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First Aid Charts, School Education

Product Image



Description

Standard Size: 50x75cms, Set of 15 Charts

Language: English

English-Hindi Combined

Laminated Paper Charts with Plastic Rollers. These Charts have technically accurate and detailed description in vivid colours.

Note: Based on minimum order quantity conditions, Charts can be customized to your requirements in terms of CONTENT, LANGUAGE, SIZE, etc. Please write back to us for discussion.

A. Charts, Triangular Bandages

B. Charts, Removal of Foreign Bodies



C. Charts, Burns & Scalds

D. Charts, Snakes & Their Bites



E. Charts, Electric Shock And Treatment

F. Charts, Skeleton & Circulatory System



G. Charts, Transport of the Injured

H. Charts, Artificial Respiration



I. Charts, Roller Bandages

J. Charts, Fractures



K. Charts, First Aid & Appliances

L. Charts, Unconsciousness

FIRST AID & APPLIANCES

FIRST AID LEARNING IS A CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERY CITIZEN.

FIRST AID is to preserve life and assist the casualty in recovery until doctor is available.

FIRST AIDER is a person qualified to give first aid.

PRIORITY OF TREATMENT

1. Immediate response to call for assistance.
2. Proper examination & diagnosis.
3. Control of bleeding, if necessary give cardio-respiratory resuscitation.
4. Treat shock with care of unconsciousness.
5. Fracture immobilisation.
6. Eye, Ear, Nose injuries, trauma, etc.
7. Arrange transport for the injured to hospital or to his home.
8. Assume the casualty of good treatment.

ESSENTIAL ITEMS FOR FIRST AID

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Unconsciousness

Irreversible Condition of a Casualty

SUN STROKE

Heat injury, leads to profuse sweating, rapid pulse, collapse, unconsciousness, shallow, rapid breathing, etc.

Place the casualty in a cool shaded place, remove clothing, give plenty of water to drink.

Forward to hospital as early as possible.

FRACTURES

Examine the limb & examine it for a fracture. If a fracture is suspected, immobilise the limb.

Open the airway & provide artificial respiration.

Keep the casualty warm.

EPILEPTIC FIT

Do not try to restrain the convulsions. Place a tongue stick or pad of gauze between the teeth.

Remove the casualty to a safe place.

Do not let the casualty swallow anything.

HYSTERIA

It is a kind of emotional shock & hysteria. Control hysteria immediately. Always try to find the real cause.

INFANTILE CONVULSIONS

This occurs in children of ages from 6 months to 5 years. It is a kind of epilepsy.

DROWNING

Remove the casualty from the water. Lay the casualty on a flat surface. Give artificial respiration.

Supporting the head from behind through the armpits.

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M.Charts, Emergency Resuscitation N. Charts, Poisons & Their Antidotes

EMERGENCY RESUSCITATION

Mouth-to-Mouth Rescue Breathing

Step 1

Put one hand on casualty's forehead and tilt the head back. With two fingers under the chin and thumb on top, lift the jaw. This opens the airway.

Step 2

Restrain the head tilt and pinching the nose, open your mouth wide and take a deep breath.

Step 3

Put your mouth against the casualty's mouth and make a tight seal with your lips. Breathe out into the casualty's mouth. Give one efforted rescue breath.

Step 4

Check for the circulation by feeling for breathing, strength of heartbeat. If there is no sign of circulation, perform CPR.

Cardiac Compressions

Put your hand on the casualty. Push down along the sternum. Push down the sternum. Push down the sternum. Push down the sternum.

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POISONS & THEIR ANTIDOTES

A poison is a substance capable of injuring & killing a person. An antidote is an agent which counter acts a poison. An antidote for an acid is an alkali & for an alkali is an acid.

POISON MAY ENTER BODY THROUGH MOUTH, NOSE OR SKIN.

FOR PROPER TREATMENT TRY TO FIND OUT THE POISON TAKEN

Poison	Symptoms	Treatment
ACIDS Hydrochloric, Sulphuric, Nitric, Hydrofluoric, Phosphoric, Boric acid	Taken orally, severe burning sensation in the stomach, chest and upper abdomen, and vomiting, yellow or gray stains on the skin, if vomiting, white clouds, there will be effluence on coming in contact with skin.	No vomiting should be induced. Give plenty of water to dilute the acid. If possible, add two table spoons of weak alkali such as milk of magnesia or powder of white wood to a quart of water.
ALKALIS Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, Ammonia, Calcium Hydroxide, Potash	Same as above. But if vomiting takes place there will not be any effluence on coming in contact with skin.	Vomiting should not be induced. Give plenty of water to dilute the alkali. If possible, add two table spoons of vinegar, lemon juice or lemon juice to a quart of water.
DRUGS/CARDIACS Carbolic acid, Phosphorus, Lead, Zinc, Chloroform, Chloroalcohol	Weakness, Irritability, vomiting, altered vision, staggering, etc. Patients vomiting, may lead to unconsciousness.	Do not make the casualty vomit. Give two spoons of warm salt in a pint of water or a pint of cup full of medicinal paraffin.
ALCOHOL Methanol, Ethanol, etc.	Same as above. After shock has passed, give plenty of water.	Give plenty of water to dilute the alcohol. If possible, give two spoons of activated charcoal to absorb the alcohol.
CARBON MONOXIDE Carbon monoxide, Cyanide, Phosphorus, arsenic, lead, etc.	Headache, cold and shivering, numbness of limbs.	Remove the casualty from the source of poison. Give plenty of fresh air. Apply artificial respiration, if necessary.
ARSENIC The green sulphur (arsenic trioxide)	Lips and face are bluish, contraction of pupils and stupor afterwards.	Give some emetic to induce vomiting and give some soothing drinks, such as blackberry, coffee or tea, with a sugar spoonful of lemon juice to sweeten. Give hot bottles and stimulants.
OPIUM Lauder's extract, Sleeping pills, Opium or Morphia	Coma and heaviness.	Give some emetic to induce vomiting. Keep the casualty warm. Give one spoon of opium or glucose salt with water. Give tea or coffee.
BERBERIS Common aconite	Paleness of face.	Give some emetic to induce vomiting. Give drink of egg or warm milk followed by milk, hot water or alcohol. Give few drops of potassium permanganate dissolved in water.
HYDROFLUORIC ACID Commonly used in photography & development.	Weakness, altered vision, shaking of limbs, cold shivering, blue lips, contraction of pupils, blue face.	If it is an emergency, induce vomiting. Give artificial respiration. Never give salt. Give water with few drops of potassium permanganate.
STRYCHNINE & VERATRINE Some venoms & wood killers.	No signs.	Induce vomiting, unless spasms have begun. Keep very quiet. Do not re-examine or re-stimulate. If vomiting stops, apply artificial respiration.
DIETARY Crushed seeds are administered as food or drink by orchards with relation to rats rather than to fish.	Weakness of blood, swelling of the face with full dry skin. Headache and vomiting, diarrhoea, prostration, incontinence, with vomiting. Patients may lead to coma with death from tetanus later.	Induce vomiting. Keep the casualty quiet. Give an emetic. Prevent hypoxia by sticking with breath. Stimulate by hot coffee or a hot essential oil. Apply warm and wet cloths to the body.

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O. Charts, Haemorrhage



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