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NSC408

## ASSIGNMENT

Identify or explain 4 more emergency nursing conditions and their management.

## ANSWER

### 1. FIRST AID TREATMENT FOR ACID ATTACKS

- a) Remove the victim from the scene of the incident.
- b) Flood the affected area slowly with running cold water for 20 minutes to wash off the acid.
- c) Gently remove the stained clothes
- d) Reduce over crowding
- e) Reassure the victim
- f) Do not remove any formed blister
- g) Cover with clean clothes to provide privacy
- h) Treat for any sign of shock
- i) Transport the victim to the hospital immediately.
- j) Take remains of the acid to the hospital if available as evidence.

However there are some cautions to take when carrying out this management....

- Never attempt to neutralize acid or alkali burns unless you are trained to do so
- Do not delay starting treatment by searching for an antidote

## 2. FIRST AID TREATMENT FOR ARREST OF HAEMORRHAGE IN A VICTIM IF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

- a) Assess the victim to identify the source of bleeding.
- b) Apply digital pressure to the nearest artery known to supply the bleeding site.
- c) Pressure may also be directly applied to the wound, if there is no particle of sand, wood or glass present in the wound.
- d) If the part involved is a limb, it should be raised as high as possible and maintained in this position. This limit the amount of blood flowing to that part.
- e) The wound should be covered with a clean cloth, to prevent bleeding.
- f) Tourniquet may be applied if the bleeding is from a limb.
- g) For internal hemorrhage, undo tight clothing round the neck, chest and waist, this may help the patient breath more easily.
- h) Reassure the patient, because the victim is likely to be anxious.

- i) Send for medical aid and move the victim to the hospital.
- j) At the hospital, suture the site of the injury to prevent bleeding
- k) Assess patients for shock
- l) Administer blood volume expanders to treat/prevent shock.

### 3. FIRST AID MANAGEMENT FOR A CHILD WHO DROWNED

- a) Take the child to a safer place
- b) Prevent over crowding
- c) Ensure a patent airway
- d) Hold the child upside down to cause water to drain out of the lungs
- e) Press the stomach to allow drainage of swallowed water
- f) Loosen tight clothing around the neck, chest and waist
- g) Remove wet clothing
- h) Treat for shock
- i) Keep the body warm by covering the child's body with available dry clothes
- j) Reassure the child
- k) Transport the child to the hospital immediately
- l) Send for the relatives

#### 4. First Aid Measures To Be Taken By A Nurse for a patient with Fracture Of The Humerus Include

- a) Move the victim to safer place, away from the site of accident/occurrence.
- b) Reassure the patient appropriately
- c) Help/ ask patient to sit down
- d) Expose the site to assess whether simple or compound fracture
- e) Control hemorrhage if any.
- f) Immobilize the affected part with improvised splint and sling. (Triangular bandage)
- g) Try to avoid bandaging the fracture site if possible.
- h) Watch out for shock and treat if present
- i) Clean and cover if there is any open wound
- j) Arrange to take or send patient to the hospital for expert management.

#### 5. A TWO YEAR OLD CHILD WHO DRANK KEROSENE FROM A COCA-COLA BOTTLE

A two year old girl who drank kerosene from a coca-cola bottle will present the following signs and symptoms, smell of kerosene in her mouth, excitement, coughing, restlessness mental depression, respiratory distress, lethargy.

- a) Give palm oil to drink immediately or give milk if available to drink. All these remedies help in the absorption of petroleum poisoning into the body.

- b) Keep the child quiet and take her to the nearest hospital immediately.
- c) Do not attempt to induce vomiting because patient may inhale the fume into lungs and cause aspiration.
- d) In the hospital gastric lavage is done
- e) Patient will be placed on antibiotics e.g crystalline penicillin and Intravenous infusion.