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NSC 408.

MANAGEMENT OF CARDIAC ARREST

* Adequately checking for a pulse in the carotid or other major arteries
* Initiation of the basic life support algorithm, call for help and starting cardiopulmonary resuscitation
* Administration of oxygen
* Attachment of a cardiac rhythm monitor and preparation of the defibrillator

**Management of carbon monoxide poisoning**

* Assess immediately for airway. If it is due to carbon monoxide smoke inhalation, stridor may be assessed. This is due to the formation of laryngeal edema from thermal injury.
* Check for airway obstruction if client is unconscious. Muscles around air passages may relax if the client turned unconscious due to prolonged exposure or massive poisoning.
* Assess for breathing. Client may manifest respiratory depression (5-10 per minute).
* Position to semi-Fowler’s if not contraindicated.
* Secure safety through side rails.
* Administer 100% via face mask. Make sure the mask fits the client’s face to deliver desired amount.
* Monitor for signs on the necessity for intubation.

**Management of epistaxis**

* Assess the site of bleeding from the nose
* Reassure patients relatives
* Sit patient down and head forward to prevent swallowing and aspiration of blood
* loose tight clothing around neck and chest
* place patient in a well lit and ventilated area
* Instruct victim to breath through the mouth and pinch nose for 10-15mims
* Partially insert a small gauze pad into the nostril and apply digital pressure of bleeding continues
* Apply ice compress to the bridge of the nose
* Instruct victim not to speak, swallo,cough, spit or sniff or take any action that would disturb blood clotting formation
* Gearly clean the nostril to mop up dribble
* If available adrenaline nasal pack is prepared and inserted to help constrict nasal blood vessels
* Arrange for medical aid

**MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN BODY IN THE EYE**

* Reassure the patient and relatives
* Wash your hands with soap and water.
* Seat the person in a well-lighted area.
* Gently examine the eye to find the object. Pull the lower lid down and ask the person to look up. Then hold the upper lid while the person looks down.
* If the object is floating in the tear film on the surface of the eye, try using a medicine dropper filled with clean, warm water to flush it out. Or tilt the head back and irrigate the surface of the eye with clean water from a drinking glass or a gentle stream of tap water.
* When to seek emergency care
* Get immediate medical help if:
* You can't remove the object with simple irrigation
* The object is embedded in the eye
* The person with the object in the eye is experiencing abnormal vision
* Pain, redness or the sensation of an object in the eye persists after the object is removed