

First Aid

Year 5

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.



Remember LIONEL

L

I

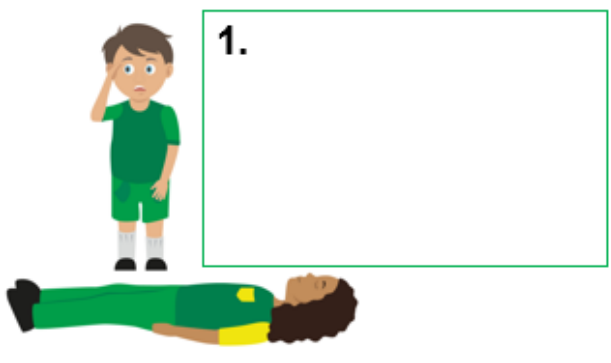
O

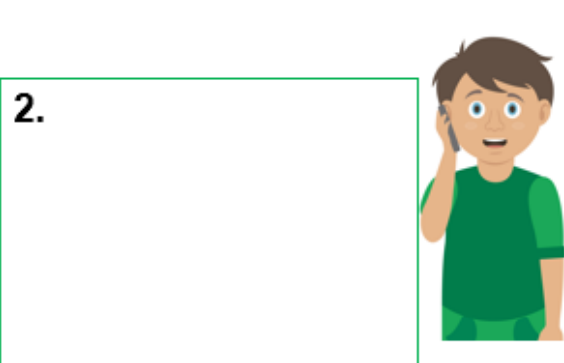
N

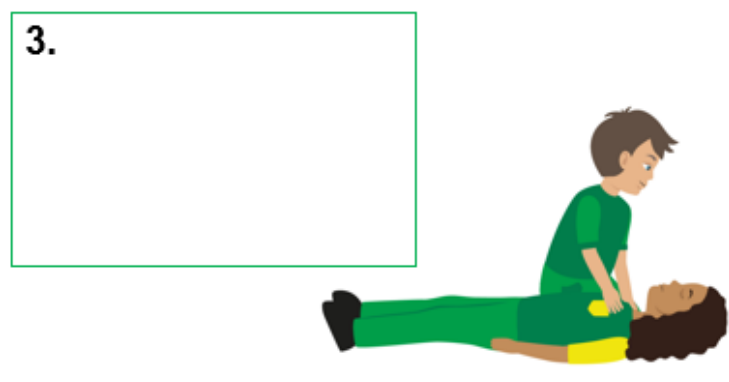
E

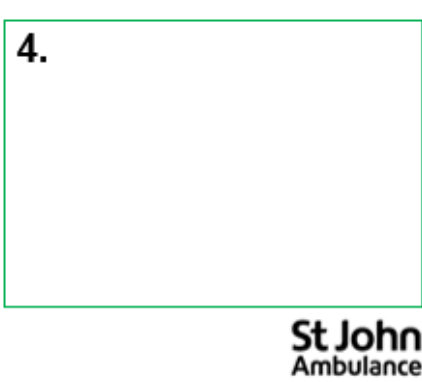
L


Your turn: Calling for help

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

St John Ambulance 

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

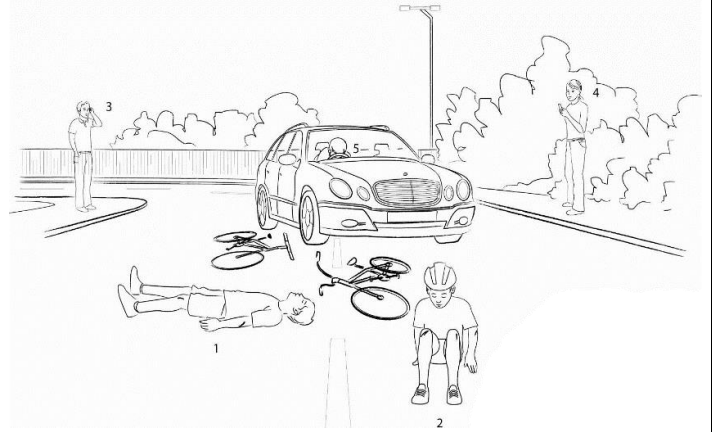
Functions of the brain

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



What do you see?

Who could have a head injury? Explain your answer. Also, consider safety factors impacting on severity of injury.



Casualty 1 ...

Casualty 2 ...

Casualty 5 ...

Your turn: Minor head injury

1.



2.

3.



4.



Your turn: Severe head injury

1.



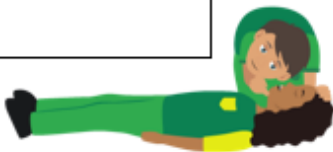
2.



3.

4.

5.



Bleeding



Learning objectives

- Ensure the safety of themselves and others.
- Assess a casualty's condition calmly and give first aid to a casualty who is bleeding
- I can give first aid to a casualty who is in shock.
- I can seek medical help if required for a casualty who is bleeding

Key Words

Safety minor severe bleeding heart arteries veins
positioning shock oxygen red blood cells circulating
white blood cells infection bandaging reassuring

What do you think?

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

Signs and symptoms of someone bleeding could be...

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



Your turn: Nosebleed

1. Sit

- > the casualty down leaning forward



2. Ask

- > them to pinch the soft part of their nose for 10 minutes

3. Check

- > if the bleeding has stopped
- > if still bleeding pinch nose for a further 10 minutes

4. Re-check

- > if still bleeding pinch for a further 10 minutes

5. Help

- > if bleeding has not stopped after a maximum of 30 minutes seek medical help



St John Ambulance 

Your turn: Severe bleeding

1. Put on gloves



2. Apply pressure to the wound

- > (but only if there is nothing stuck in it)



3. Apply a dressing to the wound

- > the pad goes over the injury
- > use bandage to secure it in place
- > make sure the bandage is not too tight
- > call 999/112

4. Apply second dressing, if needed

- > no more than two dressings at a time



5. If an object is in the wound, do NOT remove it

- > put a pad on either side of the object
- > bandage carefully over the pads without pushing the object in any further



St John Ambulance 

KS2 - Bleeding

Your turn: Dealing with shock

1. Treat

- > any injuries that may have caused shock

2. Help

- > the casualty to sit down, then lie down



3. Raise

- > and support the casualty's legs if possible



4. Call

- > 999/112



5. Reassure

- > them and loosen any tight clothing



6. Keep

- > the casualty warm



St John Ambulance 

Task - Roll a dice and take it in turns to be the casualty/
first aider using the 'your turn' cards above. 1 or 2= nose
bleed, 3 or 4 = severe bleeding, 5 or 6 = shock.

Basic Life Support (Introducing Recovery Position and CPR)



Learning objectives

- I am able to conduct a primary survey
- 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

St John Ambulance 

KS2 – Basic Life Support

Design your own poster to help you remember the key message (DRS ABC).

