

- c. Complicated Fracture means the fractured bone damages an important internal organ like the brain, a major blood vessel, the spinal cord, lungs, liver, spleen etc.

**4.4 General Treatment for Fractures:**

- a. Immobilise and support the affected part/limb by means of Splints, Bandages/Slings etc.
- b. It is important to immobilize the area both above and below the injured bone.
- c. Give pain relievers and treat for shock, if necessary.
- d. Ice packs can be applied to reduce pain and swelling (not to be placed directly over the wound).
- e. Arrange medical aid as early as possible.

**4.5 Sprain and Strain Treatment:**

- Place in suitable position and put firm bandage and in case of strain wet it with water frequently.
- Arrange medical aid.

**5. POISONS**

**Definition:**

- Any substance (liquid, solid or gas) which enters into the body in sufficient quantity and which is harmful to the body and has power to injure health or destroy life is called poison.

**a) Gaseous Poisons:**

- These into the body through breathing.
- Treatment:
- Take the person to a safe place and start artificial respiration, if necessary. Before entering into room, assure proper ventilation and the First Aider should take the precaution of covering his face with wet cloth. Shift the victim to the hospital as early as possible.

**b) Swallowed Poisons:**

- These into the body through mouth.
- Treatment:
  - a. Act quickly and collect poison or container and send messenger for Doctor. Before Doctor arrives, check whether he is conscious or not. If unconscious, check air way, breathing and circulation. If there is no breathing, start artificial respiration and if there is no pulse start CPR.
  - b. If conscious, dilute the poison by making him to drink more water, milk, tender coconut, white portion of the raw egg.
  - c. If the poison is corrosive in nature, do not induce vomiting.
  - d. Neutralize the poison by giving antidotes. For acids – chalk powder mixed in water and for alkalis – lemon juice.
  - e. If the poison is non corrosive such as pesticides, excess dose of sleeping pills, mosquito killers, rat killers etc. induce the person to vomit by tickling or by giving large quantity of concentrated salt water.

**11 SNAKE / DOG / SCORPION BITE TREATMENT**

**a) Snake bite:**

- Tie rubber (Constriction) bandage (if the bite took place on legs / hands) above the wound towards the heart side. This must be released at regular intervals.
- Wash the area immediately with flow of water.
- Reassure the victim and try to allay his fear.
- Don't allow him to run or walk.
- Treat the wound.
- Treat for shock.
- Give artificial respiration if there are any signs of failure of breathing.
- Arrange medical aid or carry the person to the doctor.