

Answers will appear on the next slide

Fast Five

- 1) What are the two types of bleeding called?
- 2) Where should minor bleeding be treated?
- 3) When should you seek help for bleeding?

Fast Five

- 1) What are the two types of bleeding called? **Minor bleeding and severe bleeding**
- 2) Where should minor bleeding be treated? **At home or where you are at the time of injury.**
- 3) When should you seek help for bleeding? **If a wound won't stop bleeding, if something is stuck in the wound, like a splinter of wood or glass, if the wound has been caused by a bite by a human or animal or you think the wound might be infected.**

Can I understand how to
treat head injuries and when
to call an ambulance?



Every day, lots of people fall over and bang their heads and they are fine but it is important we know what to do if this happens and what signs to check for.



Minor head injuries:

These are small bumps to the head that do not cause the person to feel drowsy or vomit. Minor head injuries are also head injuries that do not cause bleeding anywhere else on the body.

Major head injury:

A major head injury may cause the person to feel drowsy or even cause unconsciousness (when the person is not responding). Bleeding may occur from other parts of the body such as the ears. Major head injuries can also cause the person to vomit.

If somebody has a major head injury you should either go to A&E or call an ambulance depending on the advice below:

Go to A&E after a head injury if you or your child have:

- been knocked out but have now woken up
- been vomiting since the injury
- a headache that does not go away with painkillers
- a change in behaviour, like being more irritable
- problems with memory

Call 999 if someone has hit their head and has:

- been knocked out and has not woken up
- difficulty staying awake or keeping their eyes open
- a fit (seizure)
- problems with their vision
- clear fluid coming from their ears or nose
- bleeding from their ears or bruising behind their ears
- numbness or weakness in part of their body
- problems with walking, balance, understanding, speaking or writing
- hit their head in a serious accident, such as a car crash

Also call 999 if you cannot get someone to A&E safely.

But if the person has a minor head injury we can treat this at home or the at place of the accident following these steps:

- 1) Check the person is responsive by asking them questions
- 2) Sit the person down
- 3) Apply something cold to the head injury and hold it on the injury
- 4) If at any time the person becomes drowsy (not responsive) or is sick call 111

When to call an ambulance?



Calls for an ambulance are made by dialling '999' on any phone.

This number **should only be called in a medical emergency.**

A **medical emergency** is when someone is seriously ill or injured and their life is at risk.

Examples of medical emergencies can include:

- loss of consciousness
- an acute confused state
- fits that aren't stopping
- chest pain
- breathing difficulties
- severe bleeding that can't be stopped
- severe allergic reactions
- severe burns or scalds

What happens when I call an ambulance?

1. Answer the questions

Once you're connected to someone you'll have to first answer a series of questions to establish what's wrong, such as:

- Where are you (including the area or postcode)?
- What phone number are you calling from?
- What has happened?

This will allow the operator to determine the most appropriate response as quickly as possible.

2. Don't hang up yet

Wait to be transferred to the ambulance control room if you have been told to. They might have further questions for you, such as:

- What's the age, gender and medical history of the patient?
- Is the person awake or conscious and breathing?
- Is there any serious bleeding or chest pain?
- What is the injury and how did it happen?

The person handling your call will let you know when they have all the information they need.

You might also be given instructions about how to give first aid until the ambulance arrives.

How you can assist the ambulance crew?

There are a number of things you can do to assist the ambulance service.

For example, stay calm and:

- if you're in the street, stay with the patient until help arrives
- call the ambulance service back if the patient's condition changes
- call the ambulance service back if your location changes
- if you're calling from home or work, ask someone to open the door and direct the paramedics to where they're needed
- lock away family pets
- if you can, write down the patient's GP details and collect any medication they're taking
- if you can, tell the paramedics about any allergies the patient has

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Task:

True or false?

- 1) Some head injuries can be treated at home.
- 2) A major head injury can cause the person to feel drowsy
- 3) You must call an ambulance for all head injuries
- 4) The ambulance service will ask for your address
- 5) You should apply something cold to the person's head if they have a head injury.

Task:

True or false?

- 1) Some head injuries can be treated at home **True**
- 2) A major head injury can cause the person to feel drowsy
True
- 3) You must call an ambulance for all head injuries **False**
- 4) The ambulance service will ask for your address **True**
- 5) You should apply something cold to the person's head if they have a head injury **True**