**MARTIC NUMBER: 16/MHS02/004**

**COURSE CODE: NSC408**

**ADVANCED MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSINGII**

1. **DROWNING**

This is a process resulting in primary respiratory impairment from submersion or immersion in a liquid medium.it results from when water enters the nose and mouth making the victim struggle to breathe while in water.

**Emergency nursing management for a person who was recovered from drowning**

* Move person to a safer place
* Prevent over crowding
* Ensure a patent airway
* Loosen tight clothing around the neck, chest and waist
* Check for breathing. Check if chest is moving or the person is breathing through the nose
* Hold the person upside down to cause water to drain out of the lungs
* Apply pressure on the stomach to allow drainage of swallowed water
* If there is no pulse, begin cardio pulmonary resuscitation
* Remove wet clothing
* Treat for shock
* Keep the person’s body warm by covering with available dry clothes
* Reassure person
* Transport to the hospital immediately
* Send for relatives

1. **SNAKE BITE**

This is an injury caused by a bite from a snake, especially a venomous snake. It can be life threatening. Symptoms include pain, two puncture wounds, swelling, redness and bleeding from the site.

**Emergency nursing management of snake bite**

* Remove person from the source of danger to a safer place
* Keep patient quiet calm and as still as possible to keep the venom from spreading
* Reassure the patient
* Lie or sit victim down to minimize spread of the venom through the body
* Kill the snake if possible
* Apply constricting band two to four inches above the bittern area
* Gently wash the wound with soap and water
* Pat dry with clean cloth and cover wound with loose, sterile bandage
* Allow site to bleed freely
* Immobilize the affected part
* Keep affected part below the level of the heart in order to slow the spread of the venom through the blood stream
* Do not apply ice or immerse the wounded area in water
* If Jewries or shoes or clothing are covering the affected part remove immediately
* Prevent overcrowding for ventilation
* Do not give anything by mouth if person is unconsciousness or if person is vomiting
* Do not give the person alcohol or caffeine beverages
* If victim becomes unconscious, open airway, check breathing, and be prepared to carry put cardio pulmonary resuscitation
* Transport patient to hospital immediately
* Take dead snake along to the hospital for identification and so that the suitable anti-venom can be identified
* Do not apply tourniquet, incise wound with sharp object or suck out venom
* Observe patient while on way to the hospital
* Send for relatives

1. **EPILEPTIC SEIZURES**

Epilepsy is a chronic disorder that causes unprovoked, recurrent seizures. A seizure is a sudden rush of electrical activity in the brain. Epileptic seizures are paroxysmal events associated with abnormal electrical discharges of neurons in the brain. The discharge triggers a convulsive movement, an interruption of sensation, an alteration in level of consciousness or a combination of these symptoms.

**Emergency nursing management of epileptic seizures**

* Remove all harmful objects to avoid injury to the patient
* Remove all tight clothing’s especially at the neck area
* Place a pillow, blanket or soft flat object under the persons head if available and ensure that the person is not facing down to prevent suffocation
* Do not try to stop the person’s movements or hold the person down
* Maintain a clear airway by positioning the head to one side to avoid the tongue from falling back and allow free flow of saliva
* Remove dentures if present
* Prevent biting of tongue by using mouth gag or a padded spoon if you can
* Do not attempt to force open the mouth because it may break teeth or cause other injuries
* Avoid too much restraint on the patient
* Note the duration of seizures
* After seizures, lay the person down on the side to facilitate breathing and keep the airway open
* Reassure patient after seizures
* Find out if patient is on medications
* Arrange for medical aid

1. **ASHMATIC ATTACK**

Asthma is a chronic airway disorder that produces airway obstruction resulting from bronchospasm, increased mucous secretion, mucosal oedema and airway inflammation. An asthmatic attack is a sudden worsening of asthma symptoms caused by the tightening of muscles around airway is called bronchospasm.

**Emergency nursing management of asthmatic attack**

* Position patient in an upright position
* Loosen tight clothing’s
* Remove dentures if any
* Provide adequate ventilation by opening windows
* Administer drugs such as bronchodilators e.g. ventolin inhalers if present
* Use an inhaler with spacer if possible. Remove cap and shake inhaler well then insert inhaler into the spacer. Put mouth tightly around spacer mouthpiece. Press inhalers once to deliver a puff, having the person breathe slowly through the mouth and holds breathe for 10 seconds. Give a total of four puffs waiting a minute between each puff.
* Seek medical help
* Continue using inhaler if there is still breathing problem
* Administer oxygen if necessary
* Reassure patient
* Observe vital signs
* Give copious fluid