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First aid can save your child's life

Accidents and injuries among children are very common. Here are a few tips on what to do in such a situation. Knowing the first aid technique can save children from agony and may also save the life of a child. In the second part, we discuss some more situations where the knowledge of first aid comes in handy and might be lifesaving for your child.



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Electric burns: These may look trivial, but can be dangerous. When electric burns have occurred, disconnect the power supply and remove the child from the source of electricity using a non-metallic object eg.

wooden broomstick.

Febrile seizure: Some children aged 6 months to 5 years get a brief seizure (for 3-4 minutes) when their fever rises quickly. They are at a risk of having another seizure, during high fever. Hence, their fevers should be aggressively treated with Acetaminophen, Ibuprofen and/or a lukewarm bath.

Seizures (Other than a febrile seizure): If a child is having a seizure, place something in his mouth to prevent tongue-fall, which can cause obstruction to respiration.

This also prevents serious tongue bites.

Choking: Children may choke due to a variety of objects like foodgrain and chickoo seeds. Give back blows and abdominal thrusts (Heimlich Maneuver) to dislodge the material. Once the object is

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in the mouth, remove it by finger.

Drowning: Older children usually drown in larger bodies of water, such as a pool or a lake. But younger children can even drown in the bathtub or a bucket

of water. Once the child is out of the water, you should shout for help and start cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary. Even if the child recovers quickly, medical attention should be sought.

Poisoning: If your child has come in contact with a poison and is unresponsive, the first thing to do is to remove the child from the place of the accident. Clean the child thoroughly to prevent further contamination. Consult a doctor immediately. Preserve the suspected toxic agent so that the treatment becomes easy.



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