

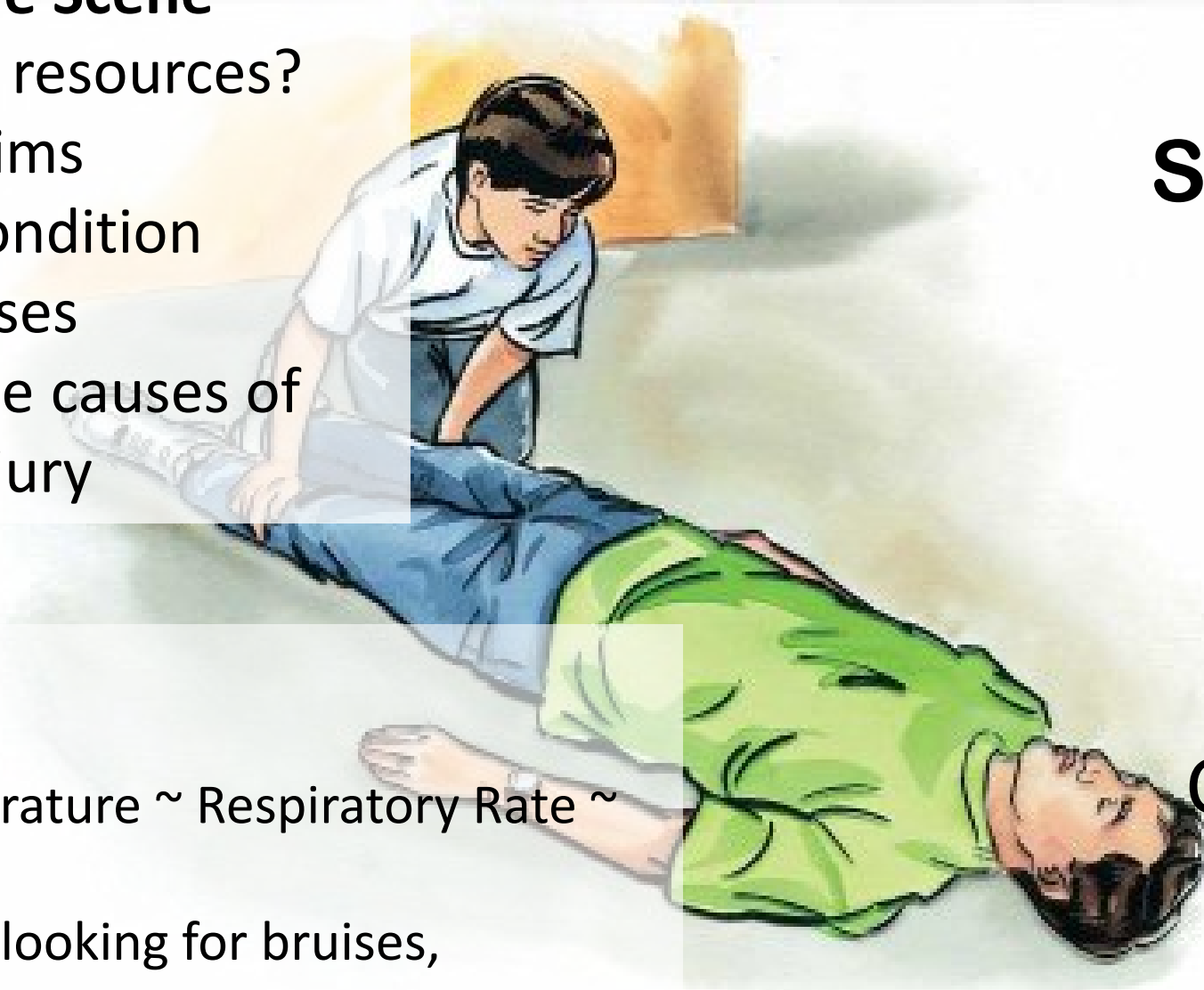
**MEDICAL  
EMERGENCY**

## Check the Scene

Is it Safe? More resources?  
Number of Victims  
Their general condition  
Look for witnesses  
Look for possible causes of  
the illness or injury

## Focused Survey-

Check Vital Signs  
Skin Color ~ Temperature ~ Respiratory Rate ~  
Pulse  
Check Head to Toe looking for bruises,  
bleeding, broken bones, etc.



## VICTIM ASSESSMENT

## SECONDARY

Check the  
Person

## HEAD TO TOE

Check for  
Responsiveness  
Check Breathing  
Check Severe  
Bleeding

# SECONDARY ASSESSMENT



## Re-Check Time Permitting

Still Safe?

Any New Resources Available?

Emergency Responders on the way?

Any changes in the person's breathing?

Are there signs the person is in shock?

Is your initial care still working?

Did you miss any signs on the initial assessment?

**IF THE VICTIM**

**THEN.....**

**May have spinal or head injuries**

**Do not elevate legs.  
Immobilize head/neck do not move victim unless scene unsafe**

**May have experienced a stroke**

**Reassure and maintain communication with victim  
If safe to do so position victim on affected side**

**Is having difficulty breathing**

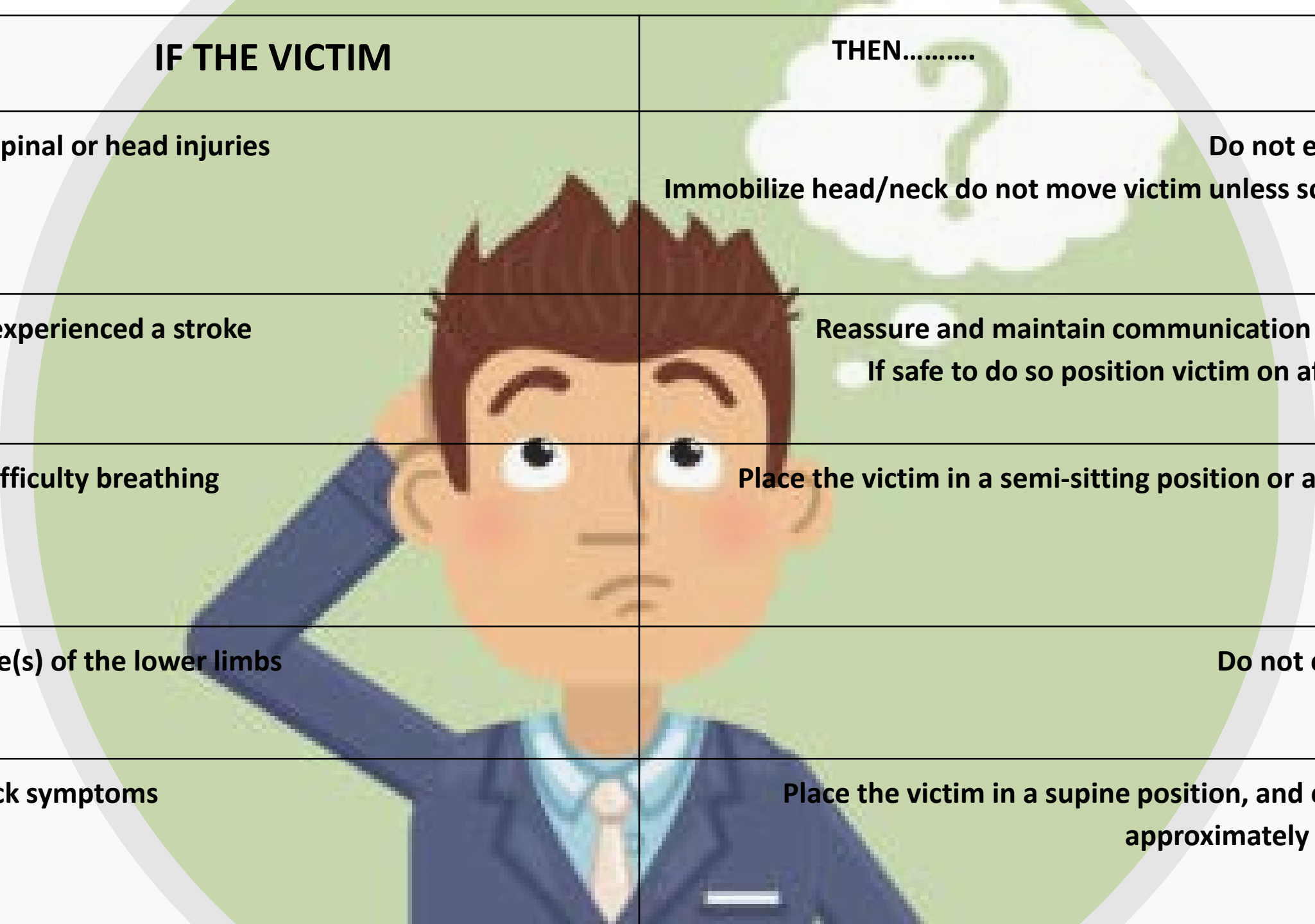
**Place the victim in a semi-sitting position or a position of  
comfort**

**Has fracture(s) of the lower limbs**

**Do not elevate legs**

**Shows shock symptoms**

**Place the victim in a supine position, and elevate legs  
approximately 6-12 inches**



# HEART ATTACK / CORONARY EVENT

The infographic features a central banner with the text "Watch for THE SIGNS". To the left, under the heading "Most common IN MEN...", are icons for chest pain, shortness of breath, and discomfort/tingling in arms, back, neck, shoulder or jaw. To the right, under the heading "Additional symptoms, IS most common IN WOMEN...", are icons for sudden dizziness, heartburn-like feeling, cold sweat, nausea or vomiting, and unusual tiredness.

**Discomfort or tingling in arms, back, neck, shoulder or jaw**

**Most common IN MEN...**

**Chest pain**

**Shortness of breath**

**Watch for THE SIGNS**

**Sudden dizziness**

**Heartburn-like feeling**

**Additional symptoms, IS most common IN WOMEN...**

**Cold sweat**

**Nausea or vomiting**

**Unusual tiredness**

CAN THEY FOLLOW  
SIMPLE COMMANDS  
*“OPEN YOUR EYES”*  
or  
*“CLOSE YOUR  
MOUTH”*



**ALTERED  
MENTAL  
STATUS**

POST Web Module  
Mental Health Update - 2 hours



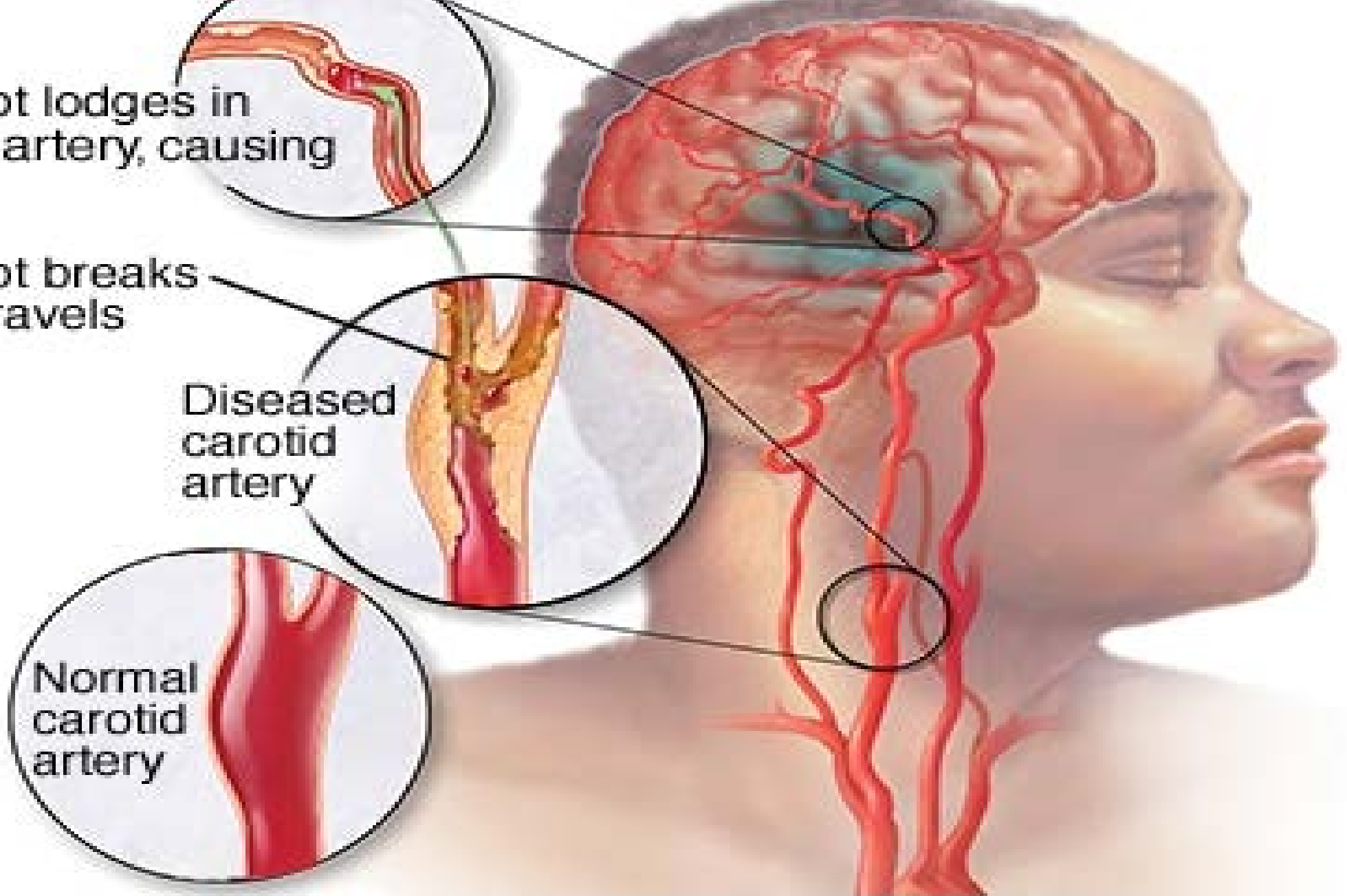
Blood clot lodges in cerebral artery, causing a stroke

Blood clot breaks off and travels

Diseased carotid artery

Normal carotid artery

# Stroke or Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA)





**B**

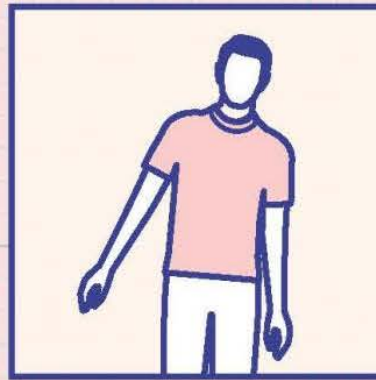
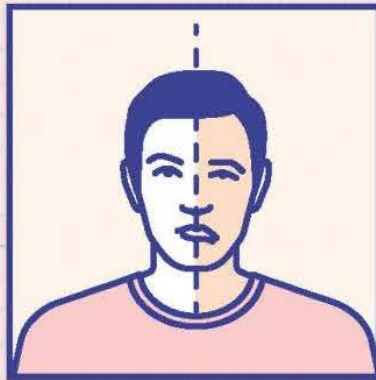
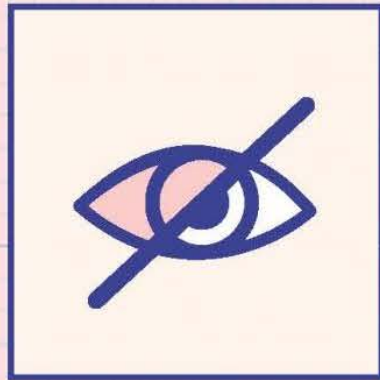
**E**

**F**

**A**

**S**

**T**



**BALANCE**

Sudden loss  
of balance?

**EYES**

Loss of  
vision in  
one or  
both eyes?

**FACE**

Face looks  
uneven?

**ARMS**

Arm or  
leg weak/  
hanging  
down?

**SPEECH**

Speech  
slurred?  
Trouble  
speaking  
or seem  
confused?

**TIME**

Call 911  
now!





TYPE 1  
Insulin  
Dependant

TYPE 2  
Non-insulin-Dependant





# Diabetic emergency

What does it look like?



Mood changes



Trembling



Paleness



Sweating



Dizziness



Blurred Vision



Headaches



Extreme Tiredness



Increase or decrease  
in hunger

## If any of these symptoms occur:

➤ Find out if the person has diabetes.

➤ If they are capable, ask the person to measure their blood sugar level.

➤ If they are capable, help them to treat themselves with sugar or glucose as needed.

➤ If the person is unconscious, does not respond to treatment or is not behaving safely, call emergency services or get the person to a doctor or health clinic immediately.

# INSULIN SHOCK



LOW BLOOD SUGAR(GLUCOSE)/HIGH INSULIN





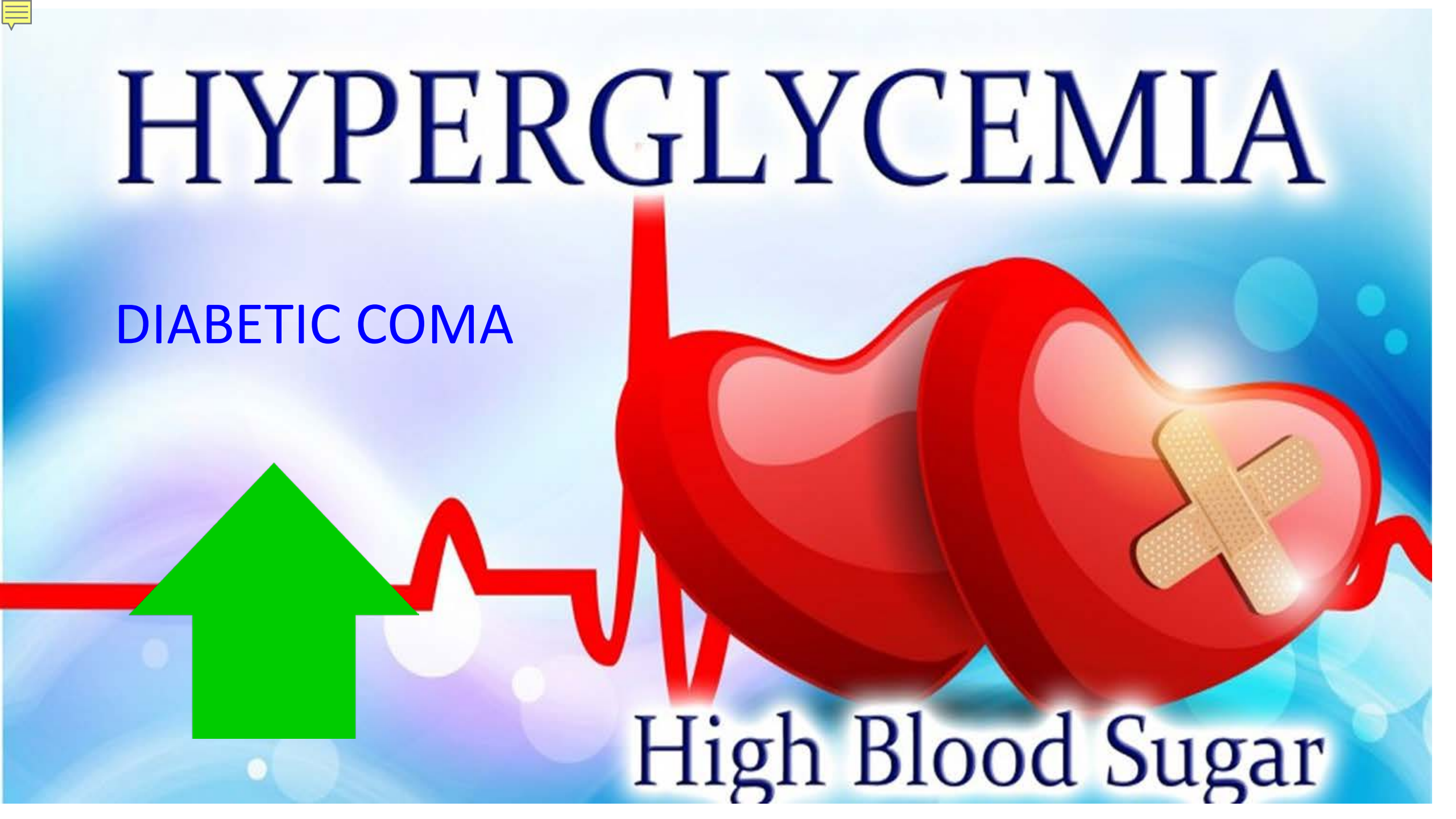
# TREATMENT



# HYPERGLYCEMIA

DIABETIC COMA

High Blood Sugar







# SEIZURE

## MOST COMMON TYPES

Grand mal

Petit mal

Drop Attack

# SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS



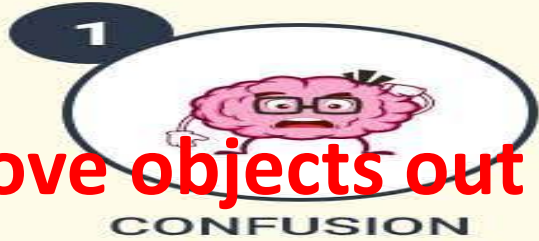
## TREATMENT

Move objects out of the way

Cushion the head (pillow, your hand, etc.)

Keep uninvolved people away

NEVER PLACE OBJECTS IN THEIR MOUTH





SEVERE  
ABDOMINAL PAIN

ACTIVATE EMS  
MONITOR CABs  
KEEP WARM

## **DRUG EMERGENCIES**

### **TREATMENT**

**Reassure them**  
**Keep warm**  
**IDENTIFY**  
**SUBSTANCE IF**  
**POSSIBLE**  
**ACTIVE EMS**

NALOXONE  
(MUST BE TRAINED)

## **ALCOHOL EMERGENCIES**

### **TREATMENT**

**Reassure them**  
**Keep warm**  
**Check for any injuries or**  
**other medical conditions**  
**Place in recover position**  
**(do not make them vomit)**  
**Monitor CAB's**

# STAGES OF LABOR

## FIRST

Contractions are far apart but become more frequent.

At full dilation, the cervical opening is approximately 10 cm or 4 inches

SAFE TO  
TRANSPORT

## SECOND

Contractions are occurring less than two minutes apart.

The woman feels an urge to bear down, and/or crowning is present/bulging perineum

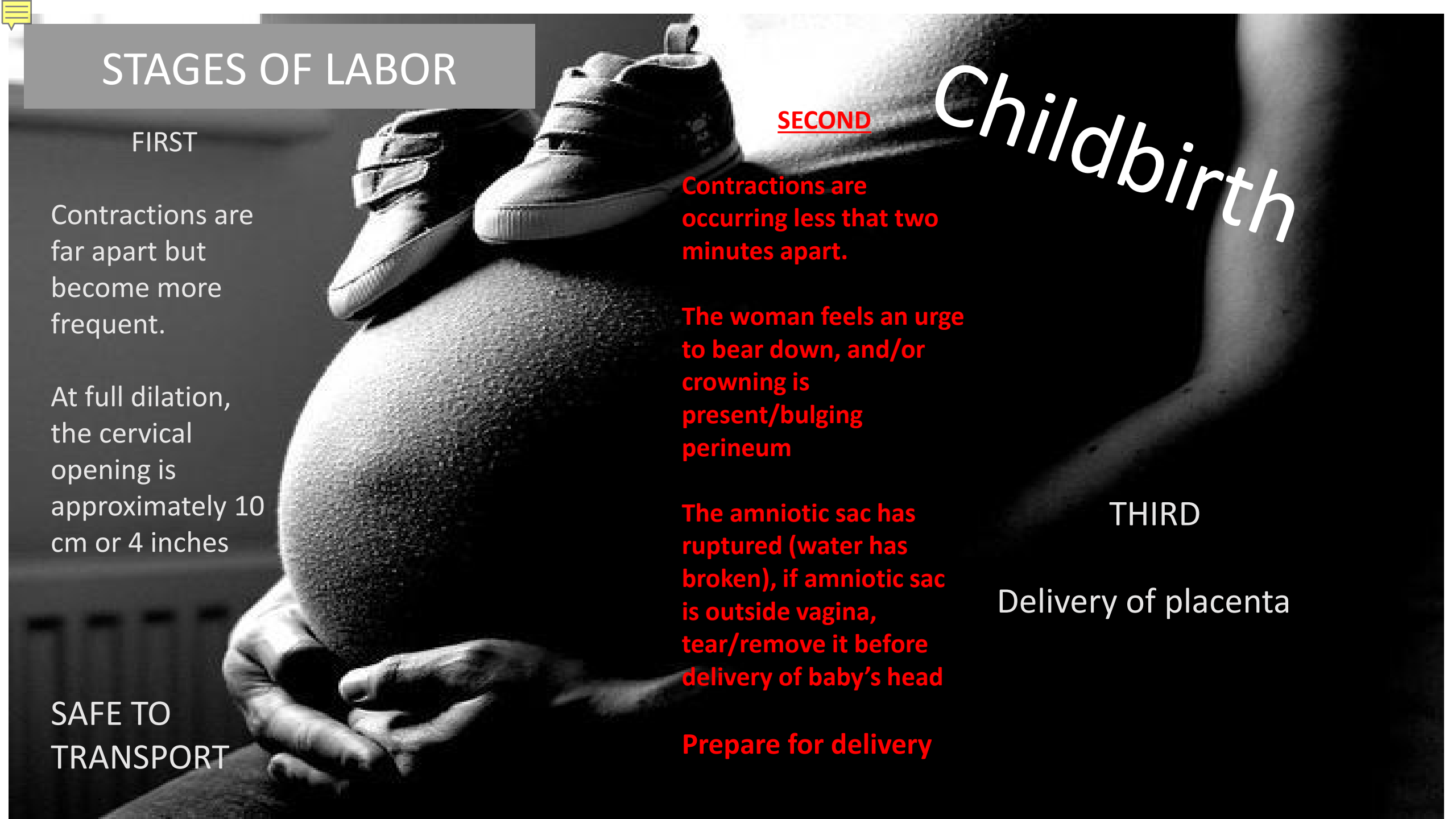
The amniotic sac has ruptured (water has broken), if amniotic sac is outside vagina, tear/remove it before delivery of baby's head

Prepare for delivery

# Childbirth

## THIRD

Delivery of placenta







**NEWBORN FAILS TO BREATHE**  
**ASSIST BREATHING 1<sup>ST</sup> PRIORITY/BEGIN CPR**

**CORD/LIMB PRESENTATION**  
**PLACE KNEES TO CHEST (SLOW BIRTH)**  
**TRANSPORT IMMEDIATELY**

**BREACH PRESENTATION**  
KNEES TO CHEST TRANSPORT IMMEDIATELY

**DELAYED DELIVERY**  
 (OLDER WOMEN)

**GREATER RISK OF COMPLICATION**

**TRANSPORT IMMEDIATELY**

**EXCESSIVE VAGINAL BLEEDING**  
**TREAT FOR SHOCK**  
**ABSORB BLOOD**  
**TRANSPORT IMMEDIATELY**

