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# 16/MHS02/005

# ASSIGNMENT

1. EPILEPTIC SEIZURE

* Reassure the patient and relatives
* Stay with the person until the seizure ends and he or she is fully awake.
* Ease the person to the floor.
* Turn the person gently onto one side. This will help the person breathe.
* Clear the area around the person of anything hard or sharp. This can prevent injury.
* Put something soft and flat, like a folded jacket, under his or her head.
* Remove eyeglasses.
* Loosen ties or anything around the neck that may make it hard to breathe.
* After it ends, help the person sit in a safe place. Once they are alert and able to communicate, tell them what happened in very simple terms.
* Comfort the person and speak calmly.
* Check to see if the person is wearing a medical bracelet or other emergency information.
* Keep yourself and other people calm.
* If it continue, call for an ambulance and monitor the patient.
* Things that should not be done.
* Do not hold the person down or try to stop his or her movements.
* Do not put anything in the person’s mouth. This can injure teeth or the jaw. A person having a seizure cannot swallow his or her tongue.
* Do not try to give mouth-to-mouth breaths (like CPR). People usually start breathing again on their own after a seizure.
* Do not offer the person water or food until he or she is fully alert.

1. STUDENT PLAYING FOOTBALL ON THE FILED IS BITTEN BY SNAKE

* Remove him from the source of danger
* Keep him quite, calm and still
* Reassure the student
* Kill the snake if possible
* Apply constricting band above the bitten area
* Gently wash the wound well with soap and water
* Pat dry with clean cloth
* Allow the bitten site to bleed freely
* Immobilize the affected part
* Keep the affected part below the level of the head
* Prevent overcrowding for ventilation
* Do not give anything by mouth if patient is unconscious or vomiting
* Transport student to hospital immediately
* Take the dead snake along for identification
* Observe patient while on the way to the hospital
* Send for patient’s relatives

1. A YOUNG BOY RECOVERED FROM A RIVER BEFORE DROWNING

* Take the child to a safe place
* Prevent overcrowding
* Ensure a patent airway
* Hold the child upside down to cause water to drain out of lungs
* Press the stomach to allow drainage of swallowed water
* Loosed tight clothing’s around the neck, chest and waist
* Remove wet clothing
* Treat for shock
* Keep child temperature warm, with dry cloths
* Reassure child
* Transport the child to the hospital immediately

1. A YONG WOMAN WHOSE JEALOUS BOYFRIEND POURED ACID

* Remove her from the scene of incident
* Flood the affected area slowly with running cold water for 20mins to wash off the acids
* Gently remove stained clothes
* Reduce over crowding
* Do not remove any formed blister
* Cover the woman with clean cloth to provide privacy
* Treat for any sign of shock
* Transport woman to the hospital as soon as possible
* Take remains of the acids to the hospital if available as evidence
* While in the hospital, neutralize with sodium bicarbonate if available