**Matric number:16/sci05/005**

**Course code :NSC 408**

**Level:400**

**Emergency conditions and their management**

**1.Snake Bite**

**A snake bite is an injury caused by the bite of a snake and can be life threatening if the snake is venomous**

**Symptoms of venomous snake bites**

Venomous snakes have two fangs that deliver venom when they bite. A venomous snake bite will usually leave two clear puncture marks. In contrast, a nonvenomous bite tends to leave two rows of teeth marks.

It can be difficult to tell the difference between puncture wounds from venomous and nonvenomous snakes. People should seek medical attention for all snake bites.

The typical symptoms of a venomous snake bite include:

two puncture wounds

swelling and pain around the bite area

redness and bruising around the bite area

numbness of the face, especially in the mouth

elevated heart rate

difficulty breathing

dizziness

weakness

headaches

blurred vision

excessive sweating

fever

thirst

nausea

vomiting

diarrhea

fainting

convulsions

**Management**

1. Remove victim from the source of danger
2. Keep patient quiet still and calm
3. Reassure patient
4. Kill the snake if possible
5. Apply constricting band over the area
6. Gently wash the wound well with soap and water
7. Pat dry with clean cloth
8. Allow bitten site to bleed freely
9. Immobilize the affected part
10. Keep affected part below the heart
11. Prevent overcrowding for ventilation
12. Do not give anything by mouth unconscious or if patient is vomiting
13. Transport patient to the hospital immediately
14. Take the dead snake along for identification
15. Observe patient while on the way to the hospital
16. Send-for the relatives
17. Anti venom should be given

**2.Drowning**

**Drowning is submersion in and inhalation of water.**

**Complications of drowning**

Some people who are revived after prolonged submersion have permanent brain damage because of the lack of oxygen. People who inhale foreign particles may develop secondary drowning, with aspiration pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome, causing prolonged difficulty breathing. Such difficulty breathing may not become severe or even apparent until hours after being removed from the water. People who drown in cold water often have hypothermia.

**Management**

1. Take the patient to a safer place
2. please prevent overcrowding
3. ensure a patent airway
4. hold patient upside down to cause water to drink out of the lungs
5. press the stomach to allow drainage of water
6. loosen tight clothing around the neck chest and waist
7. remove wet clothing
8. treat for shock keep the body
9. Keep the patient warm by covering the patients body with available dry clothes
10. reassure the patient
11. transport the patient to the hospital immediately
12. send for relatives

**3.Acid burn**

**A burn caused by exposure to corrosive acids such as sulfuric, hydrochloric, and nitric.**

**symptoms of a chemical burn will depend on:**

the length of time your skin was in contact with the chemical

whether the chemical was inhaled or swallowed

whether your skin had open cuts or wounds or was intact during contact

the location of contact

the amount and strength of the acid used

whether the acid was a gas, liquid, or solid

**Management**

1. Remove the Patient from scene of incident
2. flood the affected area slowly which one in the water for 20 minutes wash off the acid
3. gently remove the stained clothes
4. reduce overcrowding
5. Reassure the patient
6. do not remove any formed blister
7. cover the patient with clean clothes to provide privacy
8. treat for any sign of shock
9. Transport the patient to the hospital immediately take remains of the acid in the hospital if available as evidence
10. while in the hospital neutralize with sodium bicarbonate if available

**4.Hot oil Burn**

**Management**

1. Remove patient from the source of danger
2. reduce the crowd
3. pour cold water on the affected parts to serve as cooling effect
4. Reassure patient
5. gently remove cloth on affected parts
6. do not apply ointment or oil
7. keep the affected parts dry by applying a clean dress
8. treat for any sign of shock
9. call hospital
10. Transport to hospital immediately