

SHOCK

When a body is healthy, three conditions must be present to keep the right amount of blood flowing.

1. The heart must be working well.
 2. An adequate amount of oxygen-rich blood must be circulating in the body.
 3. The blood vessels must be in tact and able to adjust to blood flow.
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SHOCK

Shock is a condition in which the circulatory system fails to deliver oxygen-rich blood to the body's tissues and vital organs.

SIGNALS OF SHOCK

- Restlessness or irritability.
 - Altered level of consciousness.
 - Nausea or vomiting.
 - Pale, ashen, cool, or moist skin.
 - Rapid breathing and pulse.
 - Excessive thirst.
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CARING FOR SHOCK

- Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.
 - Have the person lie down or find the most comfortable position.
 - Control any external bleeding and elevate the victim's legs about 12 inches unless you suspect head, neck, or back injuries, or broken bones involving the hips and legs.
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BREATHING EMERGENCIES

The human body needs a constant supply of oxygen to survive.

When you breathe through your nose and mouth, air travels down your throat, through your windpipe and into your lungs.

The pathway from the nose and mouth to the lungs is called the airway.

BREATHING EMERGENCIES

Once in the lungs, oxygen is transferred to the blood. Oxygen is then transferred by the blood throughout the entire body.

A breathing emergency occurs when air cannot travel freely and easily into the lungs, thus preventing oxygen from traveling throughout the body.

BREATHING EMERGENCIES

TIME IS CRITICAL

0 minutes: Breathing stops. Heart will soon stop beating.

4-6 minutes: Brain damage is possible.

6-10 minutes: Brain damage is likely.

10+ minutes: Irreversible brain damage is certain.

BREATHING EMERGENCIES

Respiratory Distress – a condition in which breathing becomes difficult.

Respiratory Arrest – a condition in which breathing stops.

BREATHING EMERGENCIES

Respiratory Distress can be caused by:

1. A partially obstructed airway.
 2. Illness.
 3. Chronic conditions such as asthma.
 4. Electrocution.
 5. Heart attack.
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BREATHING EMERGENCIES

Respiratory distress can be caused by:

6. Injury to the head, chest, lungs, or abdomen.
 7. Allergic reactions.
 8. Drugs.
 9. Poisoning.
 10. Emotional distress.
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CAUSES OF BREATHING EMERGENCIES

- Asthma
 - Emphysema
 - Bronchitis
 - Hyperventilation
 - Allergic reactions
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