



FIRST AIDS II



EXAMPLES

Burns:

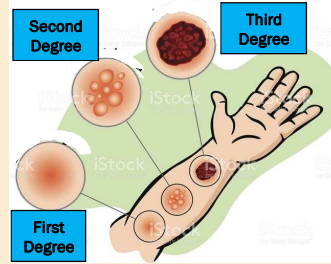
In the event of a burn, we must assess the burned body surface and the depth of the burn.

1° We value the burned surface and the depth of the burn;

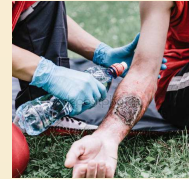
- **First Degree Burns;**
 - They affect only the outer surface of the skin
 - They produce pain, redness and inflammation
- **Second Degree Burns;**
 - They also affect the outer surface to the next layer of the skin
 - They produce the same as the first degree, but also appear blisters
- **Third Degree Burns ;**
 - They affect deeper tissues, even muscle and bone
 - They produce whitish, dark or charred areas

2° Depending on the type of burn;

- **First Degree Burns;**
 - We will refresh the burned surface with water
- **Second Degree and Third Degree Burns;**
 - If there is clothing on top of the burn, we will not remove it
 - We will **refresh the burned surface with water**
 - If there are blisters **NEVER BREAK THEM**. The internal liquid is sterile and protects the burn from infections
 - Cover the burned area with a cloth or damp cloth
 - We will go to a health center



**VERY IMPORTANT !!
REFRESH BURNED
SURFACE WITH WATER**



NEVER BREAK THEM !!



**COVER
WITH DAMP CLOTH**



Hemorrhages:

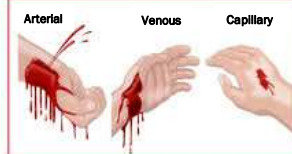
A hemorrhage is the outflow of blood from a vessel, because that vessel ruptures.

We can classify them;

- Because of its **location**;
 - **External**; exit to the outside of the skin
 - **Internal**; there is a rupture of the vessel, but the blood does not come out of the skin
 - **Exteriorized**; the blood from the inside comes out through some of the bodily orifices; nose, ears, mouth, ...
- For the **broken blood vessel**;
 - **Arterials**;
 - Breakage of an artery
 - Bright red blood
 - The output is "hits" that match heartbeats
 - **Venous**;
 - Breakage of a vein
 - Dark blood
 - The output is continuous and fluid
 - **Capillary**;
 - Breakage of an arterial or venous capillary
 - It can be bright if it is arterial or dark if it is venous
 - Exit blood as if we were throwing a cloth over the skin



Types of external Hemorrhages



How to act in the face of external hemorrhage:

We **press directly on the bleeding point**. Better with a sterile gauze. If we do not have sterile gauze, we will do it with a cloth or a piece of cloth

1°.- In case of **arms or legs**, we **raise them**, so that the wound is **above the level of the heart**.

Always while pressing the bleeding point

2°- If it does not stop bleeding, we can **put more rags or clothes on top**, but we will **never remove the first one** that we have put

3°- **Only in case** these **maneuvers** are **not effective**, and only in this case, **we will place a "tourniquet"**, during a time that can never be too long. This "tourniquet" will be placed **above** the time

4°- In case of **dizziness** of the wounded person, we will **lie down** with the **legs elevated**

