

Industry Study: Basic first aid: Industrial Technology

Answers

Activity

1. Complete the following table using the St John Ambulance web site <
<http://www.stjohn.org.au/>>.

Injury	First aid procedure	Warnings given
Severe bleeding	• Apply pressure to the wound. • Raise and support the injured part. • Bandage wound. • Check circulation below wound. • Call ambulance. • Treat for shock.	• Do not apply a tourniquet. • If bleeding does not stop apply pressure with the hand. • Wear gloves to avoid infection. • If embedded object in wound, apply pressure either side of the wound before bandaging. • If patient becomes unconscious, follow DRABC.
Burns	• Remove casualty from danger. • Cool the burnt area. • Remove any constrictions. • Cover the burn. • Calm the casualty. • Call an ambulance if necessary.	• Do not apply lotions, creams or fats to the burn. • Do not touch the burn or burst blisters. • Do not remove anything sticking to the burn. • If burn is large or deep, casualty will need to be treated for shock.
Eye injury	• Support casualty's head. • Flush eye with cool flowing water. • Place dressing over eye. • Call for ambulance if necessary.	• Do not touch the eye or any contact lens. • Ensure eye is not rubbed. • Do not try to remove any object embedded in the eye. • Do not apply pressure when bandaging the eye.

Poisoning	• Determine the type of poisoning. • Call 131126 for poisons information and follow instructions. • If the area is contaminated with smoke, fumes or gases call the fire brigade. • Call an ambulance.	• Look for signs of: • abdominal pain • drowsiness • nausea or vomiting • burning from mouth to stomach • difficulty breathing • tight chest • blurred vision • odours on breath • blueness around lips • sudden collapse. • Do not induce vomiting. Follow Poisons Information advice.
Shock	• Lie casualty down. • Assess casualty, follow DRABC. • Call an ambulance. • Manage any injuries. • Ensure they are comfortable. • Monitor breathing and pulse. • Place casualty in the recovery position.	• Look for signs of: • weak, rapid pulse • cold, clammy skin • rapid breathing • faintness or dizziness • nausea • pale face, fingernails or lips.

2. Describe the steps to follow according to DRABC.

D: check for danger

R: check for response from casualty

A: check airway for obstructions

B: check for breathing

C: check for circulation, that is, pulse.

3. Describe the recovery position.

- Person rolled onto their side.
- Upper leg bent at a right angle to body to stabilise.
- Head bent back slightly to keep airway open.
- Hand under head to support it.

To see a photo of the recovery position visit:

<http://www.stjohn.org.au/efa_pdf/recposition.pdf>