

POLICE DEPT





- What is First Aid?
- Initial assistance provided before medical aid (medical attention)









Prevent Further Injury



- Make Sure Everybody Goes Home Safely After Every Duty!
- How to identify danger
- How to ensure safety





First Aider's Responsibilities

- You are there to help
- Do not attempt too much
- Hero always die faster
- Your responsibility do not end until someone took
 - over from you
- It is always a team effort





- Shout for help
- Telephone:
 - Ambulance
 - Police
 - Fire & Rescue
- What's the number?



Satu Negara, Satu Nombor

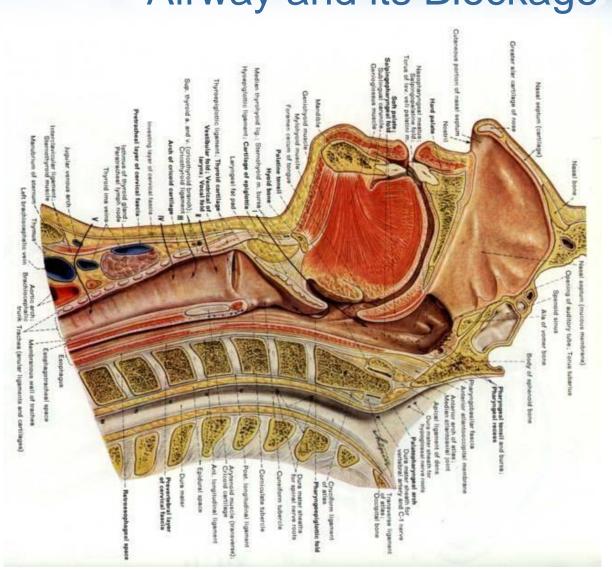
Initial Assessment

- DR.ABC
 - Danger
 - Response
 - Airway
 - Breathing
 - Circulation
- Cervical-spine Injuries
 - Mostly in road accidents
- Priorities of Treatment



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Airway and its Blockage



Airway and its Blockage

- The only passage air goes to your lungs!
- Tongue Greatest danger in unconscious casualties
- What happen if air cannot get to your lungs?

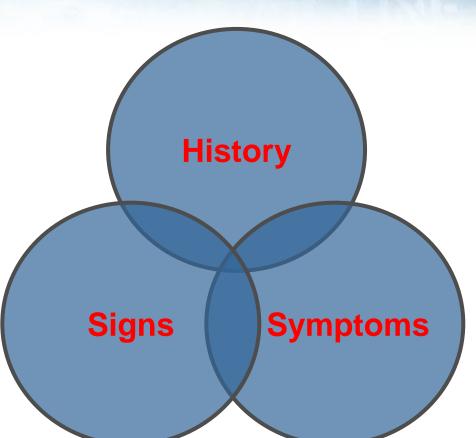


Secondary Assessment

Secondary Assessment

- History Taking
 - What happened
 - Medical history
 - Allergy
 - Medicine
- Head to Toe Survey
 - Looking for hidden injuries





Principles of Diagnosis

- History
 - What happened
 - Ask casualty or bystanders
- Signs
 - What you can see, hear, smell, touch
- Symptoms
 - Casualty's complaint
- Vital signs
 - Heart beat and breathing rate

Principles of Disposal

- Not throw your patient away!
- After treatment:
 - Do you need ambulance?
 - Can public car do the job?
- Should your casualty goes to:
 - Hospital?
 - Clinic?
 - Home?
- Never leave your patient unattended!



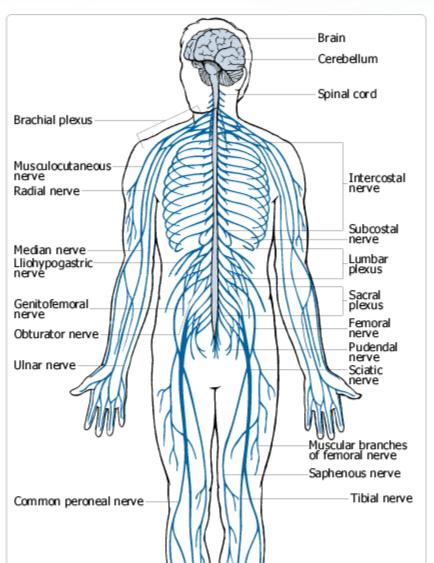


Question?



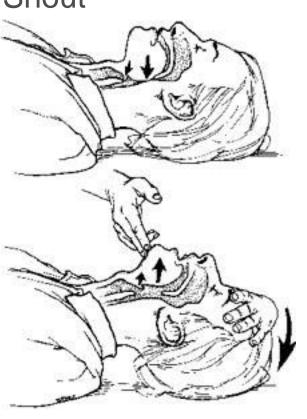
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Anatomy of Nervous Sys



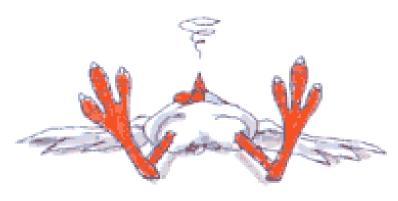
Unconsciousness

- Not responsive, lack of consciousness
- Assessment Shake and Shout
 - Alert
 - Respond to Voice
 - Respond to Pain
 - Unresponsive
- Danger of the tongue
 - Can be over-come by head tilt chin lift
- Altered Mental Status



Common Causes

- When Nervous System is affected
 - Unconscious
- Main causes:
 - F ainting
 - I nfantile Convulsion
 - S hock
 - H eart Attack



- S troke
- H ead Injury
- A sphyxia
- P oisoning
- E pilepsy
- D iabetes

- For casualties who are:
 - Unconscious
 - Breathing
 - With signs of life
 - No spinal injury
- A quite comfortable position to maintain airway
- Prevents vomitus from flowing back into lungs

Angle the nearer hand



Place the further hand next to cheek



Bend the further leg





Turn patient towards you



Fainting Fainting

- Temporary lack of blood supply to brain
- Short term unconscious
- Assist blood supply to brain





Question?

