



AOP Summer Presentation

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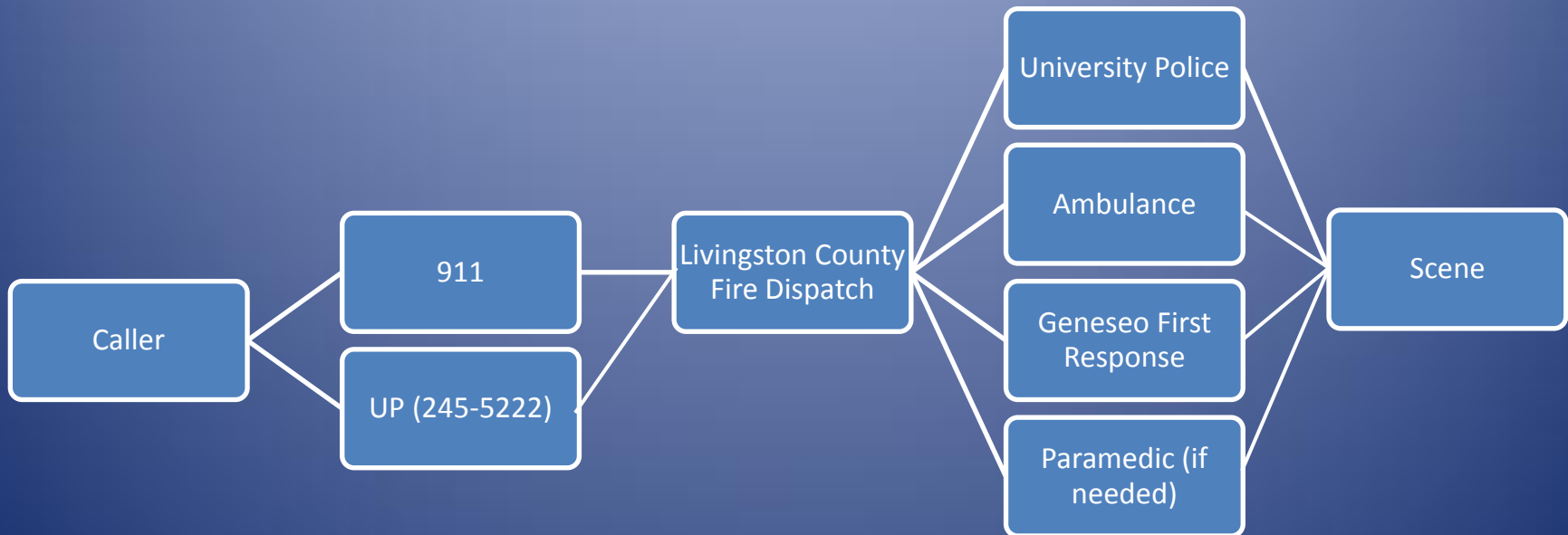


What to do in an emergency...

Call 911



What happens when you call 911?





What does 911 need to know?

- Your name and a phone number you can be reached at
- Your location (Be precise)
- What happened to you or the person you are caring for
- Age and sex of patient
- Patient's level of consciousness
- Known relevant medical conditions



Asthma

- Signs and symptoms
 - Respiratory distress
 - Shortness of Breath
 - Wheezing
 - Chest tightness
 - Coughing
- If left untreated...
 - Can lead to respiratory arrest or hypoxia (low oxygen levels in the blood)



Asthma

- What to do...
 - Does the person have inhaler? If so, do they have it on them?
 - Is person calm and in a cool place?
 - Calm the person down! And encourage the person to take slow, deep breaths (in through nose, out through mouth)
 - If symptoms are not alleviated by inhaler or inhaler is not present, call 911



Anaphylaxis

- Acute allergic reaction
- Can be caused by anything we come in contact with – new or old
- Symptoms vary widely
- If left untreated...
 - Can result in closing of the airway, respiratory arrest, and ultimately death



Anaphylaxis

- Signs and symptoms
 - Skin: hives, itching, redness, flushed, swelling, blue lips
 - Respiratory: wheezing (high pitched), shortness of breath, possible hyperventilation
 - Gastrointestinal: cramps, diarrhea, vomiting
- Symptoms may appear immediately or take time, and may be sudden or gradual



Anaphylaxis

- What to do...
 - If person is prescribed EpiPen and person deems it necessary, assist in administering EpiPen and immediately call 911
 - Benadryl is NOT sufficient in reversing anaphylaxis
 - Epinephrine is the same as adrenaline and increases heart and breathing rates
 - Epinephrine can be dangerous – read instructions on EpiPen to ensure correct administration



Alcohol Poisoning

- When in doubt, call for help
- Signs and Symptoms
 - Vomiting
 - Seizures
 - Unconsciousness (unable to be roused)
 - Blue tinged skin or lips
 - Irregular or slow breathing
- People in this condition require advanced medical care



Quick Review of CPR

- New American Heart Association Guidelines
 - Push hard, Push Fast
 - No breaths if you are not willing
 - C-A-B instead of A-B-C
 - Minimize interruptions in compressions
 - At least 100 compressions per minute



Questions???

- Visit www.geneseo.edu/~esquad for contact information