

38. Shock is a condition in which all the activities of the body are greatly depressed. Symptoms are: pale face, weak and rapid pulse, great lowering of the blood pressure, irregular gasping, breathing, listlessness, dulling of sensibility and subnormal temperature.
39. 1. Results from injury.
2. Fear will cause it.
3. Bleeding and cold exposure.
4. Taking of poisons.
5. following surgical operations.
40. 1. Heat--keep the body warm.
2. Position--Lay patient on back with head down.
3. Stimulants--slight dose may bring them out of it.
give
41. 1. Do not (stimulant in severe bleeding.
2. Do not give stimulant if skull is fractured or in case of strong pulse and red face.
42. Symptoms of electric shock--patient isn't breathing, is usually blue, although he may be white, pulse is weak or absent, complete unconsciousness, and burns may be present.
43. Turn off switch if it is possible. 2. Use something dry and non-conducting.
44. Start artificial respiration immediately.
45. To prevent accidents.
To equip the individual with sufficient knowledge to determine the nature and extent of an injury.
To train the first aider to do the proper thing at the proper time.
46. Definition:-First Aid is the immediate, temporary treatment given in case of accident or sudden illness before the services of a physician can be secured.
47. To prevent accidents.
To equip the individual with sufficient knowledge to determine the nature and extent of an injury.
To train the first aider to do the proper thing at the proper time.
48. The need for First Aid is great because it would help to stop such accidents as automobile, home and industrial accidents that are caused from carelessness.
49. Place two men down the highway to prevent other accidents.
Send for ambulance.
See who was dead and who lived.
Determine how bad persons were injured.
Apply First Aid in every possible way after making persons comfortable.
50. Anatomy and physiology.