Source:

- 1 | diff between normal first aid and wilderness first aid
- 1.1 | when you are 2 hours away from a hospital
- 1.1.1 | either far or will tike a while to get there
- 2 | requires
- 2.1 | **improv**
- 2.2 | thinking on the fly
- 2.3 | treating without 100% diagnosis
- 2.4 | think about what body systems are being impacted
- 3 | body systems
- 3.1 | respiratory system
- 3.1.1 | nose, mouth, airway, lungs, diaphragm
- 3.1.2 | things that could go wrong
 - 1. liquid in the lungs
 - 2. puncture to the lungs (rib or external)
 - 3. choking on something or anything that blocks your airway
 - 4. allergies and asthma anaphalaxis
- 3.2 | cardiovascular system
- 3.2.1 | heart, vessels
- 3.2.2 | things that could go wrong
 - 1. bleeding
 - (a) some blood vessels are important (corodal, femeral arteries)
 - 2. heart damage
 - 3. blood clot / swelling
 - 4. infection

3.3 | musculoskeletal system

3.3.1 | things that could go wrong

- 1. sprain, strain, twisted ankle, jammed finger
- 2. break
- 3.4 | these other ones aren't going to be focused on as much
- 3.4.1 | integumethary system
- 3.4.2 | nervous system
- 3.4.3 | digestive system
- 3.4.4 | urinary system
- 3.4.5 | reproductive system
- 3.4.6 | endocrine system
- 3.4.7 | lymphatic/immune system

4 | patient assessment

- 4.1 | scene saftey and sizeup
- 4.1.1 | is this a safe situation for you to go into?
- 4.1.2 | if you get hurt or sick, then you become a second patient
- 4.1.3 | unsafe things like
 - 1. a rock falling, bees, a clif, etc
- 4.1.4 | personal protective equipment
 - 1. gloves? goggles?
- 4.2 | ABCs (to address urgent issues)
- 4.2.1 | **Airway**
 - 1. problems
 - (a) obstructed?
 - (b) damage to the lungs?
 - 2. ways to see (bad)

- (a) choking
- (b) coughing
- (c) wheezing
- (d) swelling
- 3. ways to see (good)
 - (a) speaking / screaming (their airway is clear)
 - (b) chest rise / fall (esp if laying down)
 - (c) pay attention to if this stops happening
- 4. resolve it
 - (a) heimlich maneuver (IF THEY ARE NOT COUGHING)
 - (b) if coughing, KEEP COUGHING, pat on back

4.2.2 | Breathing

- 1. problems
 - (a) quality of breath (hyperventilation bad)
 - (b) a tightening sound may indicate constriction of airway
- 2. ways to deal
 - (a) for allergies / asthma epipen/inhaler
 - i. they should administer it themselves if able
 - ii. tripod position lean them forwards or sitting up
 - iii. a bag valve mask

4.2.3 | Circulation

- 1. problems
 - (a) puncture wounds or losing blood
- 2. look for
 - (a) pulse
 - i. close pulses will be stronger, so a strong radial (wrist) pulse is good
- 3. ways to deal
 - (a) IF HEART NOT BEATING (no pulse) cpr chest compressions
 - (b) major bleed
 - i. direct, well aimed pressure
 - ii. presssure dressing
 - A. pack gauze on wound then wrap as tight as possible WITHOUT cutting off bloodflow
 - iii. stuff the wound
 - iv. turniquet
 - A. you won't really come across a situation where this is the best option
 - B. only happens in a severed or nearly severed limb (if its dangling/detatched)
 - C. the patient will lose a limb

4.2.4 | Is there anything that will be a threat in five minutes?

4.3 | figuring out what is going on

4.3.1 | overview

1. 'make a diagnosis' or as close to one as possible

4.3.2 | history/SAMPLE

- 1. ask questions
 - (a) what happened?
 - (b) are you sick? did you eat something?
 - (c) get the story of the day

4.3.3 | head to toe

- 1. overview
 - (a) look and listen to see what's going on

4.3.4 | vital signs

- 1. overview
 - (a) cues about how the body is doing
- 2. is
 - (a) heart rate
 - i. typcally 60-100 for resting
 - (b) respratory rate
 - (c) blood pressure (unlikely to have the equipment)
 - (d) pupils? bad if
 - i. head injury maybe diff pupil size
 - ii. not responding to light
 - iii. really large
 - (e) mental state
 - i. how conscious are they

5 | this vs that?

- 5.1 | break vs muscle strain
- 5.1.1 | is it stable or not? can you walk on it / can you get yourself out?
- 5.2 | a closed break is not so bad but an open break is very bad