



BRIEFING

SAFETY AWARENESS - FIRST AID

The risk of acquiring an infection in healthcare facilities has increased in recent years for both patients and staff. Healthcare workers must recognize that these threats underscore the fundamental truth that using proper infection control practices is one of the most important job responsibilities.

BASIC FIRST AID

- The first response to an accident is the most important – know what to do.
- Try to stop bleeding by applying pressure to the wound.
- Do not remove a victim with a spinal injury unless further danger is imminent.

SHOCK

- Shock usually accompanies severe injury or emotional upset.
- Some signs of shock are cold clammy skin, pale face, chills, confusion, nausea, and shallow breathing.
- Keep the victim covered to prevent chilling or loss of body heat.

BLEEDING

- Try to control bleeding until emergency help arrives.
- If possible, first put on rubber or latex gloves before touching any blood.
- If these are not available, use a clean plastic bag to cover hands.

BURNS AND SCALDS

- Immerse the burned area immediately in tap or cool water or apply clean, cool, moist towels.
- Do not use ice because it may cause further damage to the burned area.
- Avoid breaking any blisters that may appear.

ANY RESPONSE, EVEN IF IT IS WRONG, IS BETTER THAN NO RESPONSE.

