

First Aid

Year 6

September 2021



St John
Ambulance



Emergencies - Calling for help.



Learning objectives

- I understand it's most important to ensure the safety of myself and others in the event of an emergency
- I can assist in an emergency by correctly calling for help
- I know the information I need to give to emergency services if they are called to an incident

Spotting Hazards - Circle as many hazards as you can. Then explain why each item may be classed as a hazard.



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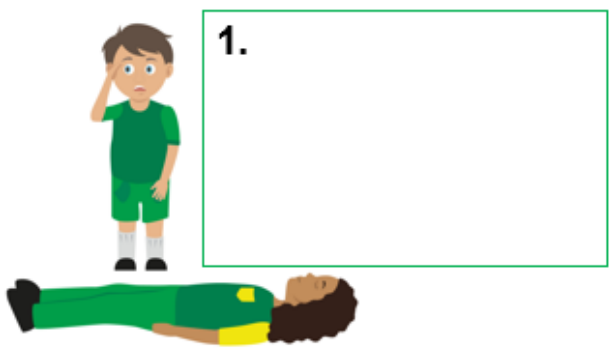
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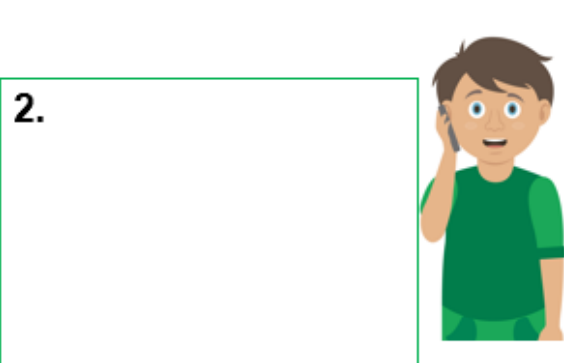
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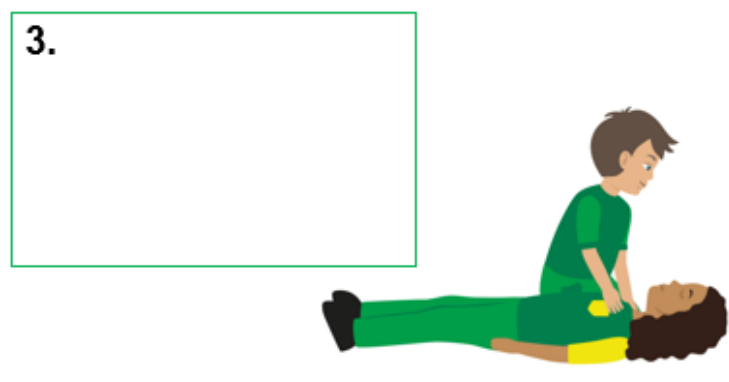
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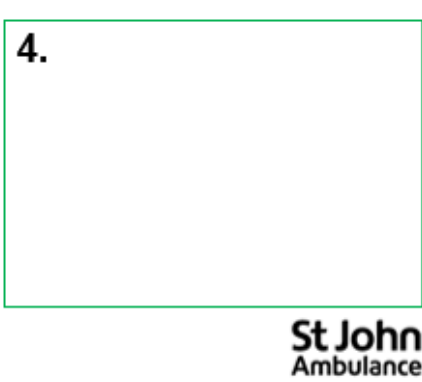
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Your turn: Calling for help

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

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Select a scenario card and read what has happened.

Then role play a call for help.

Decide which service needs to be sent to the scene of the incident to help. There may be more than one.

Explain your answers.

Head Injuries.



Learning objectives

- I can identify a minor or major head injury
- I can give first aid to a casualty who has a head injury
- I can call for help for a casualty who has a head injury

Key Words

safety minor severe bleeding skull brain
confusion seizure (fitting) vomiting fracture

Functions of the brain

What does the human brain do? List your answers around the image below.



Your turn: Minor head injury

1. Help your casualty to sit down



2. Apply a cold compress to the injured area
> Treat any wounds

3. Monitor your casualty
> Watch for drowsiness and vomiting



4. Get help if necessary
> Make sure there is a responsible adult to stay with them



Your turn: Severe head injury

1. Dial 999/112 for emergency help



2. Do NOT move your casualty if you suspect they could have a neck injury



3. Make sure the airway is open



4. Treat any serious wounds

5. Monitor casualty until emergency help arrives

Similarities and differences.

Choking



Learning objectives

- I can identify a casualty who is choking
- I can assess and give first aid to a casualty who is choking
- I can seek medical help if required

Key Words

airway inhale breathing obstruction trachea breaths
windpipe epiglottis stomach back blows abdomen
ribcage exhale lungs oesophagus

What do you think?

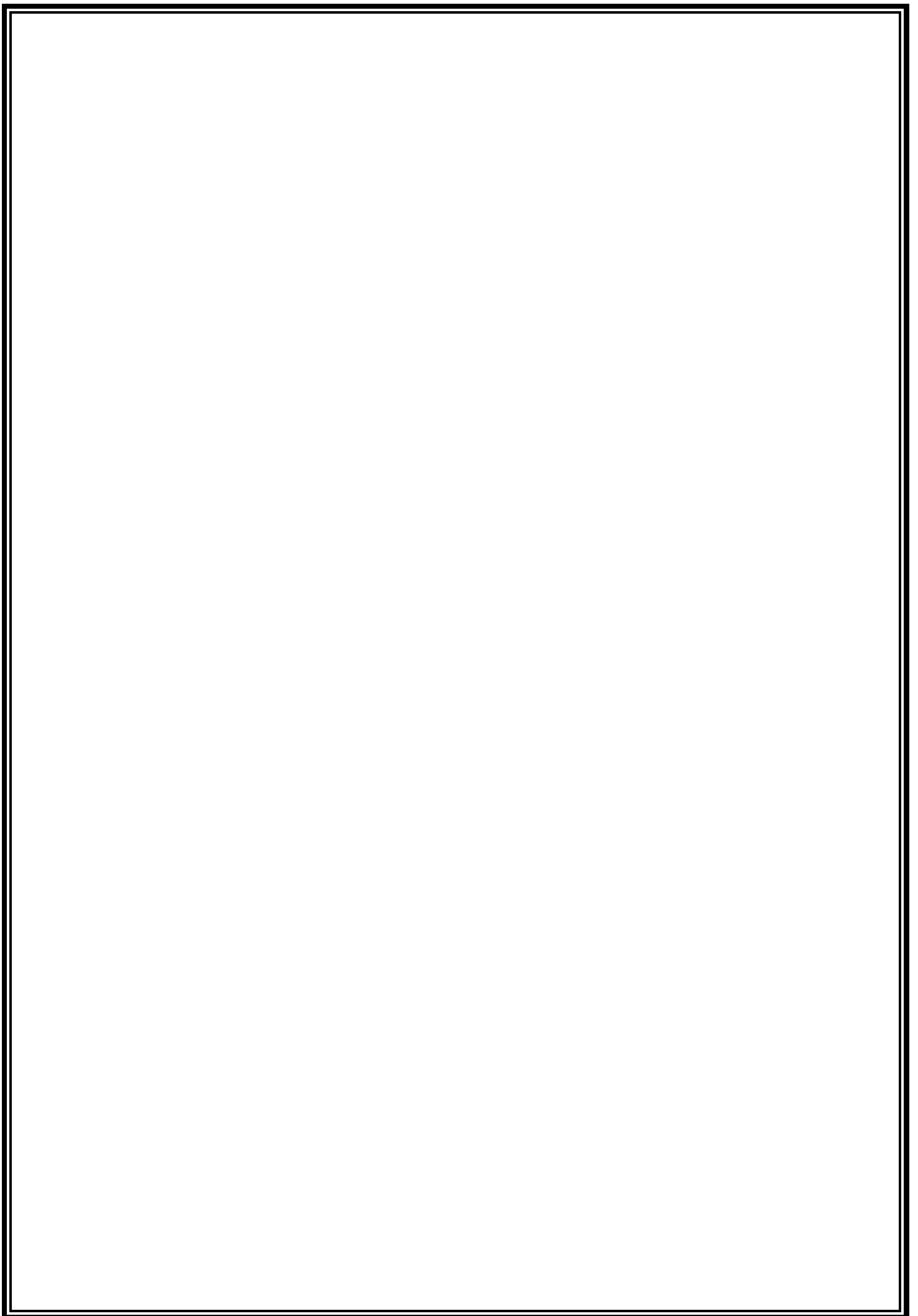
A **SIGN** is something you can see.

Signs and symptoms of someone who is choking could be...

A **SYMPTOM** is something that the casualty can feel.



Create a poster or fact file describing how to give first aid to someone who is choking.



Basic Life Support (Introducing Recovery Position and CPR)



Learning objectives

- I am able to conduct a primary survey
- I can place an unresponsive casualty, who is breathing normally, in the recovery position
- I know when and how to deliver CPR to an unresponsive casualty who is not breathing normally
- I can seek medical help

Key Words

unresponsive alert Primary survey respiratory rate heart rate C.P.R (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) DRsABC pulse recovery position monitor circulation resuscitate conduct airway breathing compressions rescue breaths

Primary survey

Choose the correct word for each part of the primary survey

D	<input type="checkbox"/> don't	<input type="checkbox"/> danger	<input type="checkbox"/> dodge	<input type="checkbox"/> drive
R	<input type="checkbox"/> rescue	<input type="checkbox"/> run	<input type="checkbox"/> response	<input type="checkbox"/> repair
S	<input type="checkbox"/> silence	<input type="checkbox"/> summon	<input type="checkbox"/> slap	<input type="checkbox"/> shout
A	<input type="checkbox"/> automatic	<input type="checkbox"/> arm	<input type="checkbox"/> awful	<input type="checkbox"/> airway
B	<input type="checkbox"/> breathing	<input type="checkbox"/> back	<input type="checkbox"/> bruise	<input type="checkbox"/> belly
C	<input type="checkbox"/> catch	<input type="checkbox"/> cough	<input type="checkbox"/> circulation	<input type="checkbox"/> casualty

Your turn: Primary survey

1. Check for danger

- Always make sure the area is safe



2. Response

- Check the casualty's response. Ask questions and gently tap shoulders. Say "open your eyes!"

3. Shout for help

- Anyone nearby can assist you



4. Airway

- If not clear, then open by tilting the head back, use one hand on forehead and two fingers under the chin

5. Breathing

- Check for normal breathing. Use look listen and feel to check. (Remember 10 seconds!)



6. Circulation (only if breathing normally)

- Check the casualty for bleeding

NB

- If the casualty is not breathing normally call 999/112 then start CPR
- If the casualty is breathing normally place them in the recovery position then call 999



KS2 – Basic Life Support

Your turn: Recovery position

1. Kneel

- By the side of your casualty



2. Angle arm

- Put the arm nearest to you to make a right angle. Palm facing upwards

3. Hand to cheek

- Bring the arm furthest away across the chest and place the back of their hand against the cheek nearest to you
- Hold it there



4. Knee bend

- With other hand, bend their far knee up so that the foot is flat on the floor



5. Knee pull

- Pull on the knee to roll the casualty towards you onto their side
- Adjust them as necessary



6. Ensure airway is open

- Recheck breathing
- Call 999
- Stay and monitor casualty until help arrives



KS2 – Basic Life Support

Your turn: CPR (Covid)

Do not put your face close to anyone else's.

1. Call 999/112

- ask a helper to call 999 or 112 for emergency help while you start CPR
- Ask the helper to use the loudspeaker on their phone



OR

- use your own phone on loudspeaker

Defibrillators:

- ask a helper to find and bring a defibrillator, if available. Stay with the casualty.

2. Before you start CPR, use a

- towel or piece of clothing and lay it over the mouth and nose of the casualty.

3. Place one hand

- On the centre of the chest
- Put the heel of the other hand on top
- Interlock your fingers to lift them off the chest



4. Begin chest compressions

- Lean over with your arms straight
- Press downwards on breastbone 30 times
- Continue until emergency help arrives or a defibrillator is ready to be used

- 5. If the helper returns with a defibrillator, ask them to switch it on and follow the voice prompts while you continue with CPR**

Wherever possible, the helper should keep a distance of 2m

NEVER do this on someone if they are responsive!



Order the pictures below to demonstrate the sequence of steps for performing CPR.

			"HELP!"	
5-6cm x30 			999 112 	