

10. Sometimes a slight local swelling and redness is seen as well as 2 tiny red spots. Pain, usually in the region of the bite, is felt almost at once. In short time, this pain spreads to the muscles of the back, shoulders, chest, abdomen, and limbs. The abdomen is hard as a board. There is some fever and profuse perspiration. Treatment-Keep patient quiet and warm and call a doctor at once.

11. Poisonous drugs commonly taken. 1. Carbolic acid or phenol. 2. lysol. 3. bichloride of mercury. 4. iodine. 5. arsenic or parisgreen. 6. strychnine. 7. acids. 8. alkilies-lye. 9. medicines used to induce sleep; opium, morphine, veronal, etc. 10. Kerosene. 11. wood alcohol or denatured alcohol.

12. Prevention in case of poisonous drugs. Keep bottles labeled and never take medicine in the dark when you cannot see label on the bottle. Keep all poison drugs away from other medicines and safely locked up. Keep all medicines and poisons out of reach of children.

13. There may be no early symptoms. Pain in the stomach, nausea, and vomiting and cramps, frequently occur. If a corrosive poison has been taken the mouth and tongue may be burned or stained.

14. Dilute 2. Wash out.

15. Emetics of poisoning-1. Soapsuds, use any ordinary soap. 2. Salt water. 3. Soda water (use ordinary baking soda). 4. Luke warm water 5. Dish water. Milk (particularly in corrosive poisons).

16. Ptomaine poisoning is caused by poison foods. It is caused by eating food that has not been properly cared for-- food that has decayed. Symptoms--an uncomfortable feeling in the upper abdomen, pain, cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Treatment is the same as for drug poisons.

17. Red. Unconsciousness.

18. If there is any doubt at all, always treat the patient for skull fracture or apoplexy--call a doctor.

19. In examining an unconscious patient always look carefully for stopping of breathing, bleeding, poison or sun stroke.

20. Symptoms of Epileptic Fits--Face becomes pale, the eyes roll up, the patient falls forward, utters a hoarse cry, loses consciousness, bites tongue, and turns blue. The convulsive muscular movements begin with the patient wildly throwing his arms and legs, and jerking his head. Convulsions cease and patient passes into a sleep. Treatment--Place a piece of wood in patient's mouth to prevent biting of the tongue. Put something under the head to prevent injury, don't try to prevent the convulsions of the patient.

21. Throwing a cup of cold water in the face or holding spirits of ammonia under the nose.

22. Drowning may be prevented by:

1. Swim when lifeguard is on duty.
2. Do not swim alone.
3. Do not swim during a thunder storm.
4. In attempting to rescue a drowning person always use a boat.