

# FIRST AID

## VEIN BATCH

(Summary)

Lecture : 4

Done by : Ansam Al-Shdaifat



# Secondary assessment

The purpose of a secondary assessment >> to continually monitor the victims condition and find any non-life threatening conditions requiring treatment

📍 The head-to-toe should be completed after the primary survey

Head-to-toe It is used on victims who meet the following criteria :

1. Victim of trauma injuries
2. Unconscious or very reduced level of consciousness victims

📍 you should look for abnormality

-- اتمام اجراء الفحص from head to toe  
يتضمن فحص six area وهم :

## The six area

1- Head and neck

2- Shoulders , chest ,and back

3-Arms and hand

4- abdomen

5- pelvis

6-legs and feet

# History

## -champion

C: Chief complaint

H: History of chief complaint

A: Allergies

M: Medical history and medications

P: Pain assessment

I: Important Information

O: Onset

N: Next of Kin

- **chief complaint**: What is the problem?

- **history of chief complaint**: How did this happen? Has it ever happened before? **بنسالة كيف صار معه الحدث؟ ومهم نسالة اذا صار معه قبل؟**

- **allergies** :Are you allergic to anything?

- **medical history & medication**: Do you have any medical conditions (angina, high BP, diabetes)? Do you take any medications? What is the name of your normal doctor?

- **pain assessment** : **جدول ال pain assessment بالصفحة التالية** 📌

- **important information** :Name, date of birth, age, sex, address

- **onset** :When did the symptoms start? What were you doing?

- **next of kin** :Is there anyone you would like contacted?

# SOCRATE



## Notes:

O>> نسأله كيف بدأ الألم (بالتدرج ولا فجأة)؟

C >> نسأل كيف طبيعة الألم؟

E>> بنسأله ايش الاشياء يلي ممكن تزيد الألم او بتخففه

S(2)>> بطلب من المريض اذا ممكن يعطيني تقييم للألم من (١-١٠)

## Pain Assessment Model

<b>S</b>	Site	Where exactly is the pain?
<b>O</b>	Onset	What were they doing when the pain started?
<b>C</b>	Character	What does the pain feel like?
<b>R</b>	Radiates	Does the pain go anywhere else?
<b>A</b>	Associated symptoms	e.g. nausea/vomiting
<b>T</b>	Time/duration	How long have they had the pain?
<b>E</b>	Exacerbating/relieving factors	Does anything make the pain better or worse?
<b>S</b>	Severity	Obtain an initial pain score

<<هلا بنيجي لل vitals بعد ال history

## Vitals

**Purpose:** it is important to keep a check on a victim's vital signs, and keep a record of any changes

**Assessments:** The vital signs you are looking to record relate to the body's essential functions.

The four main vital signs routinely monitored by medical professionals and health care providers include the following:

**Body temperature, puls rate** ( heart rate ), **Respiration rate** (rate of breathing) , **blood pressure** (Blood pressure.)

**Breathing** >> In addition to rate, you should note if the breathing is heavy or shallow, and importantly if it is regular or irregular .

بالاضافة الى معدل التنفس بالدقيقه لازم نتابع عملية التنفس في حال لو كانت منتظمة او لا؟ بتنفس بأريحية وسهوله ولا لا؟

**Circulation**>> the two main checks are:

1. **Capillary Refill**: You check capillary refill by squeezing reasonably hard for about a second on the nail bed

هاد ال **capillary refill** بنفحصه عن طريق الضغط على اصبع المصاب حتى نحبس الدم عنه وبعدين بنشيل الضغط عنه ونشيل اصابعنا وبنلاحظ كم حيستغرق وقت حتى يرجع مكانه ويرجعنا اللون الوردي

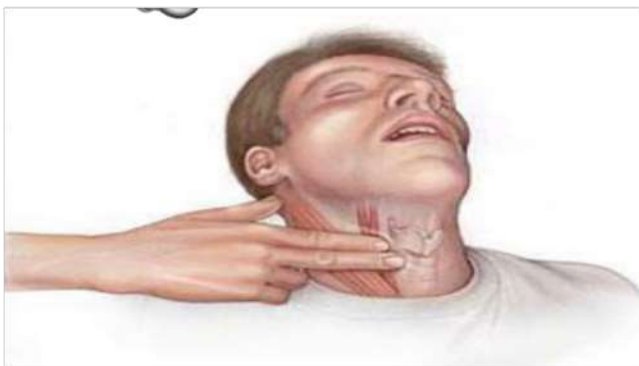
**? كيف نعرف انه في مشكله عند المريض ؟** << لو طول الدم ليرجع اكثر من ثانيتين ف في مشكله لانه بالوضع الطبيعي بيستغرق اقل من ثانيتين ليرجع

2. **Puls check** : When measuring a pulse you should measure the pulse rate, regular or irregular

There are three main places you might wish to check for a pulse:

**A-Radial pulse :**

**B-Carotid pulse**

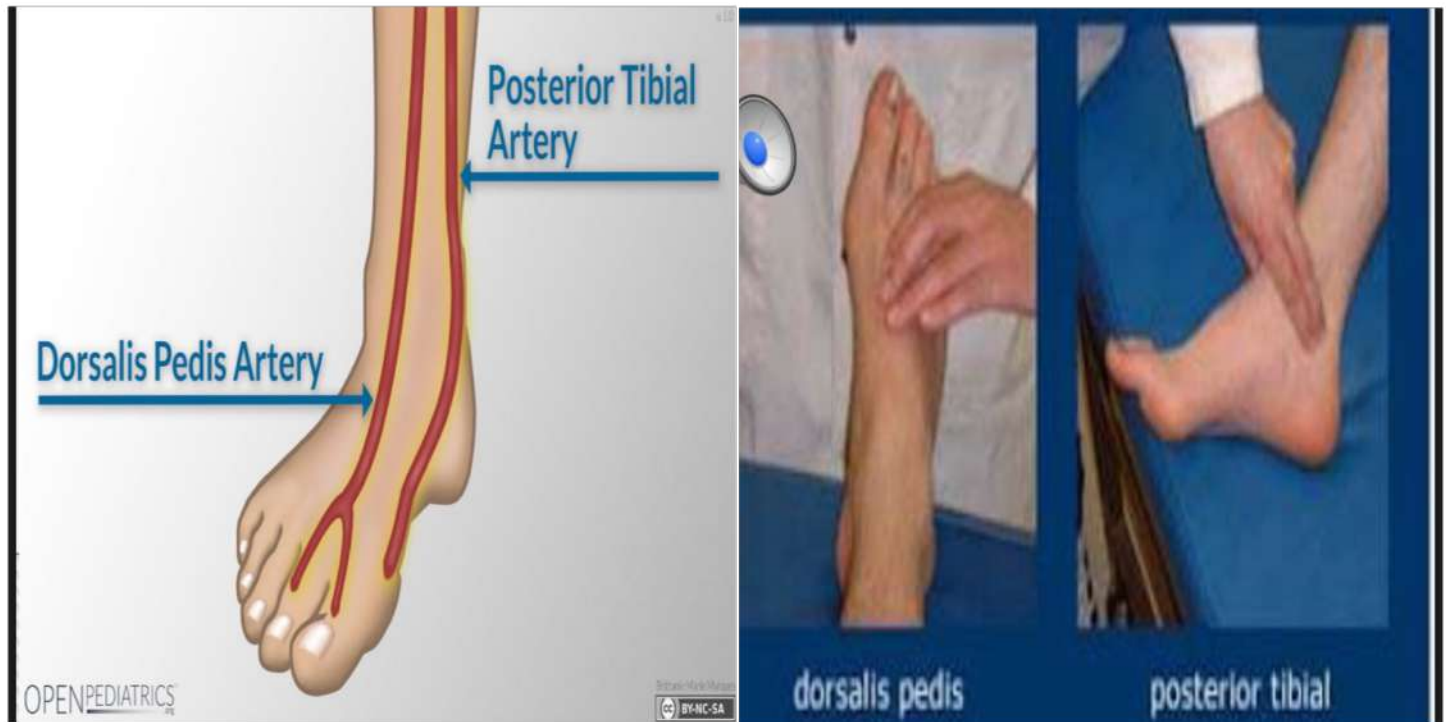


**B**



**A**

## C- Pedal pulse



**Skin colour and temperature** :Related to circulation, is the colour of the skin. Changes in circulation will cause the skin to be different colours, and you should note if the victim is pale, or blue tinged

**Pupils**:: Valuable information can be gained from looking a victim's pupils.

Ideally, the pupils of the eye should be equal and reactive to light, usually written down as **PEARL**.

**P**-pupils    **E**-Equal    **A**-And    **R**- Reactive to    **L**- Light

The End