



AgriSafetyNet

Agricultural Safety Through Lifelong Learning

2019-1-SK01-KA202-060645

Module 5 FIRST AID



Co-funded by the
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FIRST AID



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DESCRIPTION OF THE MODULE

The purpose of this module is to provide basic information on first aid and to make people aware of life-threatening factors linked to a farmer or any agriculture-related position. Having finished this course, the participants should be able to deal with dangerous situations by applying basic first aid rules and be aware of the importance of first aid and when it may save people's lives.





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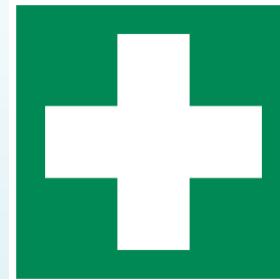
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WHEN FIRST AID SAVES LIVES

First aid at the accident site saves lives when the injured party experiences:

- breathing disorders (apnea)
- cardiac arrest
- hemorrhage

The main task is to determine whether the processes that directly determine the victim's life are preserved: palpable pulse, breath, patency





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WHEN FIRST AID SAVES LIVES

Life saving ad hoc activities include:

- Evacuation of the victim from the vicinity of the threat
- Resuscitation, resuscitation
- Control of severe bleeding
- Laying on the side
- Fighting shock
- Securing the accident site





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CALLING FOR AID

Call for aid must include information about the details of five:

1. Where did it happen?
2. What happened?
3. How many victims are there?
4. What are the injuries?
5. Who is calling for help?





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PROCEDURE DURING THE RESCUE OPERATION

- Call for help
- Assess the consciousness of the injured person (attempted verbal contact and his orientation in the environment).
- Open airway.
- Place the injured person in the recovery position.
- In case of apnea or inefficient breathing, start artificial respiration using the special mask for this purpose if it is available. If it is not available it is forbidden to use direct „moth-to-mouth” method use.
- In case of cardiac arrest, proceed to external cardiac massage.



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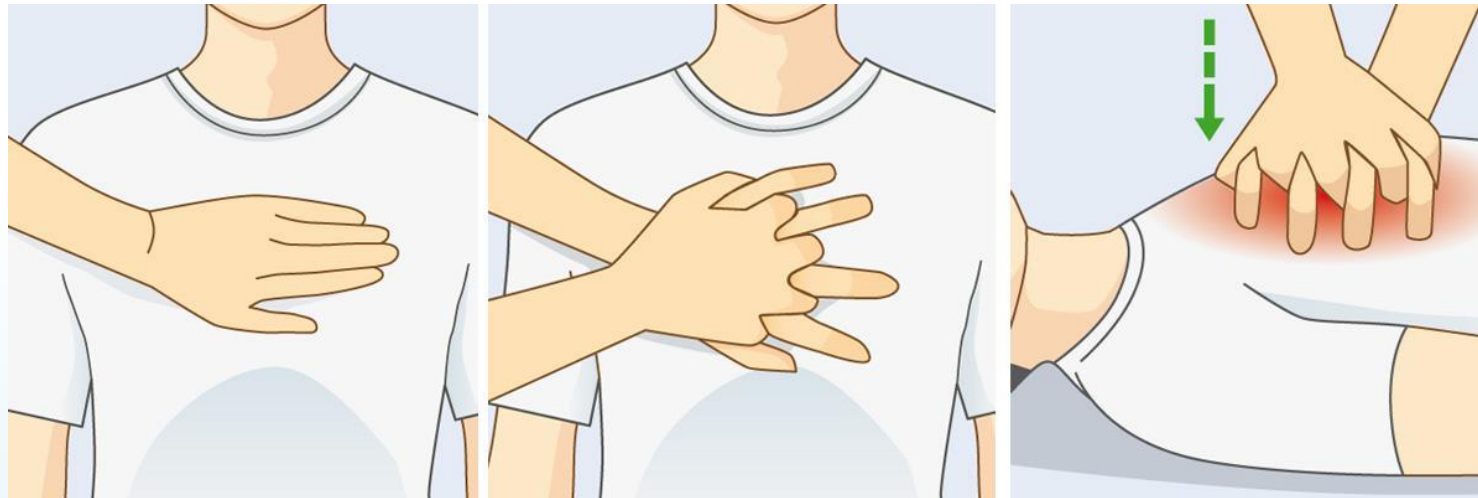
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PROCEDURE DURING THE RESCUE OPERATION



<https://stylzycia.polki.pl/pierwsza-pomoc,resuscytacja-krazeniowo-oddechowa-u-doroslych-rko,10344418,artykul.html>



PROCEDURE DURING THE RESCUE OPERATION

- In case of bleeding, stop the hemorrhage, lay the victim flat with the legs raised above the torso
- Protect the patient from moisture and heat loss
- Ensure proper breathing
- Carry out the rescue operation until the arrival of medical personnel
- In a stable situation, place the patient in a safe position





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HOW TO ACT

What the injured or other person reporting the accident should do:

- Secure the place and objects related to the accident, if possible
- Provide access to the accident site and items related to the accident
- Indicate the witnesses of the accident
- Provide his/her treatment records
- Provide information and comprehensive assistance to an employee of Social Security and insurance office to conduct evidentiary proceedings regarding the determination of the circumstances and causes of an accident.





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FIRST AID WHEN WORKING WITH PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

What to do when:

- The poisoned is UNCONSCIOUS AND DOES NOT BREATHE - do artificial respiration
- The poisoned is UNCONSCIOUS, BUT BREATHEs - put him or her in a lateral position - on the side
- Transport the unconscious on the side.
- The poisoned is RESTLESS, AGITATED AND HAS CONVULSIONS - give the poisoned (but not during the seizures) 2 tablets of Luminal. Do not give anything by mouth or induce vomiting during seizures. You can do artificial mouth breathing by mouth or nose.





FIRST AID WHEN WORKING WITH PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

What to do when:

- EYES ARE CONTAMINATED - flush eyes with plenty of distilled water, then add 2 drops of Sol. Neomecini and 2 drops of glycerin
- Direct patient to an ophthalmologist immediately after providing first aid
- There has been poisoning with CARBAMINATES OR PHOSPHORORIC COMPOUNDS give an ampoule of atropine orally. If the patient is unconscious, give a subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. If after 15 minutes the symptoms do not improve or get worse, give another ampoule and after another 15 minutes a third.
- Do not give atropine if the poisoned is bruising!
- Poisoned is coughing - give 2 tablets of Pentoxyverin





FIRST AID WHEN WORKING WITH PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

If poisoning has been through:

- LEATHER - put on disposable gloves from the first-aid kit
- Take off contaminated clothing. Remove the remains of the poison with gauze.
- RESPIRATORY SYSTEM - take the poisoned out of reach of the poison. Relax your clothes. Protect him from the sun, but also from cooling
- INFLAMMATORY SYSTEM - If no more than 6 hours have passed since poisoning, try to induce vomiting. Give the table salt solution and irritate the back wall of the throat. If necessary, give brine twice more (every 10-15 min.) Give paraffin orally (to prevent the poison from being absorbed into the digestive system). If there is no diarrhea, give bitter salt
- If the poisoned person is unconscious, do not enter anything into the mouth or induce vomiting
- Do not give castor oil and other fats (including milk!) as they facilitate the absorption of pesticides.



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ABILITY TO GIVE FIRST AID IN CASE OF EMERGENCY BY AGRICULTURAL FAMILY MEMBERS

According to the enquiry carried out with farmers and their families, despite many opportunities to undergo health and safety courses and numerous activities of KRUS to reduce accidents in agriculture, pre-medical knowledge of many farmers (22%) is based mainly on information from the mass media and their own life experience. First aid rules are constantly being improved and changed, so the messages of the respondents were not always up to date. The first aid rules are constantly being improved and changed, so the messages of the respondents were not always up to date.



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PRACTICAL GUIDE

First aid in the farm

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHcdeuYyFhk>





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PRACTICAL GUIDE

Pesticides poisoning

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gzPolM31kBg>





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PROJECT CONSORTIUM



Defoin



**HOF UND
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