University of Mosul
Lecture No.:
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Unit of Scientific Affairs
Website:

Lecture title: First aid and Emergency Response in the Laboratories

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Summary: *First aid and Emergency Response in the Laboratories*

Emergency in the laboratory include:

1. Chemicals in the Eyes, mouth and skin.

2. Fire, clothing or hair.

3. Bleeding from a cut.

4. Breathing Smoke or Chemical Fumes.

5. Fainting.

6. Shock.

1- Detach yourself from the situation to the degree necessary to perform well and deliver best possible care.

A- Be prepared to act if an accident occurs in your presence.

B- Prevent severe bleeding, maintain airway, prevent shock and further injury.

C- Get assistance immediately, but do not leave patient.

2- Bleeding aid

A- Place a clean cloth over the site and apply pressure. If

none available, use your gloved hand until one is available.

C- Elevate the extremity to decrease blood flow, raise above the heart.

D- Do not use a tourniquet unless limb is mangled, crushed or amputated to the extent that there is profuse bleeding.

3- Breathing aid

A- When breathing stops and fingernails become blue.

B- This is an indication for immediate mouth to mouth resuscitation.

C- Delay in artificial respiration may result in brain damage or death.

4- Preventing shock

A- May be the result of excessive bleeding, extensive burns, lack of oxygen or other traumatic events.

B- Signs include: pale, cold, clammy skin, weakness, rapid pulse, increased shallow breathing and frequently nausea

and vomiting.

C- The main objectives to prevent the shock are to improve circulation, get sufficient oxygen to the brain and maintain body temperature.