Poisoning, bites, stings

First aid MUDr. Jitka Mannova

 Unintentional: result from exposure to or ingestion of toxic substances, including drugs and alcohol, chemicals, contaminated food

 Intentional: in cases attempted suicide



- The effect depends on the type and amount of substance absorbed
- A poison (toxin) may cause temporary or permanent damage
- Poisons can be swallowed, absorbed through the skin, inhaled, splashed into the eyes or injected

- A poison, after entering to the body, may enter the bloodstream and be carried to all organs and tissues
- Signs and symptoms: vary with the poison (develop quickly or over a number of days)

: vomiting

- : local signs
- : systematic signs

Swallowed (ingested):

drugs and alcohol, cleaning and gardening products, plant poisons, bacterial and viral (food) poisons

effects: nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, seizure, irregular, fast or slow heartbeat, impaired consciousness



Inhaled:

industrial poisons, fumes from fires

effects: headache, confusion, difficulty breathing, hypoxia, cyanosis

 Absorbed through the skin:

cleaning and gardening products, plant poisons, industrial poisons *effects:* pain, swelling, rash, redness, itching



Splashed in the eyes:

cleaning, home repair and gardening products *effects:* pain and watering of the eye, blurred vision, inability to open the injured eye

Injected through the skin:

venom from stings and bites, drugs

effects: pain, redness and swelling at injection site, nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing, seizures, impaired consciousness, anaphylactic shock

First aid:

- Identify the poison
- Monitor victim
- Seek medical help
- Resuscitate if necessary
- Help victim into fresh air (inhalation)
- Remove contaminated clothing, wash area for at least 10 minutes (absorption through the skin)



Irrigate the eye

Alcohol poisoning

- depresses the activity of the central nervous system
- Impairs all physical and mental functions, sink into deep unconsciousness
- Several risks from alcohol poisoning:
 - inhaling and choking on vomit
 - loosing heat, hypothermia
 - misdiagnosed and not receive appropriate treatment for an underlying cause of unconsciousness (head injury)

Alcohol poisoning

Recognition:

- a strong smell of alcohol
- empty bottles or cans
- impaired consciousness, unconsciousness
- deep, noisy breathing, shallow breathing
- full, bounding pulse, weak rapid pulse
- flushed and moist face, dilated pupils, that
 react poorly to light



Alcohol poisoning

• First aid:

cover the person with a coat to protect
 from the cold

- asses the person for any injuries
- monitor and **record vital signs** (level of response, pulse, breathing)

- transport

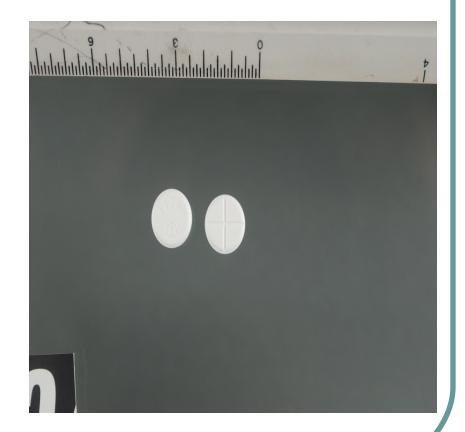
Painkillers

(swallowed): abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, ringing in the ears, confusion, delirium, dizziness

cave: acetaminopher (Paralen): irreversible liver damage within 3 days



Nervous system depressants and tranquilizers (barbiturates, benzodiazepines): sleepiness, unconsciousness, shallow breathing, weak or abnormally slow or fast pulse



 Stimulants and hallucinogens

 (amphetamines -Ectasy , LSD, cocaine):
 excitable,

hyperactive behavior, wildness, sweating, tremor of the hands, hallucinations





Narcotics

(morphine, heroin): small pupils, confusion, unconsciousness, slow shallow breathing, which may stop, needle marks





 Solvents (lighter fuel - inhaled): headaches, nausea, vomiting, hallucinations, cardiac arrest

• First aid:

- identify the drugs (keep samples of any vomited material)
- maintain open airways, vital function
- arrange urgent transport

Food and fungi poisoning

- Caused by consuming food or drink contaminated with bacteria (Salmonela) or viruses or eating mushrooms
- Symptoms may develop rapidly (within 2-6 hours): nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains, headache, fever

mushrooms: vomiting, severe watery diarrhea, hallucinations, poisoning may be fatal

- Danger: loss of body fluids -dehydration fluids replacement
 - : liver failure (death cap mushrooms)

Fungi poisoning



In the hospital (swallowed drugs):

 provoke vomiting (syrup of ipecac), gastrointestinal decontamination (orogastric lavage), oral activated charcoal (diminish absorption and enhance excretion of many drugs)

- i.v. fluid replacement
- special antidotes
- specific therapies

Insect sting

- Sting from a bee, wasp or hornet
- Recognition: pain at the site of sting, swelling, redness
- Sting in the mouth or throat swelling can obstruct the airway
- Serious reaction (allergic reaction, anaphylactic shock)
- FA: raise the affected part apply an ice pack or cold compress CPR

Insect sting







- Bites from certain species of scorpions and spiders, snakes (vipers, exotic snakes), sea creatures
- Bites in the mouth or throat are dangerous because swelling can obstruct the airway
- Be alert to an allergic reaction
- Can cause serious illness and may be fatal (spiders, snakes)









FA:

- raise the affected part if possible apply an ice pack or cold compress
- note the snakes appearance
- tourniquet?
- Islash the wound with a knife, or suck out of venom?
 - gently wash the wound and clean with gauze swab, lightly compress the limb above the wound with roller bandage, immobilize the affected area