

**Topic 1.9 part 1 “Procedure for calling an ambulance.
Elimination of damaging factors. Removal from a
damaged vehicle”**

Questions

- 1. Procedure for calling an ambulance**
- 2. Elimination of damaging factors**
- 3. Extracting a victim from a damaged car**

- **The call is made to 112, 03 (via cellular operators - 112, calls from MTS, Megafon, TELE2 and U-tel phones - 103 or 030; calls from BeeLine phones - 103 or 003; calls from Sky Link and Motiv phones - 903.**
- **Name the street and house number closest to the scene of the incident. Outside the city, name well-known landmarks of the scene of the incident and the route to it.**
- **Indicate the time of the incident or the time of discovery of the consequences of the incident.**
- **Report existing additional hazards, especially if we are talking about nearby potentially dangerous objects or accidents involving carriers of dangerous goods.**
- **Name the number of victims, indicate whether there are pregnant women or children among them.**
- **State the names, age and gender of the victims. If the victims are unknown, gender and approximate age.**
- **Identify yourself and provide your phone number.**
- **If possible, organize a meeting of the emergency medical team and special services team.**

Question 2 Elimination of damaging factors

A. In case of electric shock

In case of electric shock, it is necessary to free the victim from the action of the current as soon as possible, since the severity of the electric injury depends on the duration of this action.

Touching live parts that are energized causes in most cases an involuntary convulsive muscle contraction. If the victim holds the wire with his hands, his fingers become so tight that it becomes impossible to release the wire from his hands. Therefore, the first action of the person providing assistance should be to immediately turn off that part of the electrical installation that the victim is touching.

If the victim is at a height, then turning off the installation and thereby releasing the current can cause him to fall. In this case, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the victim from falling or to ensure his safety.

If the installation cannot be switched off quickly enough, other measures must be taken.

To separate the victim from live parts or wires with voltage up to 1000 V, use a rope, stick, board or any other dry object that does not conduct electric current. You can also pull it by the clothing (if it is dry and lags behind the body), for example, by the hem of a jacket or coat, by the collar, while avoiding touching surrounding objects.

If an electric current passes into the ground through the victim and he convulsively squeezes one current-carrying element in his hand, it is easier to interrupt the current by separating the victim from the ground (pull his legs off the ground with a rope or pull him by his clothes). You can also cut the wires with an ax with a dry wooden handle or cut them with a tool with insulated handles (nippers, pliers, etc.). It is necessary to cut or cut through the wires in phases, i.e., each wire separately.

You can also use a non-insulated tool by wrapping its handle in a dry cloth.

In all cases, the person providing assistance should not touch the victim without precautions, as this is life-threatening.

When pulling the victim by the legs, those providing assistance should not touch his shoes or clothes without properly insulating their hands, since the shoes and clothes may be damp.

To isolate the hands, the person providing assistance, especially if he needs to touch the victim's body, which is not covered by clothing, must wear insulating gloves or wrap a scarf around the hand, put a cloth cap on it, pull the sleeve of a jacket or coat over the hand, throw a rubber mat or rubberized material over the victim (cloak) or just dry cloth. You can also isolate yourself by standing on a rubber mat, a dry board, or some non-conductive bedding, a bundle of clothing, etc. 9When separating a victim from live parts, it is recommended to act with one hand, holding the other in your pocket or behind your back.

The rescuer must first of all ensure that he himself does not come into contact with the live part and under the voltage of the step.

Any point on the surface of the earth located in the place where the current spreads receives a certain potential, which decreases with distance from the point of contact of the wire with the ground. Electric shock occurs when a person's feet touch two points on the ground that have different electrical potentials. Therefore, step voltage is the potential difference between two points of contact with the ground; the wider the step, the greater the potential difference and the more likely it is to suffer an electric shock.

To avoid this, you must follow the rules when approaching the affected person.

To move, the so-called “goose step” method is used, when the soles of the feet alternately move without lifting off the ground by half the distance of the foot.

The second method of movement in the danger zone: short jumps with double legs.

You must not fall or lie on the ground. The effective potential difference between the extreme points of the body in contact with the ground will increase sharply, which can cause serious injury and even death.



"step" voltage

B. If there is a threat of building collapse

Remove the victim (if his condition allows) to a safe place, to the so-called “collapse-free” zone. The “non-collapse” zone is located from the emergency structure at such a distance that eliminates the danger of collapse in the event of a building collapse. As a rule, it begins at a distance from the structure equal to half the height of the building plus 3 meters on each side.

Do not use open fire. If possible, ensure that gas and electricity are turned off.



C. During fires



First of all, it is necessary to stop the action of the damaging factor: try to immediately extinguish the flame, tear off the burning clothes from the victim.

- 1. Use special fire extinguishing equipment.**
- 2. Pour a large amount of water onto the burning areas at once. It is not recommended to use a small amount of water. In this case, the flame will not go out, the water will quickly evaporate and increase the damage.**
- 3. Cover the person with thick fabric (blanket, coat, blanket made of non-synthetic fabrics) to stop oxygen from reaching the fire.**
- 4. Remove smoldering items. If the victim's mouth and nose are clogged with ash or soot, they are immediately cleaned with fingers wrapped in a wet cloth.**

D. For carbon monoxide poisoning

Immediately remove or remove the victim from the gas-contaminated area (in the warm season - outside, in the cold - in a ventilated room, on a staircase). Unfasten the collar and constricting clothing. Ensure peace and continuous access to fresh air.



E. Drowning

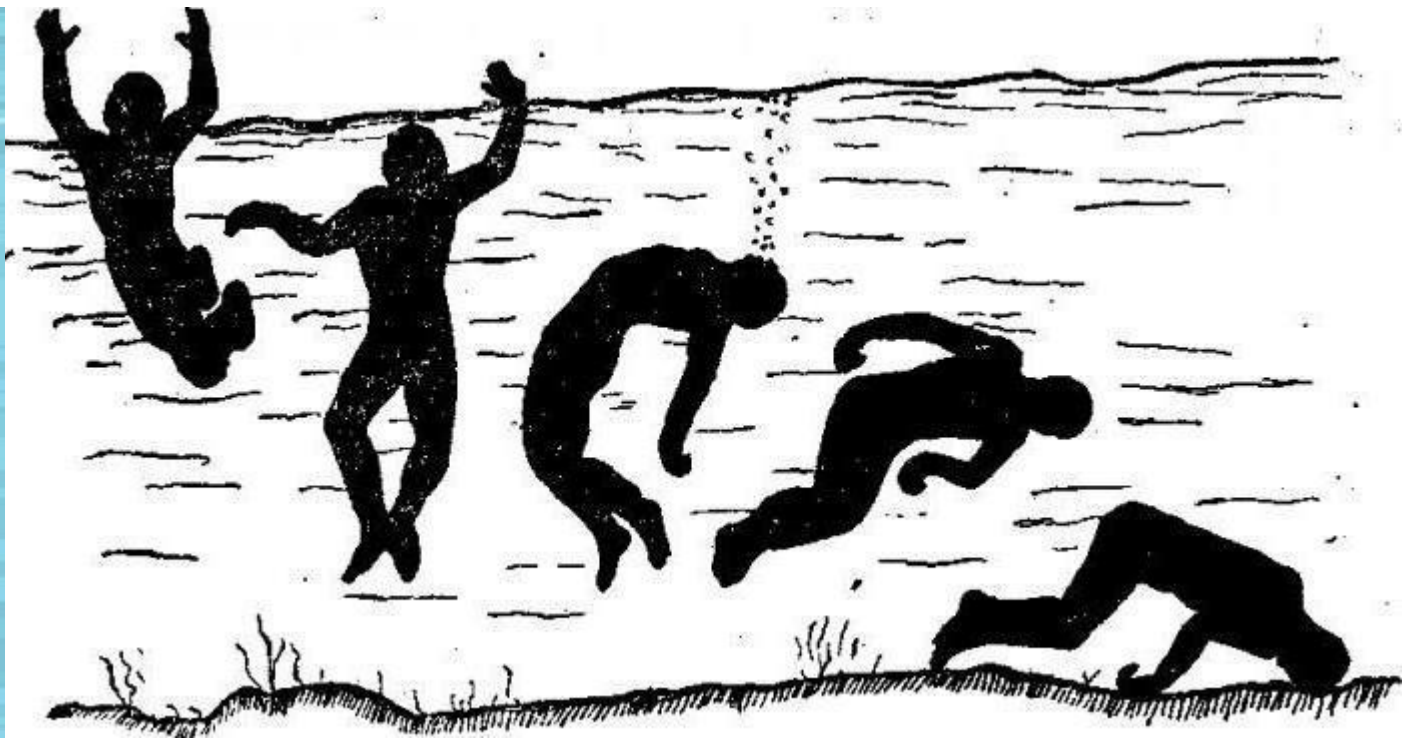
Saving a drowned person is quite difficult. It is no less difficult to pull a drowning person out of the water. Panic fear and “death grips” of a drowning person are a mortal danger for the rescuer. If you are not confident in your physical capabilities (in relation to a drowning person), it is better not to take risks, otherwise there will be two drowning people.

Having noticed a drowning person, you must urgently inform rescuers about it. If this is not possible, then you need to save the drowning person yourself. It is necessary to quickly run to the place closest to the incident along the shore.

You need to swim up to a drowning person from behind, otherwise, in frantic attempts to swim out, he may accidentally grab the rescuer and it will be very difficult to free himself from such a grip. If a drowning person has sunk to the bottom, then you need to dive and swim to the drowning person along the bottom, taking into account the direction and speed of the current.

When you find a drowning person, you need to take him by the hand, under the armpits or by the hair. Push off strongly from the bottom and rise to the surface, working with your legs and free hand.

The drowning person should be supported on the surface so that his head remains above the surface of the water. Helping yourself with your free hand, you should try to deliver the victim to the shore as quickly as possible.



Question 3 Extracting a victim from a damaged car

The main rule is not to cause additional harm to the victim during extraction! Conditions under which it is necessary to remove the victim:

- **Remaining a potential threat to the life and health of the victim and (or) the rescuer.**
- **Impossibility of determining the severity of the injury and the presence or absence of threats to the life of the victim.**
- **The nature of the injury and the severity of the victim's condition do not allow assistance to be provided in a limited space (in a car, in the ruins of buildings, etc.).**
- **Weather conditions do not allow leaving the victim at the scene of injury.**

If the above conditions are not present, and additional injury may be caused to the victim during extraction, the victim should not be removed. 9There are several ways to extract the affected ones.



If the affected person is conscious, it can be removed without fixing the neck. To do this, turn the victim slightly with his back to you. Grab your trouser belt or waistband with both hands.

Place both hands under the victim's armpits. Grab the forearm of one hand (less injured). Place the victim on your chest. Remove from vehicle or other confined space.



If the victim is unconscious, then extraction is carried out with fixation of the neck. All the methods described above are performed. With the hand that is closer to the victim's elbow, you need to grab his chin (not his neck!!). Secure the victim's head by pressing it to the rescuer's chest. Pull out the victim.

When extracting, you should try to ensure that the rescuer's body is used as a relatively flat, non-sagging surface. 9With any method, after extraction it is advisable to use a hard surface (rigid stretcher, improvised shield, board). The head and neck must be secured with a collar made from scrap materials (outerwear).