**NAME: MOSHESHE PRUDENCE ERHUVWU**

**MATRIC NO: 15/MHS02/034**

**NSC408**

**ASSIGNMENT**

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

1. Management of shock
2. Management of a patient bitten by a snake
3. Management of a patient recovered from river before drowning
4. Management of a patient with foreign body in the nose
5. Management of a patient with fracture of the humerus
6. Management of a patient with chemical burn to the eye
7. Management of a patient with hemorrhage in a victim of road traffic accident

**Emergency management for a patient with shock:**

* Lay the victim down with the legs elevated to encourage blood supply to vital centers.
* Maintain patent airway
* Undress loose tight clothing round the chest and neck
* Cover the victim with blanket to provide warmth but do not over heat
* Assess patient level of consciousness using glascow coma scale
* Check and record vital sign
* Asses for possible shock
* Initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation if respiratory failure occurs
* Reassure if conscious
* Do not give patient any stimulant
* Send patient to the hospital for expert medical management

**Emergency management for a patient bitten by a snake:**

* Remove the patient from the source of danger
* Keep the patient calm and still
* Reassure the patient
* Kill the patient if possible
* Apply constricting band over bitten area
* Gently wash the wound with soap and water
* Pat dry with clean clothes
* Allow the bitten site to bleed freely
* Immobilize the affected area
* Keep the affected part below the level of the heart
* Prevent overcrowding
* Do not give patient anything by mouth if the patient is vomiting
* Transport to hospital
* Take the dead snake for identification
* Observe patient while on the way to hospital
* Send for relatives

**Emergency management for a patient recovered from a river before drowning:**

* Take the child to a safer place
* Prevent over crowding
* Ensure patent airway
* Hold the child upside down to cause water to drain out of the lungs
* Press the stomach to allow drainage of swallowed water
* Loosen tight clothing
* Remove wet clothing
* Treat for shock
* Keep the body warm by covering the child
* Reassure the child
* Transport child to the hospital
* Send for relatives

**Emergency management for a patient with foreign body in the nose:**

* Reassure the patient
* Place patient in a upright position
* Assess the patient nostrils to know the extent of the foreign body
* Instruct the victim not to poke inside/attempt removal of the foreign object to avoid pushing the object further
* Close the unaffected nostril and tell the patient to blow out through the affected one
* Do not attempt to remove the foreign body, even if you can see
* Encourage the victim to breathe through the mouth
* Arrange to take the patient to hospital

**Management of a patient poured with acid:**

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

**Management of a patient poured with hot oil on her two legs:**

* Remove the girl from the source of the danger
* Pour cold water on the affected leg to serve as cooling effect
* Reduce the crowd
* Avoid rubbing the site
* Reassure the girl
* Gently remove cloth on affected legs
* Do not apply ointment or oil
* Keep the legs dry by applying a clean dressing
* Treat for any sign of shock
* Call emergency line

**Management of patient with chemical burn to the eye:**

* Hold the casualty’s affected eye under gently running cold water for at least 10minutes
* Irrigate the eyelid thoroughly both inside and out
* Make sure that contaminated water does not splash the uninjured eye
* Ask the casualty to hold a clean, non-fluffy pad over the injured eye
* Arrange to send the casualty to hospital

**Caution:**

* Do not allow the casualty to touch the injured eye
* Do not forcibly remove a contact lens

**Management of a patient with hemorrhage in a road traffic accident:**

* Assess the victim to identify the source of bleeding
* Apply digital pressure to the nearest artery known to supply the bleeding site
* Pressure may also be directly applied to the wound, if there’s no particle of sand, wood or glass present in the wound
* 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
* The wound should be covered with a clean cloth, to prevent bleeding
* Tourniquet may be applied if the bleeding is from limb
* For internal hemorrhage, undo tight clothing round the neck, chest, and waist, this may help the patient breath more easily
* Reassure the patient, because the victim is likely to be anxious
* Send for medical aid
* At the hospital, suture the site of the injury to prevent bleeding
* Assess patient for shock
* Administer blood volume expander to treat/prevent shock

**Management of a patient with fracture of the humerus:**

* Move the victim to safer place
* Reassure the patient
* Help the patient to sit down
* Expose the site to assess whether simple or compound fracture
* Control hemorrhage if any
* Immobilize the affected part with improvised splint and sling
* Try to avoid bandaging the fracture site if possible
* Treat for shock if present
* Clean and cover if any open wound
* Arrange to take the patient to the hospital