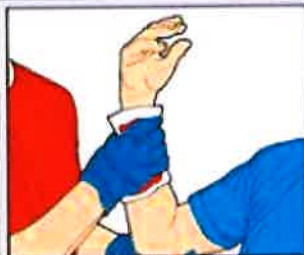


FIRST AID

BLEEDING



- Apply direct pressure to the wound using a sterile gauze pad or clean cloth.
- Elevate the injured area above the level of the heart if there is no fracture.
- Cover the dressing with a pressure bandage. If bleeding does not stop apply additional dressings.
- If necessary, apply pressure to the artery with your hand.

BURNS



- Stop the burning. Remove the person from the source of the burn.
- Cool the burn. Hold burned area under cool (not cold or icy) running water or immerse for 10 to 15 minutes. Use cool compresses if water is unavailable.
- Cover the burn. Cover burn with non-adhesive sterile bandage or clean cloth.
- Prevent shock. Lay the person down and elevate the legs.

FRACTURES



- Help the person support the injured area. Stop any bleeding by applying pressure with sterile bandage or clean cloth.
- Check for feeling, warmth and color below fracture.
- Immobilize the injured area. Apply a soft or hard splint above and below the fracture.
- Apply ice or cold packs and elevate.
- Treat for shock. Lay the person down and elevate the legs.

SPRAINS



- Rest the ankle or injured area.
- Apply ice or cold packs (wrap in cloth or put cloth under to protect the skin).
- Compress by lightly wrapping an elastic bandage around the injured area.
- Elevate the injured area above heart level to reduce swelling.

EYE INJURIES



- Don't rub the eye.
- For a foreign particle such as dirt, sand, or sliver of wood or metal have the person pull the upper lid down and blink repeatedly.
- Flush the eye with water.
- For any chemicals in the eyes immediately wash the eyes with lots of water.

SHOCK



- Help the person lie down on his or her back.
- Elevate the feet about 12 inches. If raising the feet causes pain or further injury, keep him or her flat.
- Check for signs of breathing, coughing, or movement, and if absent begin CPR.
- Keep the person warm and comfortable.
- Turn the person on his or her side to prevent choking if the person vomits or bleeds from the mouth.

CHOKING

Signs of choking

- The person has hands clutching his or her throat, unable to breathe or talk; or skin, lips, and nails are turning blue.

Perform abdominal thrusts (Heimlich maneuver)



- Stand behind the person. Wrap your arms around the waist.
- Make a fist with one hand. Position it slightly above the person's navel.
- Grab the fist with the other hand. Press hard into the abdomen with a quick inward and upward thrust.
- Perform 5 abdominal thrusts. (Heimlich maneuver)
- If you are alone, perform abdominal thrusts before calling 911. If two people are available, one can call for help while the other performs first aid.
- If the person becomes unconscious, perform CPR.

Clear the airway of obese person or pregnant woman



- Place your hands a little higher than normal.
- Proceed as with the Heimlich maneuver, showing your fist inward and upward quickly.
- Repeat abdominal thrusts until the blockage is dislodged. If the person becomes unconscious, perform CPR.

CPR



- Check to see if the person is conscious or unconscious.
- If the person doesn't respond and you are alone first call 911, then begin CPR. If two people are available, one should call 911 and the other begin CPR.

Compressions - Begin compressions

- If face down, put the person on his or her back while supporting the head, neck, and back.
- Place the heel of one hand over the person's breastbone. Place the other hand on top of the first hand. Keep your elbows straight.
- Using your upper body push straight down compressing the chest to about 2 inches. Push hard at a rate of 100 compressions per minute.

Airway - Clear the airway

- If trained for CPR, after 30 compressions, open the person's airway your by placing your palm on the person's forehead and gently tilt the head back. With the other hand gently lift the chin forward to open the airway.
- Check for normal breathing, chest motion, and listen for normal breathe sounds.

Breathing - Breathe for the person

- Pinch the nostrils and cover the person's mouth with yours.
- Give the first rescue breath and watch to see if the chest rises. If it does rise give the second breath. If the chest doesn't rise, repeat the head tilt, chin-tilt, and give the second breath.
- Resume chest compressions.
- Continue CPR until there are signs of movement or emergency personnel take over.