HURRY CASES

Hurry cases - (Second Class)

- Cases in which a delay in treatment will cause death to occur fairly quickly.
  - Stopped breathing
  - No heartbeat
  - Severe bleeding
  - Internal Poisoning

Stopped Breathing - Brain Damage begins in 5 minutes

- Common causes
  - Drowning
  - Electrocution
  - Choking
- Treatment
  - Rescue Breathing
  - Heimlich Maneuver

Rescue Breathing

- Open airway
  - Place unconscious victim on his back and open airway with the chin tilt, head lift technique.
  - Look in mouth for obstructions and remove with finger sweep.
  - If the victim begins to vomit, place him on his side (recovery position) so he does not aspirate any material into his lungs.
- If the victim is still not breathing on his own
  - Cover mouth with barrier protection device.
  - Pinch nostrils, seal your mouth over the victims and blow gently. Watch for chest rise.
  - Remove mouth and allow victim to exhale.
  - Repeat every 5 seconds for victims ages 9 and p, 3 seconds for victims under 9.
- If the victim’s chest does not rise & fall, no air is reaching the lungs.
  - Reposition his head & jaw so that the tongue does not block the airway.
  - Check again for obstructions in his mouth.
  - Perform the Heimlich maneuver to remove anything lodged in the throat.

Foreign Body Airway Obstruction

- Partial Obstruction - can occur with adequate air exchange or poor air exchange
  - Signs of good air exchange
    - Consciousness
    - Forceful cough
    - May be wheezing between coughs
  - Actions for Good air exchange
    - Encourage victim to continue coughing/breathing efforts
    - Stay with the victim
    - If persists, call 911
  - Signs of poor air exchange
- Weak, ineffective cough
- High-pitched noise when inhaling
- Increased respiratory difficulty
- Cyanosis

Actions for Poor air exchange
- Treat as if complete airway obstruction

Complete Obstruction

Signs
- Victim unable to speak, breathe or cough
- May clutch neck (Univ. distress signal)

Actions
- Ask victim if he or she is choking
- Initiate Heimlich Maneuver.

Heimlich Maneuver

- This maneuver can force air from the lungs to create an artificial cough intended to expel a foreign body obstructing the airway.
- It may be necessary to repeat the thrust multiple times during each sequence to clear the airway.

Heimlich Maneuver With a Conscious Victim

- The rescuer should stand behind the victim and wrap his arms around the victim’s waist.
- Make a fist with one hand.
- Place the thumb side of the fist against the victim’s abdomen, in the midline slightly above the navel & well below the tip of the xiphoid process.
- Grasp the fist with the other hand & press the fist into the victim’s abdomen with a quick upward thrust.
- Repeat the thrusts & continue until the object is expelled from the airway or the patient becomes unconscious.

Heimlich Maneuver With an Unconscious Victim

- Place the victim in the supine position, face up.
- Kneel astride the victim’s thighs & place the heel of one hand against the victim’s abdomen, in the midline slightly above the navel & well below the tip of the xiphoid.
- Place the second hand directly on top of the first.
- Press into the abdomen with a quick upward thrust.
- You may perform a finger sweep after several maneuvers. Look into the victim’s mouth to visualize any foreign object that has possibly been dislodged.

Self-Administered Heimlich

- Make a fist with one hand.
- Place the thumb side on the abdomen above the navel & below the xiphoid process.
- Grasp the fist with the other hand.
- Press inward & upward toward the diaphragm with a quick motion.
- If this doesn’t work, you can use any firm surface, such as the back of a chair the side of a table.
Hyperventilation
- Symptoms
  - Dizziness
  - Disorientation
  - Increasingly fearful
- Treatment
  - Encourage victim to slow down breathing.
  - Have him breathe into a paper bag.
  - If symptoms do not pass, get medical attention.

No Heartbeat
- Symptoms
  - Unconscious
  - No pulse in throat or wrist.
- Common Cause
  - In kids - accidents (drowning, electrocution, choking, etc)
  - In adults - heart attack
- Treatment
  - Rapid medical attention.
  - CPR
  - AED - using a deliberator.

5 Common Warning Signs of Heart Attack
- Chest pressure behind breastbone
- Squeezing/fullness/pain
- Can be referred to shoulders, arms, neck
- May be intermittent
- Perspiring
- Nausea/urge to vomit
- Shortness of breath
- Feeling of weakness

Shock
- Many different things can cause shock in an individual, such as bleeding, trauma, or even witnessing an accident. Treat every accident victim for shock, even if no symptoms are evident.
- Symptoms
  - A feeling of weakness
  - Confusion, fear, dizziness
  - Skin – moist, clammy, pale, cool
  - Rapid, thready pulse
  - Shallow, rapid, irregular breathing
  - Nausea and vomiting
  - Extreme thirst
- Treatment
  - Eliminate the immediate cause of shock, such as severe bleeding, treat wounds, etc.
  - Monitor patient’s airway.
  - Lie the victim down with feet elevated.
  - Keep him warm.
  - Get emergency medical help immediately.