

FIRST AID MANUAL

AQAG-- Movement for a New Society;
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PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN MASS DISORDER

1. Triage - Initial examination and selection of patients, and the determination of how to handle them.
 - a. Highest priority
 1. Airway and breathing difficulties.
 2. Cardiac arrest.
 3. Uncontrolled or suspected severe bleeding.
 4. Severe head injuries.
 5. Severe medical problems - poisonings, diabetic complications, cardiacs.
 6. Open chest or abdominal wounds.
 7. Severe shock.
 - b. Second priority
 1. Burns.
 2. Major multiple fractures.
 3. Back injuries with or without spinal cord damage.
 - c. Lowest priority
 1. Fractures or other injuries of a minor nature.
 2. Obviously mortal wounds where death seems reasonably certain.
 3. Those already dead.

2. Gasings
 - a. CN gas - "Tear gas" - causes eye irritation and cold-like symptoms, such as tearing, sensitivity to light, conjunctivitis, running nose.
 - b. CS gas - "Pepper or Blister gas" - causes more irritation to skin, including second degree burns, sensitivity to light, vomiting, irregular breathing patterns which will go away in a few seconds, but can cause panic and, in asthmatics, can trigger an attack and headache.
 - c. Mace - made up of CN gas, Kerosene, and other agents. It can cause corneal lacerations and contact dermatitis, a type of skin irritation. Use soap and water to remove it.
 - d. Treatment
 1. Remove the patients from the gas. - Reassure the patient. - Try to prevent running since this will increase the amount of gas breathed in.
 2. Wash the eyes with copious amounts of water. The water will make the skin burn temporarily, but will make the eyes feel better after the water drains. Since CN gas (and to some extent CS gas) can cause corneal ulceration, have the patient seen by an eye doctor if you suspect eye injury or there is prolonged conjunctivitis ("pink eye").

3. Be aware that gasings can trigger asthmatic attacks. Reassure the patient that the temporary choking sensations will go away.
4. Look for and treat burns if CS has been used.
5. Be aware that wounds that have been grossly contaminated with CN gas can cause nerve damage in 2-3 weeks. These wounds should be treated with very thorough cleaning and should not be closed up by suturing.

3. Dog Bites

- a. Animal bites carry germs from the animal's mouth to the victim's skin and tissues. Thus, infection is possible. In some cases tetanus and rabies are added dangers.
- b. Treatment consists of washing the wound thoroughly to remove saliva. Wash with antibacterial soap and clean running water. Apply a sterile dressing and check the patient's medical records to decide if a tetanus shot needs to be given.

4. Human Bites carry many germs. If it is not cleaned thoroughly and treated, a bad infection can result. Check on the tetanus protection of the patient.