

RESPONSE

R - RESPONSE

- Gently “Shake and Shout” at the casualty
- Is the casualty is conscious?
- Is the casualty drowsy or confused?
- Is the casualty unconscious, but reacting?
- Is the casualty unconscious with no reaction?
- If unconscious, place the casualty in the stable side position.

A - AIRWAY

- Is the airway is open and clear?
- Is there noisy in breathing?
- Are there Potential obstruction such as blood etc?
- If so, open and clear the airway!

HOW TO OPEN AN AIRWAY

- Tilt Head and Back and Lift Chin up with fingers under the jaw to establish Airway (Move head as little as possible if there may be a neck injury.)

BREATHING

B - BREATHING

- Look for chest movements
- Listen for sounds for breathing
- Feel for breathes on your cheek
- If not breathing give 2 rescue breathes

C - CIRCULATION

- Is there a carotid pulse?
- Is it strong?
- Is it regular”
- Is there a major blood loss?
- IF NO PULSE PRESENT THEN START CPR
(CIRCULATION PULSE RESPIRATION)

Head to toe survey

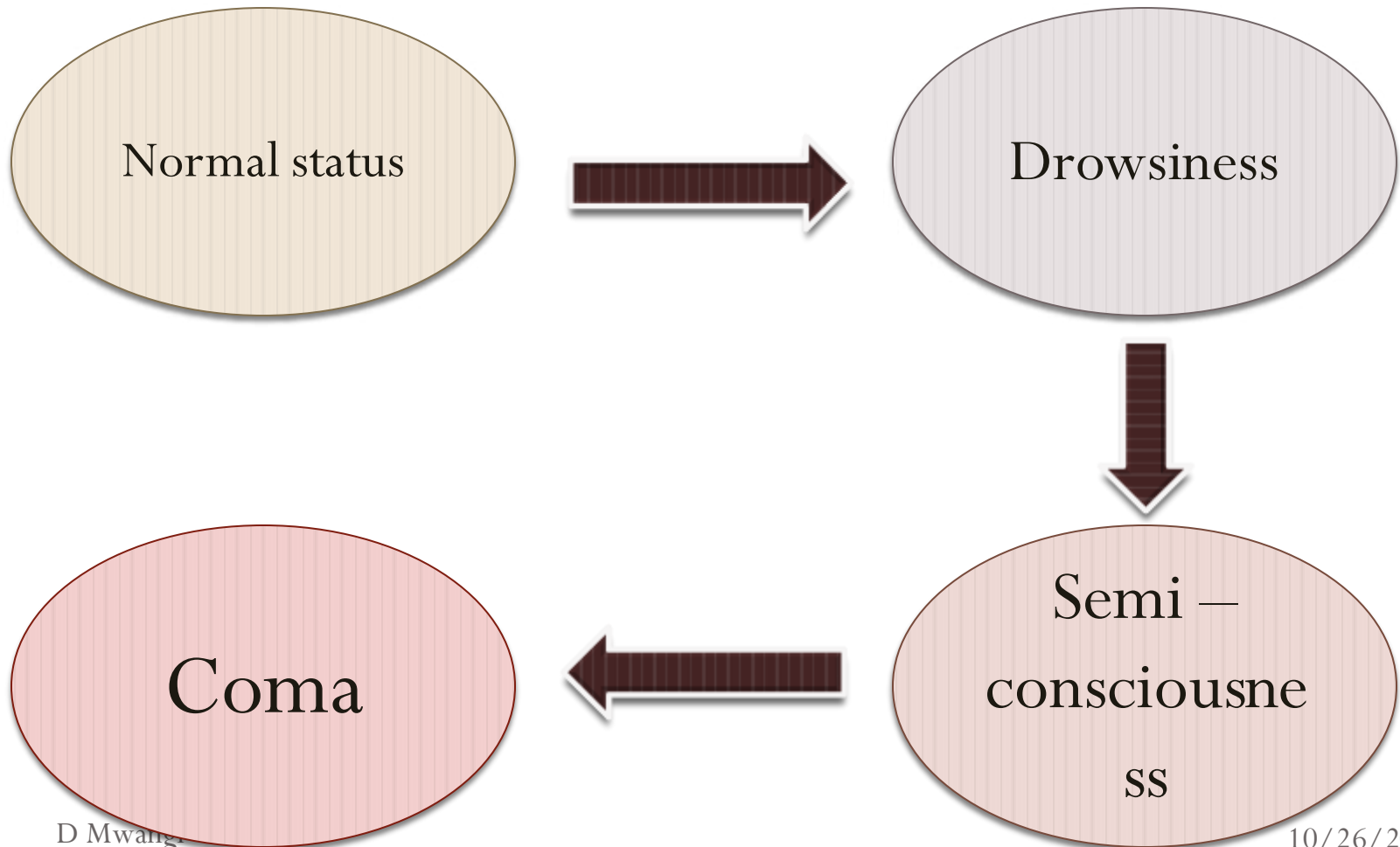
- Approach casualty and have a quick look at him from head to toe
- Determine consciousness by speaking clearly to the casualty. Ask questions like 'are you all right?'
- If no response gently tap and call and check for response
- Call for help as soon as possible
- Never move casualty unless there is possibility of danger.
- This will tell you the general state of the casualty especially consciousness

Head to toe survey

- Look for general signs and symptoms
- Examine head and neck
- Check chest and abdomen
- Check the back
- Look at the arms and hands
- Check legs and feet

levels of consciousness:

- There are 4 levels of consciousness



Levels of consciousness

Normal – will talk normally




Drowsiness – Responds to Voice – responds to simple commands, eg ‘open your eyes’, or may respond to simple questions.

Semi-conscious – Responds to Pain – will react (eg make a noise) to a pinch on the hand.

Coma – there is no response at all.

If victim conscious, breathing and able to talk, reassure the victim and try to determine what happened. If not then move to ABC

Glasgow Coma Scale

EYE OPENING		VERBAL RESPONSE		MOTOR RESPONSE	
					
Spontaneous	> 4	Orientated	> 5	Obey commands	> 6
To sound	> 3	Confused	> 4	Localising	> 5
To pressure	> 2	Words	> 3	Normal flexion	> 4
None	> 1	Sounds	> 2	Abnormal flexion	> 3
		None	> 1	Extension	> 2
				None	> 1

GLASGOW COMA SCALE SCORE

Mild
13-15

Moderate
9-12

Severe
3-8

MEDIC  TESTS #1 EMT & PARAMEDIC EXAM PREP

A

**The patient
is awake.**

V

**The patient responds
to verbal stimulation.**

P

**The patient responds
to painful stimulation.**

U

**The patient is completely
unresponsive.**

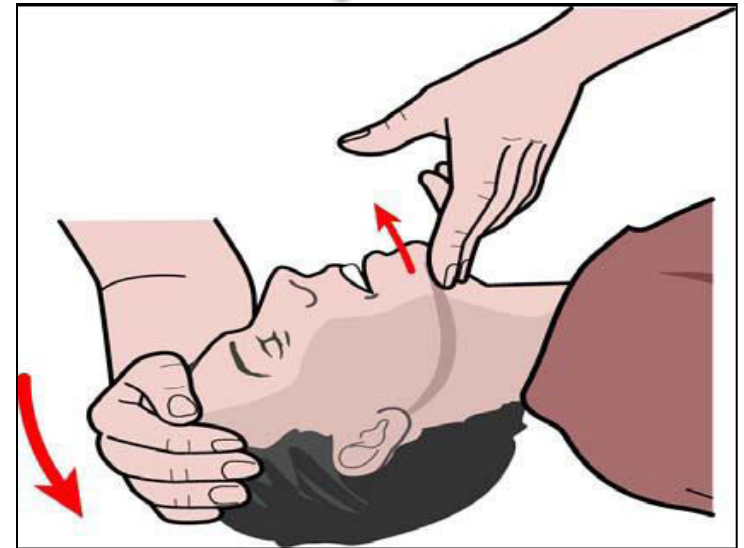
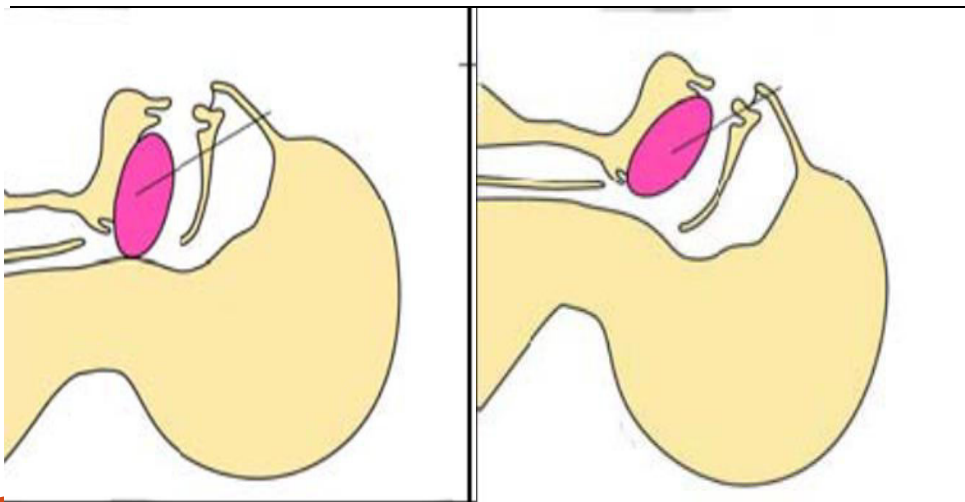
Lesson Assignment

1. Define and discuss AVPU and GCS

A – Airway

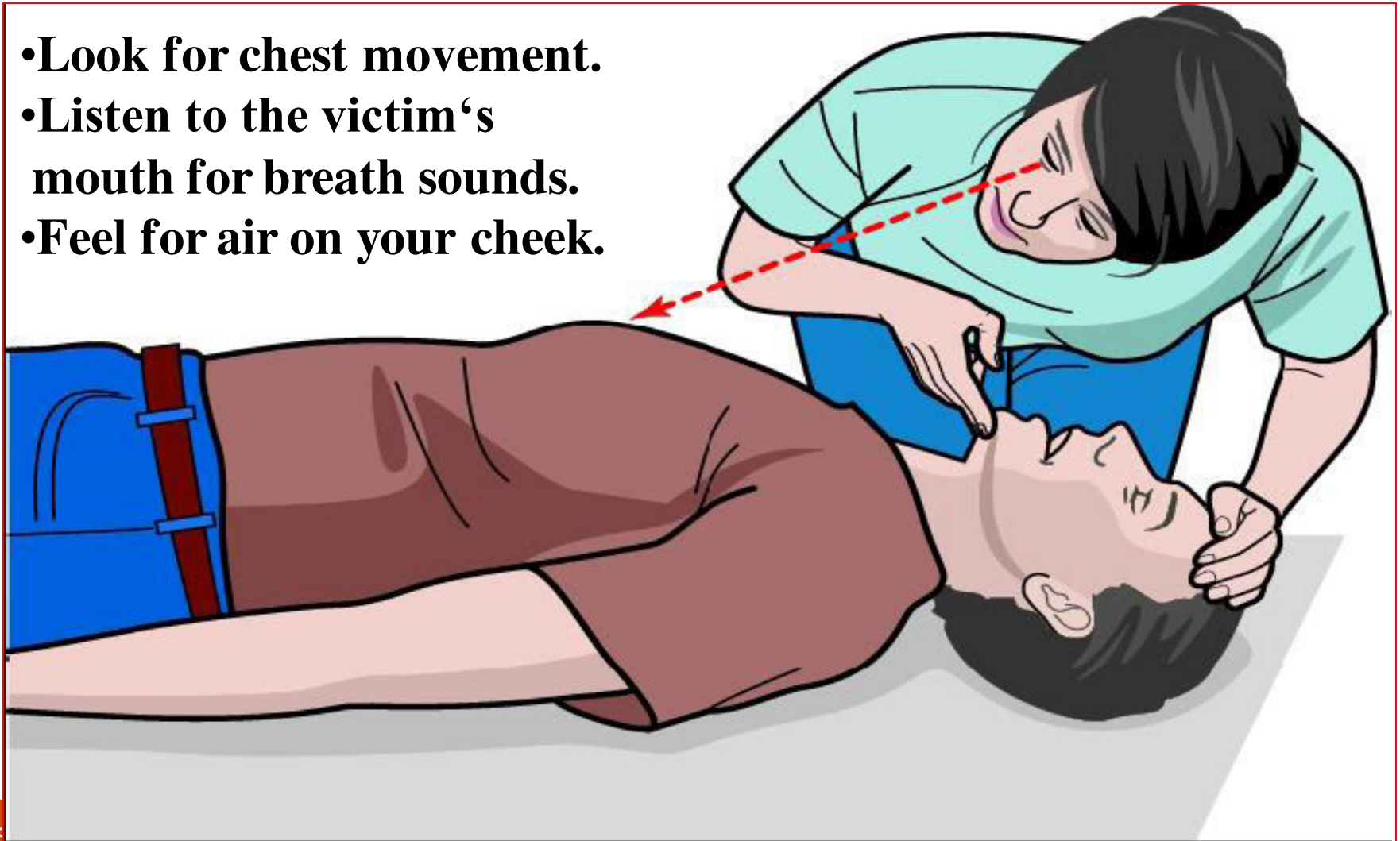


**Check
and
Open Airway**



B –Breathing

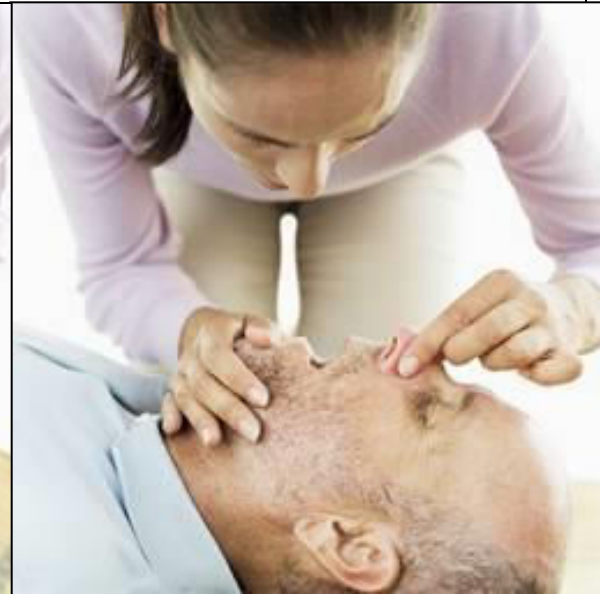
- Look for chest movement.
- Listen to the victim's mouth for breath sounds.
- Feel for air on your cheek.



No Breathing

- Administer CPR:

- Lay the person on his or her back
- Tilt head backward slightly
- Give 30 chest compressions
- *2 rescue breaths alternate*
- Continue until breathing starts



Positions for CPR



ADULT CARDIO – PULMONARY RESUSCITATION
CPR

30 CHEST COMPRESSIONS : **2** BREATHS

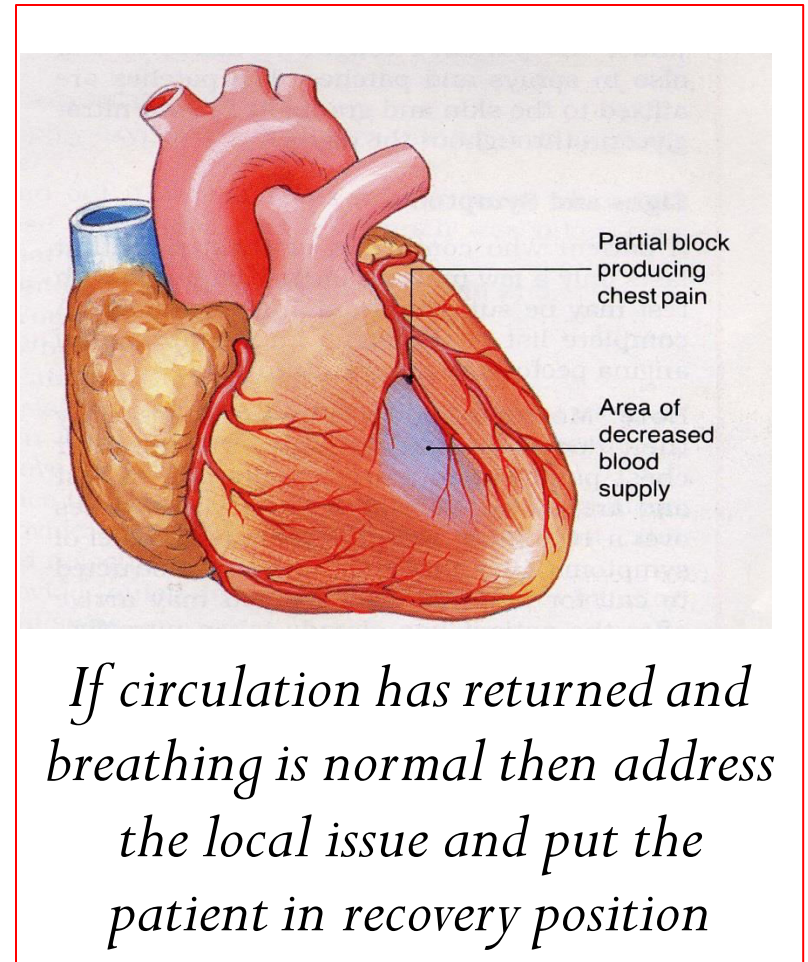
C-- Circulation

Check for pulse

- Pulse indicates the condition of circulation
- Pulse can be
 - Normal
 - Full and slow
 - Rapid and fluttering / weak

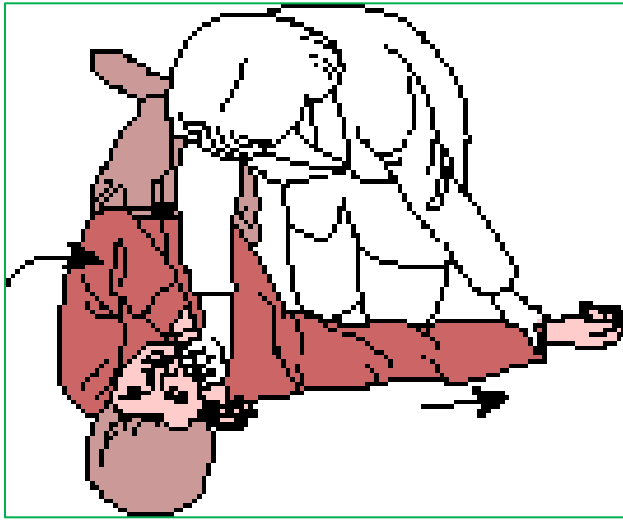
How to check for pulse?

- Carotid pulse
- Wrist pulse

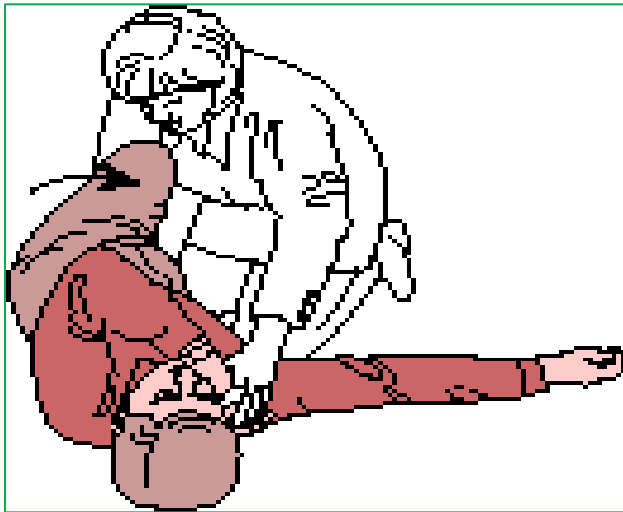


Recovery position

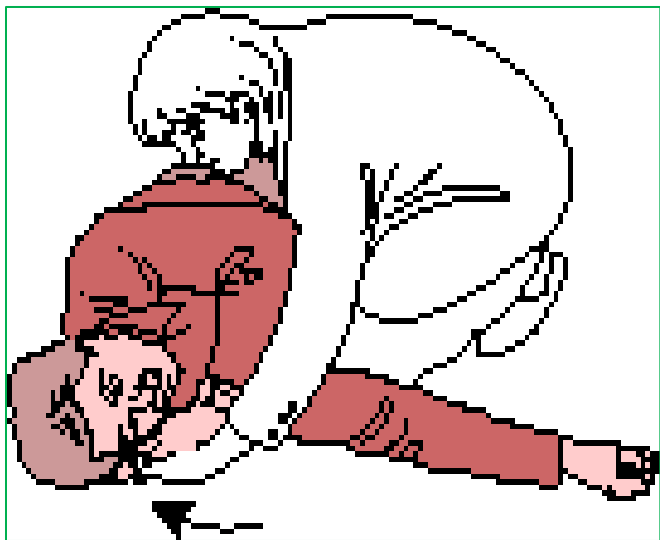
- For casualties who are unconscious, or semiconscious, but are still breathing.
- If there are spinal or neck injuries, do not attempt to place the casualty in the recovery position.
- NOTE: Leaving the victim in this position for long periods may cause them to experience nerve compression.



STEP 1: Kneel next to the person. Place the arm closest to you straight out from the body. Position the far arm with the back of the hand against the near cheek.



STEP 2: Grab and bend the person's far knee.

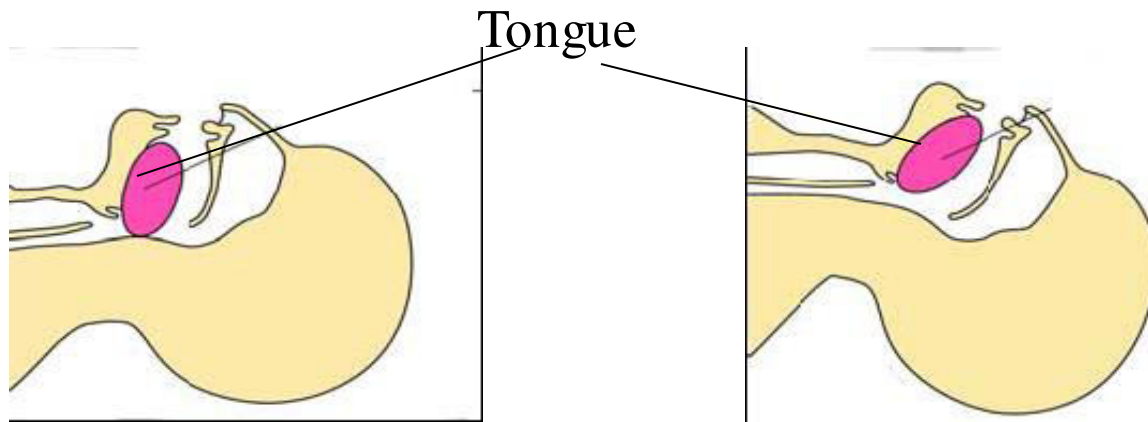
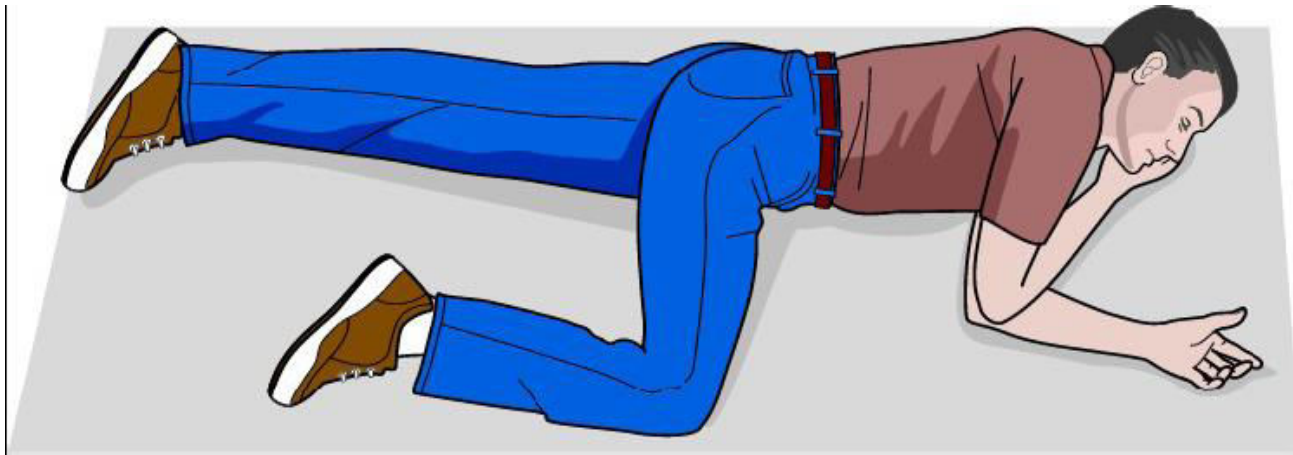


STEP 3: Protecting the head with one hand, gently roll the person toward you by pulling the far knee over and to the ground.

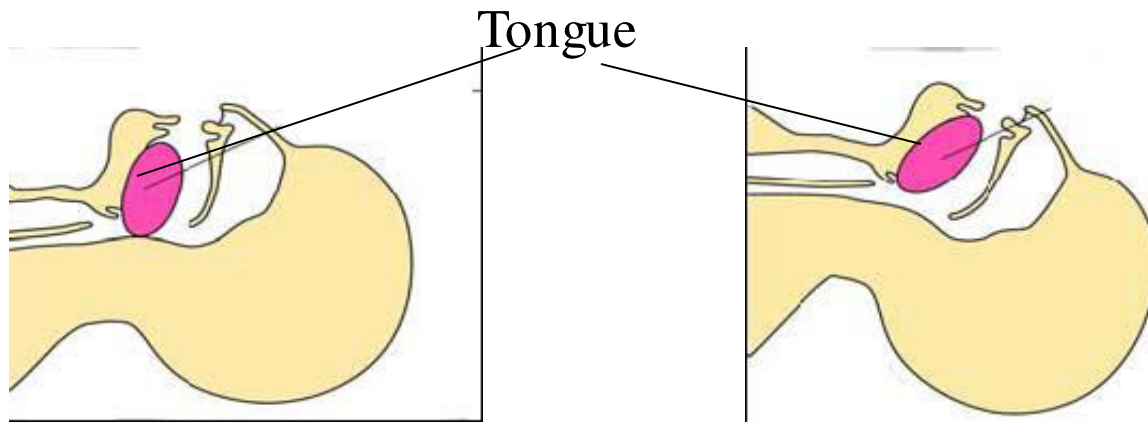


STEP 4: Tilt the head up slightly so that the airway is open. Make sure that the hand is under the cheek. Place a blanket or coat over the person (unless he/she has a heat illness or fever) and stay close until help arrives.

Recovery position Rt side



Recovery position Lt side



Calling an Ambulance/Help

- Introduce yourself first and give your number
- Give the exact location
- Say the type & magnitude of incident
- Explain the casualty condition
- Describe what happened to casualty
- Provide other casualty information:
 - age and sex
 - Medical history



Until Medical Help arrives...

- Cover the casualty with something warm
- Avoid giving casualty anything to eat or drink
- A wet cloth may be used to moisten lips and mouth
- If help won't arrive for more than an hour and dehydration is evident, provide fluids.

Chances of recovery

- CPR must be commenced immediately!
- The time from stoppage of the heart to permanent death of brain tissue is approx **4 min**
- Someone **is needed** to sustain life until the ambulance arrives!

Managing yourself

- At times you may be stressed
- Be prepared for the reaction
- Watch for symptoms
- Talk about your feelings
- Seek help

DO AND DON'Ts

DO

- Before handling the casualty use:

Mask

Gloves

Head Cover

Apron

DON'Ts

- First Aider can never

- Prescribe Medicine

- Declare DEATH

Video links

1. <https://youtu.be/ea1RJUOiNfQ> ABC of first aid
2. <https://youtu.be/GmqXqwSV3bo> Recovery position
3. <https://youtu.be/P3MUhF48zi8> head to toe survey
4. <https://youtu.be/h2SIN7Mn0YA> GCS assesment
5. <https://youtu.be/olToUEk0Ayo> AVPU Scale
6. <https://youtu.be/5FgsoAGyiJg> AVPU Assessment
8. <https://youtu.be/avYRvVHAvfM> CPR for baby
9. https://youtu.be/rfhH_qVX4ww Adult CPR
10. <https://youtu.be/OaSovqEimyA>



Questions ?

Thank you !