



# First Aid

Title: 5

Lec no :

Done By: Sara alkalabani

و على المالية

# Circulatory Emergencies

- .1External Bleeding
- .2Internal Bleeding
- .3Heart Attack & Angina
- .4Stroke & TIA (Transient Ischemic Attack)
- .5Shock

# .1 External bleeding

الاساب الناف الخارحي

<u>Causes:</u> عاريهم المانية <u>Abrasion</u> – Also called <u>a graze</u> ,this is caused a foreign object against the skin, and usually does not penetrate below the epidermis معناها السحجان والدقرب الجروع الكشمية epidermis

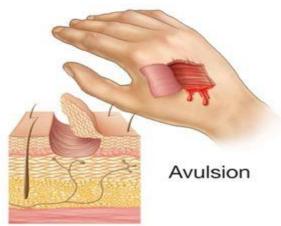
• <u>Laceration</u> – Irregular wound caused by blunt impact to soft tissue overlying hard tissue or tearing

- <u>Puncture</u> Caused by an object penetrated the skin and underlying layers, such as needle or knife
- <u>Contusion</u> Also known as a <u>bruise</u>, this is a blunt trauma damaging tissue under the surface of the skin احيانًا معيد عندي تدمر بالدنسجة تحت الحيا المالية عندي تدمر بالدنسجة تحت الحيانا معيد عندي تدمر بالدنسجة تحت الحيا المالية الم
- Avulsion A section of skin is detached from the underlying tissues, forming a flap
- Amputation Amputations may be partial or complete.
- <u>Incision</u> A clean "surgical" wound, caused by a sharp object, such as a blade

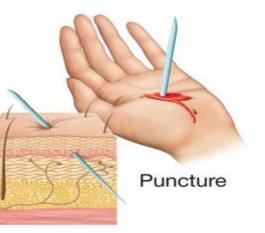
## Classification of

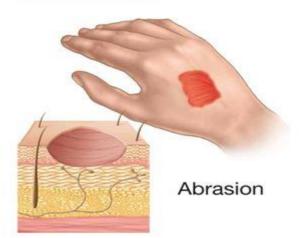
# Injuries





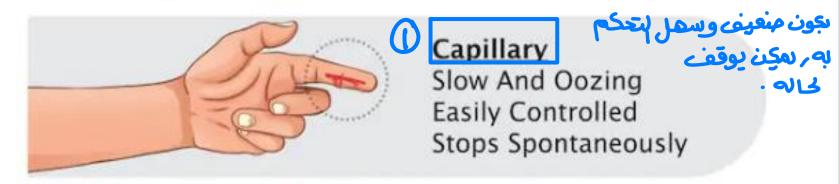


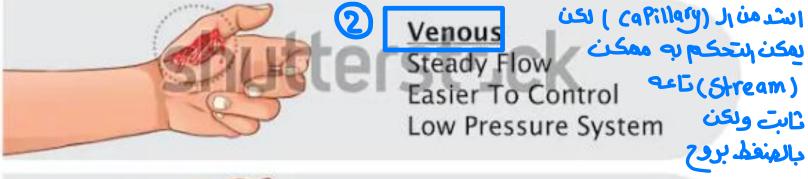






### **Types Of External Bleeding**







#### **Arterial**

Rapid And Profuse Spurting With Heart Beat Most Difficult To Control

لا هاد مابوقف سعولة ممكن نحتاج نحم (tourniquet) ودفقات لدم بنزيد مع النبعن ، اصعبهم بالتحكي عندي حنفط -11Jul-20

# Recognition

Recognizing external bleeding is usually easy, as the presence of blood should alert you to it. It should however be remembered that blood may be underneath or behind a victim.

المكن نشوفه احيانًا منابنف هـ (Internal Bledding) هـ فنابنه نشوفه احيانًا منابنف عـ (External Bledding هـ المكن نشوفه احيانًا منابنه فه المكن نشوفه احيانًا منابنه فه المكن نشوفه المكن المكن نشوفه المكن ا

ملاحظة 8- معكن حدا معين انساب بلمعة بالظهر مع أنه جرح خالج بس يعكن ماشية لاله / لهيك لانم نشيك على الـ ( المحمط ) لهاد العريفن أو إعنجية

### **Treatment**

# **Direct Pressure**

The most important thing is direct pressure. This is simply placing pressure on the wound in order to stop the flow of blood. This is best done using a dressing, such as a sterile gauze pad.

احنا حكينا المحاضرة الماضية انه 80%من الحالات بنستخدم الضغط ومش العصابة لانه في عنا شعيرات واوردة مش بحاجة لعصابة طبية لكن لو كان شديد النزف بوازن قديه رح يفقد دم من ال artery زي ال major artery ممكن يموت المريض لو ما حطينا العصابة

ف هاي العصابة ما فيها مشكلة لو كانت ضرورية لكن المشكلة لو حطيتها وهي مش ضرورية

معلومة المعرفة 3-المعادلة المعادلة مشعورة غزة لأنهاكانت مشعورة بمنعها **Controlling External Bleeding** 

#### a.Direct pressure

- 1) Apply direct pressure to wound site with your gloved hand.
- 2) Apply firm pressure with a sterile dressing or clean cloth.
- 3) Apply pressure until bleeding is controlled (may be 10-30 الفترة يلي بمنفط فيها minutes or longer).
- 4) Hold dressing in place with bandages after bleeding is controlled.
- الله المادة فتح لهذا اله (Bledding) لأنه ماد في التصاف عمل اعادة فتح لهذا اله (Bledding) لأنه مال في التصاف

If the blood starts to come through the dressing you are using, add additional dressings to the top, to a maximum of three. If you reach three dressings, you should remove all but the one in contact with the wound itself (as this may cause it to reopen) and continue to add pads on top. Repeat this again when you reach three dressings. The reason for not simply adding more dressings is that it becomes harder to apply the direct pressure which is clearly needed if this much blood is produced.

في عنا مراحل اول اشي بحط اول dressing اذا وقف ال bleeding في عنا مراحل اول اشي بحط اول dressing اذا وقف الثانية والثالثة وبخلي الاولى لانه لو شلت الاولى رح يعمل والثالثة اذا لسا الدم بعبر عن طريق الثانية والثالثة بشيل الثانية والثالثة وبخلي الاولى لانه لو شلت الاولى رح يعمل اعادة فتح للنزف وبالتالي ما استفيد وكمان بعمل application لل عدى اوقفه

طیب لیش ما بنستخدم اکثر من 3 ضمادات؟

بصير صعب اعمل pressure لو حطينا كمية كبيرة من الضمادات ما رح نميز وين مكان النزف بالزبط حتى اضغط عليه وهي الها نسبة انضغاط ف انت هيك صرت تضغط عليها مش ع25 الإلبارح (رح يتوزع الضغط وما رح يضل على الجرح لوحده)

# Dressing

Once the bleeding is slowed or stopped, to assist the slowing of the blood flow you should dressing the wound properly.

#### To dress a wound:

- -use a sterile low-adherent pad, which will not stick to the wound, but will absorb the blood coming from it.
- wrap a crepe or conforming bandage around firmly
- check for the bandage being too tight on a limb wound is a capillary refill check

بعيث تتحول اهمانة

الدخلاء الشائعة بالزعاف دائمًا بنوع رأسنا وهاد بعمار شودقة" و ابتلاع الله

Special cases — الزياف . 1Nosebleeds (epistaxis)

If a person has nosebleed, have them pinch the soft part of the nose firmly between thumb and forefinger, just below the end of the bone.

The victim should lean their head slightly forward and breathe through their mouth. You can also leave the head in a neutral position, but never tilt the head back. Tilting the head forward ensures that blood isn't ingested (as it can cause vomiting) or inhaled

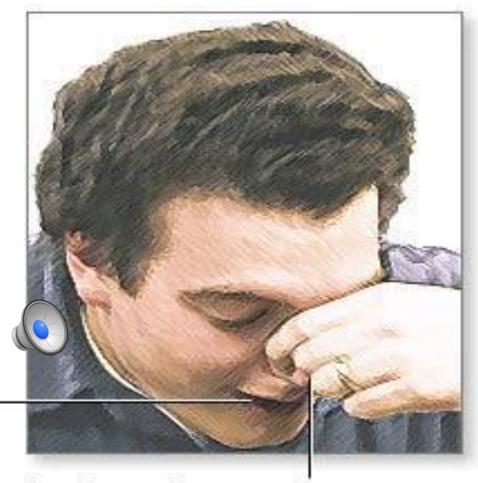
(choking hazard.( وبنهنفط على وبنهنوط على)

الحزد الغمنوفي للأنف بعد انتهاء الخزء العظمي (مقدمة الانف)

### \* طريقة تطبيق الخطوات المعيحة

Sit and lean forward slightly





Breath through mouth

Pinch nostrils



لوما وقف بنستخدم كس ثلجي حلى بعل (vaso con Striction) تميني للاوعرة مع اللاودة

4

If you are unsuccessful at stopping the bleeding after 10 minutes of direct pressure, you should assess the blood flow. If the blood flow is minor, you could consider using an ice pack on the bridge of the nose to help stop the flow.

If the nose continues to bleed with a fast flow, you should seek medical assistance, probably from the ambulance

ا لومنل الرعاف حتى بعد الكيس الثلجي للمُم نظلب السعاف للمُم نظلب السعاف للمُم نظلب الرعاف مدن بعد الكيس الشعب تاع المرعاف للمنافري السبب تاع المرعاف

# **Embedded Objects**



If there is something embedded in the wound, do

قم بالضغط حول الجسم بشاش معقم. الضمادات الملفوفة مثالية لهذا الغرض. احرص على عدم تعكير صفو الجسم ، لأن تحريكه قد يؤدي إلى تفاقم النزيف

Instead, apply pressure around the object using sterile gauze. Rolled bandages are perfect for this. Be careful not to disturb the object, as moving it may exacerbate the bleeding.

#### First Aid For Embedded Objects





له في سكينة راجسم مثلاً خ تشيلها ، لأبه له حركته يجلى الناف أسوأ رمنافة لل (Pain)

حتى لو مسمومة هاى السكينة خليها بمكانها الا اذا بتعرف انه هاد السم الى فيها بموت اكثر من لو شلنا النزيف وهاد الاشبي نادر انه نعرف شو نوع السم واحنا كمسعفين ما عنا اصلا مواد لمعالجة السموم



# Stab and gunshot wounds



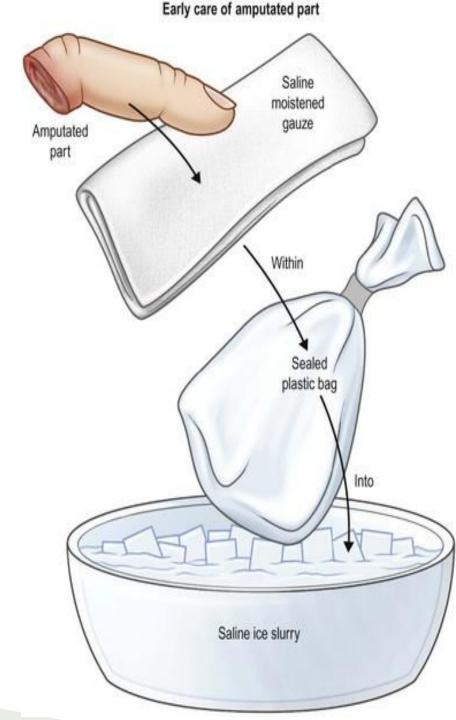
These wounds are life threatening, you should immediately call an ambulance.

As always, you should check that you are not in danger when approaching these victims (from someone with a knife or gun, for instance). As with all embedded objects, ensure you do not remove the item from the body.

# **Amputations**

If a body part has been amputated, immediately call ambulance assistance, and treat the bleeding. Get the amputated part into a clean plastic bag )plastic), and place this bag into ice and water, sending it with the victim to the hospital.

You should avoid putting the part in direct contact with ice, as this can cause irreparable damage, meaning that surgeons are unable to reattach it.



ب كيس بلاستيكي وبحط جوا هاد الكيس مي وثلج وبحط الجزء المبتور فيه طبعا ما بحط بالثلج لحاله او بالمي لحاله	في حالات البتر بجب
لانه بمنع ال infection والتبريد ما بكون مباشرة عليها حتى ما يصير تموت للخلايا	
ني nicrosis	تموت الخلايا يع
ال الجزء المقطوع مباشرة مع الثلج	المهم ما يكون اتص

# .2Internal Bleeding الخادي كان الذي كان كان الذي كان الذ

- Internal bleeding is bleeding which occurs inside the body. Sometimes the
- natural openings. Other times the blood stays inside the body, causing pain and shock even though you cannot see the blood loss.

Orifice = opening

Any time someone could have internal bleeding, you will do no harm by treating them for internal bleeding, but not treating the victim

could lead to death.

هسا ممكن نكشف عنهم بال assesment على سبيل المثال ال thorax وال abdomen بنلاحظ في عنا rigorism يعني مقاومة او صلابة حتى تعمل

### Causes

حالات قضائية يجب التبليغ عنها:

# Some causes include:

- · Falls bound
- سيارة + سيارة المايخبطوا سيارين ببعين Automobile collisions
- Pedestrians struck by a vehicle حوادث النعس
- Gunshot wounds

سیارہ 4 انسان

- Blast injuries
- المحسم حاد مکشوف ر مثل ہ جذع شجرہ سے المحدید سخ حدید
- Stab wounds

الحبروح <sub>ا</sub>لطعنية

### Recognition

# Sign of Internal bleeding

- Blood comes out of the nose or mouth (occurs from severe head trauma(
- •Blood comes out of the ear (occurs from severe head trauma(
- · Blood is in the stool 7 (Infection, 6I Bleeding)
- · Blood is in the urine
- Bright red blood, or blood like 'coffee grounds', is in the vomit هضمت الدم
- ·Blood comes from a woman's birth canal after an injury or during pregnancy
- Bruising over the abdominal or chest area



But remember, a person may be bleeding inside the body, even though you cannot see the bleeding. If you see the signs of shock and no apparent injuries, always suspect internal bleeding. Check the skin color changes. In cases of internal bleeding the skin may become pale and cold, and cyanosis may be present.

علامات بتظهر على Skin کلانم

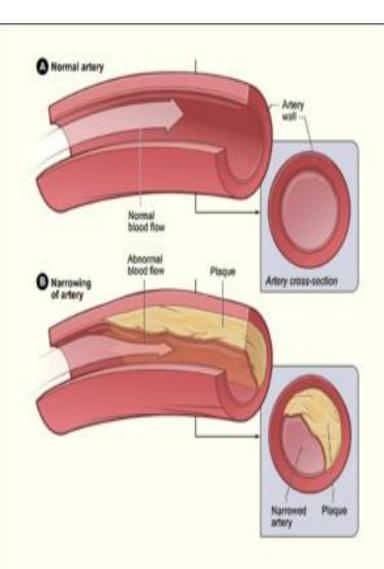
ممكن ما اشوف الدم هذا لا يعنى انه ما في bleeding

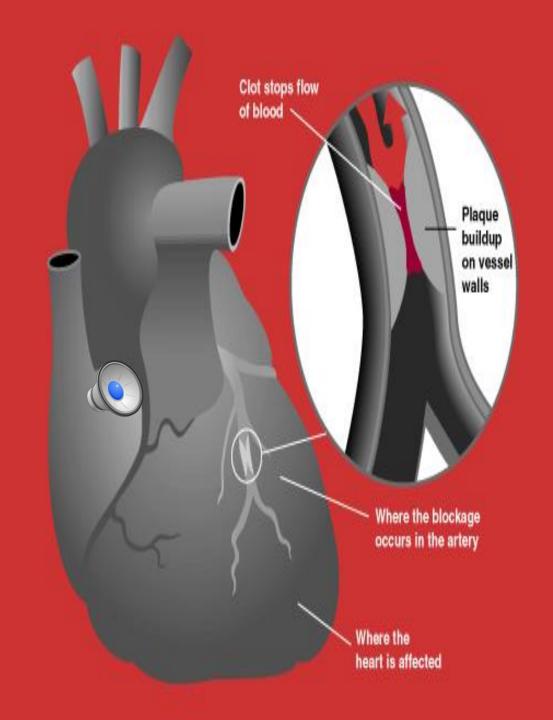
مثلا:car accident هي عبارة عن car accident بكون راسي ضل يخبط ويرجع ضربات متكررة الدماغ بتردد داخل سائل النخاع الشوكي بخبط بال skull كذا مرة يمكن اولها ما يكون عندي اشي بس بعد نص ساعة بصير صداع شديد جدا المنخاع الشوكي بخبط بال bleeding ومع الوقت قاعد بزيد وبضغط على tissue of the brain لهيك اسمه واوصله لهيك لازم اطلب الاسعاف لانه انا ما بعرف اتعامل معه الا احيانا اذا طلع من فتحات معينة بقدر اساعد فيها واوصله للاسعاف

التوقيف احيانا بكون طريق ال Suturing يعني ال radial artery صار فيه جرح وانا بمستشفى خلص ممكن اعمل ligation لحد ما يجي قسم العمليات ويعيد توصيله لانه النزف من خلاله شديد.

# .3Heart Attack & Angina

Heart attack (myocardial infarction) is when blood supply to the heart or part of the heart is cut off partially or completely, which leads to death of the heart muscle due to oxygen deprivation. Heart attacks usually occur after periods of rest, and only rarely occur after exercise.





#### الم مسدي .

Angina (angina pectoris) is a miniature heart attack caused by a short term blockage. Reason. Angina almost always occurs after strenuous exercise or periods of high stress for the victim.

## الفرق الرائيسي بينهم.

The key differentiation between a heart attack and angina is that, in line with their typical onset modes, angina should start to relieve very shortly after resting (a few minutes), whereas a <u>heart attack will not relieve with</u> بتصیر فی حالة ال rest مش بحالة ال بتصیر فی حالة ال

rest.

ممكن نفرق بال cardiac enzyme لكن انا بفرقclinical ممكن بال angina يرتفعوا او لا وهما الهم علاقة بالمدى

لو نرجع شوى للفسيو

ال angina بتكون بسبب تسكير جزئى وعادة التسكير بكون دهنى بتسكر شوى من الشريان لما صار في عندي exercise صارت للم وصار vaso constrition صارت عندي الإعراض وبس ارتاح بتروح الاعراض

ال heart attack عادة بكون complete ومش يعني اذا ارتاح المريض بخف 11Jul-20

# Recognition

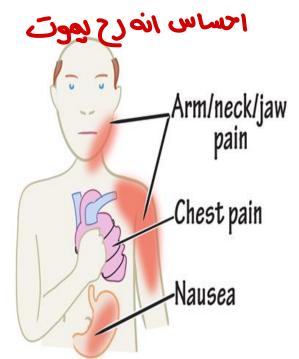
### الم في المدروبين لوحي الكتف

• Chest pain: tightness in the chest or between the shoulder blades, often radiating into the left arm, and the jaw

نايند Nausea (especially in women(

Impending sense of doom.

معلومة :لو كان ال obstruction باكثر من مكان بالقلب بنعمل عملية القلب المفتوح بنوخذ من saphenous vein المسكرة



## كين سفاليه

# **Treatment:**

- Assist the victim with medication e.g: aspirin
- •
- Call for an ambulance
- Loosen tight clothing, especially around the neck
- <u>Assist the victim into a comfortable position</u>, such as the semisitting position
- Be prepared to do CPR since the victim could have cardiac arrest.

### .4Stroke & Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)

الانسم الاخر

A Stroke also known as cerebrovascular accident (CVA) is: a small blockage in a blood vessel of the brain, which causes oxvoen starvation to that part. This oxygen starvation can cause a loss of function. related to the area of the brain affected. Dependant on the length of time the area is blocked, the damage may become irreparable. زي ماحكينا بالقلب بمسعندي

-11Jul-20

Brain اب death یسور

رعند الكلي بيلاني (death in cardiac muscle)

TIA (Transient Ischemic Attack – sometimes called a mini-stroke) is characterized by temporary symptoms.

The difference between a <u>CVA</u> and a <u>TIA</u> is simply the duration of the symptoms.

#### (TIA) نه سن (Stroke) اسد من (TIA)

## Recognition:

The key recognition signs for a stroke can be remembered with the acronym <u>BE FAST</u>, which stands for:

- Facial Weakness Can the person smile? has their mouth drooped? الجزء السليم بكون مشدود والجزء اللي فيه مشكلة بكون منتفخ
- •Arm Weakness Can the person raise both arms and hold them parallel? If they squeeze لو طلبت منه يرفع ايده ممكن your hands can they exert equal force?
  - Speech problems Can the person speak clearly and understand what they say ما بقدر يحكي وفي عنده لعثمة بالحكي
  - •Time: Immediately call 911 EMS.

#### The patient may also experience

- Sudden blurred vision النظريتاش
- Sudden dizziness دوار مفاجئ
- · Sudden, severe, unusual headache

صداع مفاجئ وشديد وغير عادي

#### RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS OF STROKE

Learn the Warning Signs and Act Fast



#### BALANCE

Loss of Balance, Headache or Dizziness



#### FACE

One Side of the Face is Drooping



#### EYES

Blurred Vision



#### ARMS

Arm or Leg Weakness





#### SPEECH

Speech Difficulty



#### TIME

Time to Call for Ambulance Immediately

BE FAST was developed by Intermountain Healthcare, as an adaptation of the FAST model implemented by the American Stroke Association. Reproduced with permission from Intermountain Healthcare. Copyright 2011, Intermountain Health Care

# Shock

وصول الاكسجين بكمية اقل من احتياجاتي

Shock is a range of related medical conditions where the delivery of oxygen and nutrients is insufficient to meet the body's needs. The main carrier of oxygen and nutrients in the body is the blood, so most causes are related to the blood, with the most common first aid consideration being loss of blood. Shock is a life-threatening emergency.

ے فیٰعندی اکثرمن نوع لکن ماد اسمرهم

# Key types of shock

- •Hypovolaemic shock This is caused by the loss of blood from the circulatory system
- Cardiogenic shock This is where the blood is not pumping effectively through the body usually caused by heart problems, such as a heart attack
  - Anaphylactic shock Caused by an allergic reaction that causes air passages to swell, blocking the flow of oxygen, and causing a lack of oxygen in the blood

(EPinPhrine) alosisimu

# Recognition

Signs of shock can range greatly, some common signs are:

#### **Early Phases**

- A rapid pulse
- · Pale, cold, skin
- Sweating
- Cvanosis
- Rapid, shallow breathing



#### **Advanced phases**

- Absence of pulse from the wrist (radial)
- Unconsciousness

### Final phase

Cardiac arrest

### **Treatment**

The most important treatment for shock of any variety is to try and maintain the blood flow to the body's core (thorax and head).



# Thank you!