

Read the text. **In which accidents should you do or not do the following things?**

Write the correct letter of the paragraph next to the number 1-10.

1. not touch someone - _____
2. avoid giving someone too much to drink - _____
3. put a blanket under them - _____
4. open the window - _____
5. protect the patient from sunlight - _____
6. drink sterilised water - _____
7. observe the victim's breathing carefully - _____
8. not apply medication - _____
9. restrict the circulation of the blood - _____
10. not take away any clothing - _____

EMERGENCY TREATMENT

A.

Heat Burn

If the victim's clothing is on fire, make him lie down and try to put out the flames with a rug, blanket or coat. Do not remove any clothing from an area which has been burned as this may lead to infection of the burnt area. Do not wash or apply any cream or paste. Apply a dry dressing which should be left exposed, but protect from sunlight. The belief that air must be completely excluded from a burn is wrong, as is the practice of applying ointments to the burn. They may in fact start infection and destroy any chance of healing without scars. If there are blisters, do not prick them.

B.

Electrical Burn

If possible, turn off the electric current, or remove the victim from the current. To do the latter, use something that does not conduct electricity, such as a dry pole, branch or rope, or with dry clothing. Do not touch him directly or with anything metallic or wet while he is still in contact with the live outlet.

C.

Shock

If the burn victim is in shock, lay him on his back and make him comfortable and cover the burn with a dry dressing. He should be protected from chilling, but of course there should be no application of warmth because the raised temperature will increase demand by the tissues for oxygen, which loss of blood may already have diminished. The patient should be given nothing to drink unless he cries out with thirst. He should be allowed to sip, but not gulp. If necessary, give the liquid by the spoonful to avoid gulping.

D.

Snake Bites

If someone has been bitten by a snake, he should be put on his back, and movement of any sort should be prevented. A tourniquet should be applied round the limb between the bite and the heart, and tightened until the veins stand out. If the limb becomes blue, loosen the band a little. Medical help should be called for. In the meantime, raise the bitten limb to reduce circulation, and do not cut or suck the bite or rub anything into it.

E.

Upset Stomach

If the person is sick repeatedly, do not let him eat any solid food for 24 hours. He should drink only boiled or bottled water. If he has constantly to go to the bathroom, he should be given an alkaline mixture obtained from the chemist's. He should take one tablespoonful every four hours. If the sickness continues, or returns after 24 hours, consult a doctor.

F.

Exposure to cold conditions

A person suffering from severe and prolonged cold exposure should be admitted to hospital as soon as possible. In the meantime, place blankets both under and over the victim to prevent chilling. Do not apply artificial warmth.

G.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Get the victim out of the poisonous atmosphere, or if in a car, open all windows and doors after turning off the engine. If you have to enter the poisonous atmosphere, take a deep breath at the last minute, and do not rush. If you cannot get the victim out alone or at the first attempt try to get help. If he is still breathing when he has been removed from the poisonous atmosphere, it is sufficient to watch him to ensure that breathing continues until medical help arrives. If he is not breathing apply artificial respiration at once. If he is still conscious he will probably recover quite quickly, but watch him carefully.