****identify/explain 4 more emergency nursing conditions and their management****

Answers

1. Food poisoning :

Foodborne illness, more commonly referred to as food poisoning, is the result of eating contaminated, spoiled, or toxic food. The most common symptoms of food poisoning include [nausea](/symptom/nausea), [vomiting](/symptom/vomiting), and [diarrhea](/symptom/diarrhea).

Symptoms:

Symptoms can vary depending on the source of the infection. The length of time it takes for symptoms to appear also depends on the source of the infection, but it can range from as little as 1 hour to as long as 28 days. They include:

* [abdominal cramps](/symptom/abdominal-pain)
* diarrhea
* vomiting
* [loss of appetite](/health/anorexia)
* [mild fever](/health/effective-fever-remedies)
* [weakness](/symptom/asthenia)
* nausea
* [headaches](/health/headache)

Symptoms of potentially life-threatening food poisoning include:

* diarrhea persisting for more than three days
* a fever higher than 101.5°F
* difficulty seeing or speaking
* symptoms of severe [dehydration](/symptom/dehydration), which may include [dry mouth](/symptom/dry-mouth), passing little to no urine, and difficulty keeping fluids down
* bloody urine

Causes:

### **1. Bacteria**

Bacteria is by far the most prevalent cause of food poisoning. When thinking of dangerous bacteria, names like [E. coli](/health/e-coli-infection), [Listeria](/health/listeria-infection), and [Salmonella](/health/salmonella-enterocolitis)come to mind for good reason. Salmonella is by far the biggest culprit of serious food poisoning cases in the United States.

### **2. Parasites**

Food poisoning caused by [parasites](/health/parasitic-infections) is not as common as food poisoning caused by bacteria, but parasites spread through food are still very dangerous. [Toxoplasma](/health/toxoplasmosis)is the parasite seen most often in cases of food poisoning. It’s typically found in cat litter boxes. Parasites can live in your digestive tract undetected for years. However, people with [weakened immune systems](/health/immunodeficiency-disorders) and [pregnant women](/health/food-safety-pregnancy) risk serious side effects if parasites take up residence in their intestines.

### **3. Viruses**

Food poisoning can also be caused by a virus. The [norovirus](/health/norovirus), also known as the Norwalk virus, causes over [19 million casesTrusted Source](http://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/php/illness-outbreaks.html" \t "_blank)of food poisoning each year. In rare cases, it can be fatal. Sapovirus, [rotavirus](/health/rotavirus), and astrovirus bring on similar symptoms, but they’re less common. [Hepatitis A](/health/hepatitis-a) virus is a serious condition that can be transmitted through food.

Management:

Use of antidiarrheal medications, including antimotility agents, anticholinergics, and adsorbents, is not recommended in children, especially those younger than two years, and is discouraged if infection with Shiga toxin–producing *E. coli* is suspected. Symptomatic treatment with loperamide (Imodium) and bismuth subsalicylate (Pepto-Bismol) is effective and may be considered in adults with uncomplicated acute or traveler's diarrhea. Although loperamide is more effective than bismuth subsalicylate, it is not recommended for patients with hematochezia and systemic symptoms because it may increase the risk of invasive disease.

In patients with clinically significant vomiting, antiemetics can alleviate symptoms and reduce the need for hospitalization and intravenous fluid administration. Multiple studies support the use of a single dose of ondansetron (Zofran) in children with gastroenteritis-related vomiting.

2. Drowning:

**Drowning** is defined as [respiratory impairment](/wiki/Asphyxia" \o "Asphyxia)as a result of being in or under a liquid.Drowning typically occurs silently, with only a few people able to wave their hands or call for help.Symptoms following rescue may include breathing problems, vomiting, confusion, or unconsciousness.

Symptoms:

Occasionally symptoms may not appear until up to six hours afterwards. Drowning may be complicated by [low body temperature](/wiki/Hypothermia" \o "Hypothermia), [aspiration](/wiki/Pulmonary_aspiration" \o "Pulmonary aspiration) of vomit, or [acute respiratory distress syndrome](/wiki/Acute_respiratory_distress_syndrome" \o "Acute respiratory distress syndrome) **Event**: Often occurs silently with a person found [unconscious](/wiki/Unconsciousness" \o "Unconsciousness)  
**After rescue**: Breathing problems, vomiting, confusion, unconscious

Complications :

[Hypothermia](/wiki/Hypothermia" \o "Hypothermia), [aspiration](/wiki/Pulmonary_aspiration" \o "Pulmonary aspiration) of vomit, [acute respiratory distress syndrome](/wiki/Acute_respiratory_distress_syndrome" \o "Acute respiratory distress syndrome)

Causes:

Suicide

Seizures, unconscious near water

Management:

1. Rescue patient from water

2.Lie patient in flat surface

3.Remove all wet clothes and make patient warm

4.Assess the patient :

- Look: Alertness, chest movements

- Listen: Heart sounds

- Feel: Air passage through nostrils

5.Start CPR

6.Maintain airway latency :

- Left lateral position

- Clear secretions,foreign bodies

- Don’t insert anything in mouth (e.g spoon)

- Head gilt, chin lift, jaw thrust to prevent tongue fall

- Remove artificial dentures if possible

7. Remove excess water from lungs and abdomen:

- By turning upside down

- or pressing over the abdomen

8. Reassure the patient

9. Immediately transfer to hospital

3. Burns:

Burns are one of the most common household injuries, especially among children. The term “burn” means more than the burning sensation associated with this injury. Burns are characterized by severe skin damage that causes the affected skin cells to die.

**Burn levels**

There are three primary types of burns: first-, second-, and third-degree. Each degree is based on the severity of damage to the skin, with first-degree being the most minor and third-degree being the most severe. Damage includes:

* [first-degree burns](/health/first-degree-burn): red, nonblistered skin
* second-degree burns: blisters and some thickening of the skin
* third-degree burns: widespread thickness with a white, leathery appearance

There are also fourth-degree burns. This type of burn includes all of the symptoms of a third-degree burn and also extends beyond the skin into tendons and bones.

Burns have a variety of causes, including:

* scalding from hot, boiling liquids
* [chemical burns](/health/chemical-burn-or-reaction)
* electrical burns
* fires, including flames from matches, candles, and lighters
* [excessive sun exposure](/health-slideshow/sunburn)

The type of burn is not based on the cause of it. Scalding, for example, can cause all three burns, depending on how hot the liquid is and how long it stays in contact with the skin.

Chemical and electrical burns warrant immediate medical attention because they can affect the inside of the body, even if skin damage is minor.

Management:

* ****Focus on the major priorities of any trauma patient.****the burn wound is a secondary consideration, although aseptic management of the burn wounds and invasive lines continues.
* ****Assess circumstances surrounding the injury.**** Time of injury, mechanism of burn, whether the burn occurred in a closed space, the possibility of inhalation of noxious chemicals, and any related trauma.
* ****Monitor vital signs frequently.****Monitor respiratory status closely; and evaluate apical, carotid, and femoral pulses particularly in areas of circumferential burn injury to an extremity.
* ****Start cardiac monitoring if indicated.**** If patient has history of cardiac or respiratory problems, electrical injury.
* ****Check**** ****peripheral pulses**** on burned extremities hourly; use Doppler as needed.
* ****Monitor fluid intake (IV fluids) and output (urinary catheter) and measure hourly.**** Note amount of [urine](https://nurseslabs.com/urinary-system/" \t "_self)obtained when catheter is inserted (indicates preburn renal function and fluid status).
* ****Obtain history.**** Assess body temperature, body weight, history of preburn weight, allergies, tetanus immunization, past medical surgical problems, current illnesses, and use of medications.

4. Snake bite:

A **snakebite** is an injury caused by the bite of a [snake](/wiki/Snake" \o "Snake), especially a [venomous snake](/wiki/Venomous_snake" \o "Venomous snake). A common sign of a bite from a venomous snake is the presence of two [puncture wounds](/wiki/Puncture_wound" \o "Puncture wound) from the animal's [fangs](/wiki/Fang" \o "Fang).Sometimes [venom injection from the bite](/wiki/Envenomation" \o "Envenomation) may occur.This may result in redness, swelling, and severe pain at the area, which may take up to an hour to appear.

Symptoms:

**Usually self-diagnosable**

Symptoms may include pain, swelling, redness or bleeding at the site of the bite.

**People may experience:**

Common symptoms: pain in the affected area, skin redness, swelling, bleeding, bruise, fast heart rate, nausea, or sweating

Management:

## **Note the Snake's Appearance**

* Be ready to describe the snake to emergency staff.

## **2. Protect the Person**

While waiting for medical help:

* Move the person beyond striking distance of the snake.
* Have the person lie down with wound below the [heart](https://www.webmd.com/heart/picture-of-the-heart).
* Keep the person calm and at rest, remaining as still as possible to keep venom from spreading.
* Cover the wound with loose, sterile bandage.
* Remove any jewelry from the area that was bitten.
* Remove shoes if the leg or foot was bitten.

**Do not:**

* Cut a bite wound
* Attempt to suck out venom
* Apply tourniquet, ice, or water
* Give the person alcohol or caffeinated drinks or any other [medications](https://www.webmd.com/drugs/index-drugs.aspx)

## **3. Follow Up**

If you treat the bite at home:

* Contact a [healthcare](https://www.webmd.com/health-insurance/default.htm) provider. The person may need a [tetanus shot](https://www.webmd.com/vaccines/tetanus-vaccine). [Tetanus](https://www.webmd.com/children/vaccines/understanding-tetanus-basics) boosters should be given every 10 years.

At the hospital, treatment will depend on the type of snake.

* If the snake was venomous, the person will be given anti-venom treatment.
* A tetanus shot may be given, depending on the date of the last injection.