

Keep Away From Me, Heat Injury!!

5 Steps for First Aid (Easy Guide)





What is Heat Injury?



Acute illnesses resulting from failure of
 the body's normal thermoregulatory
 mechanisms after exposure to excessive heat.



Types of Heat Injury





Symptoms: Sweating, painful muscle cramping



Moderate: Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms: Light-headed, headache, heavy sweating, pale face, fast heartbeat, clammy skin



Severe: Heat Stroke

Symptoms: Light-headed, headache, unconscious, elevated body temperature higher than 40°C, red, hot skin



Death rate for heat stroke is 30-80%

Without proper treatment, heat injury will result in organ failure related to duration of elevated temperature.

Who is most at risk of heat stroke?



Older Adults, the Disabled, Women and Children

Adults older than 65 years old Infants, children Pregnant women



Labor workers and athletes

Outdoor labor workers
Workers in confined space
Athlete

Patients

Chronic diseases patients
Patients with metabolic disorders
Patients with mental disorders

Others

Disabled or bed-ridden patients People under specific medication Obese people





1) Shade

Move patient from high temperature environment to shade with circulating air.





2 Take off Clothes

Untighten clothes
Slightly raise feet
Lie down to rest
Lie down on one side if vomiting

Keep the respiratory track unobstructed







3 Dissipate Heat

Spray water onto skin.

Fan air over the patient to help sweating.

Use ice packs (use towel to cover ice or cool cans).

Place ice packs near the neck, armpit and groin.





4 Drink Water

Conscious patients can drink dilated energy drinks (such as sports drinks) or cold water with salt (no alcohol or caffeine).

If the patient is unconscious, no water should be given.











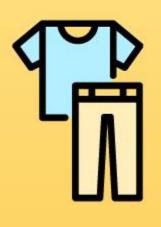
5 Call for Medics

Call the ambulance (call 119 or drive to hospitals)

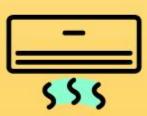




1 Keep Cool











Wear casual, light-colored, loose and breathing clothes

Use curtain to block sunshine
Stay indoors or under the shade
Stay in airy places with air-conditioning

Avoid staying under the Sun from 10 am to 2 pm

Never leave children in the car alone



2 Drink Water



Regularly check water consumption

240C.C. 240C.C.



240C.C. 240C.C.





Outdoor labor workers or athletes should take in 2-4 cups of water per hour. (1 cup = 240 c.c.)



Eat more vegetables and fruits



Do not drink alcohol and sugary drinks or iced water



3 Be Alert—For special workplace groups



Employers arrange related courses for employees to know symptoms of heat injury for better prevention.



Outdoor workers and athletes should be aware of the body condition of themselves and people around them.

Take regular breaks and drink water.



People working in confined space should drink water regularly, watch out for air flow and take breaks.

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3 Be Alert—General groups







Pay attention to weather forecast by CWB. Arrange outdoor activities on days with lower temperature.

Bring umbrella, wear broad-brimmed hat, sunglasses, and apply sunscreen



3 Be Alert—Special groups



Older adults: older adults do not adjust temperature well.

They should stay indoors in cooler, airy places with air-conditioning. If you don't have air-conditioning at home, go to public shelters with air-conditioning when outside temperature is really high. We should pay attention to the body condition of older adults at home.



Chronic disease patients: chronic patients with hypertension or cardiovascular disease should leave high temperature environment if they feel chest pain, chest tightness, fast heartbeat, and panting.

Try to lower body temperature (use fan) and go to the hospital as soon as possible.



First Aid: 5 Steps! Review



Remember the 5 steps to reduce heat injury

For more information, please go to "Heat Injury Prevention Website"

