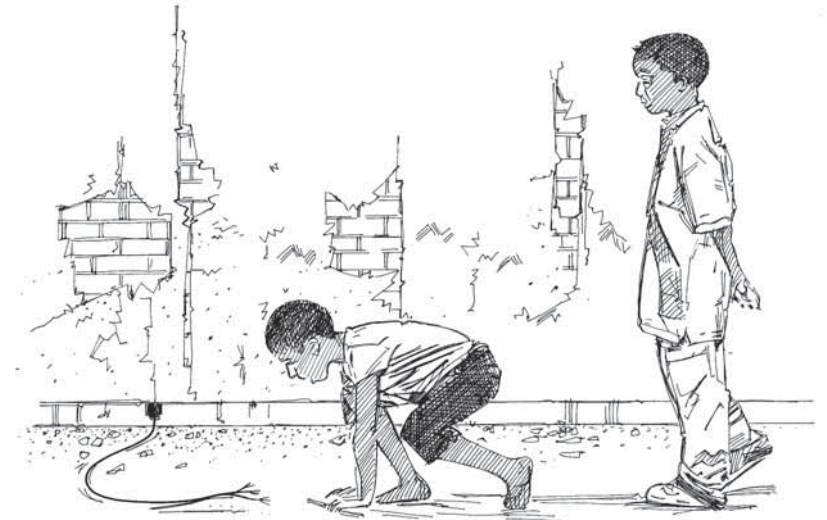


Tool 1

Basic first aid for burns and scalds



Question: *What do you see in these pictures?*

Responses: **1.** A child reaching for a pot of hot water. **2.** A child reaching for a box of matches. **3.** An electric wire. **4.** A burning fire.

Question: *How can these items be dangerous?*

Response: They can cause burns and scalds.

Question: *Have you or somebody you know ever been burned or scalded?*

Response: If yes, ask to share their story of what happened. Listen for causes of burns and scalds. If no, go on to the next question.

Question: *What else can cause burns and scalds?*

Response: Matches, candles, chemicals such as cleaning supplies or for farming, gasoline, hot machinery or engines, and over-exposure to the sun.

Question: *How can you prevent burns and scalds?*

Responses: **1.** Keep matches and electrical appliances out of children's reach. **2.** Keep dangerous chemicals out of children's reach. **3.** Stay nearby when food is cooking. **4.** Keep children away from the cooking area. **5.** Turn pot handles inward. **6.** Do not leave spoons or other utensils in pots while cooking.

- Key messages:**
- ➔ Burns can be caused by fire, hot liquids, hot stove, chemical or electric wires.
 - ➔ Prevent burns when cooking:
 - stay nearby when food is cooking
 - keep children away from the cooking area
 - turn pot handles inward
 - do not leave spoons or other utensils in pots while cooking
 - ➔ Keep matches and electrical appliances out of children's reach.
 - ➔ Keep dangerous chemicals out of children's reach.
 - ➔ Teach your children about household objects that can burn them.

First aid for burns and scalds:

1. Check scene safety. **2.** Assess person's condition. **3.** Call for help. **4.** Cool the burned area quickly with cool clean water for 15 to 20 minutes. **5.** Remove any clothing or jewellery if they are not stuck to the skin. **6.** Do NOT open unbroken burn blisters. **7.** Do NOT apply creams or ointments to burns. **8.** Advise the person to see a doctor.

Tool 1

Basic first aid for poisoning



Question: *What do you see in these pictures?*

Response: Examples of liquids and other items that can be poisonous.

Question: *What are some other examples of poisons?*

Responses: **1.** Chemicals used for cleaning. **2.** All types of medicines, especially if not taken according to directions. **3.** Some wild plants, mushrooms, roots and berries. **4.** Pesticides used for gardening and farming. **5.** Gasoline, kerosene, lighter fluid, lamp oil. **6.** Cosmetics.

Question: *How can poisoning occur?*

Response: Poisoning can occur by swallowing, inhaling or touching harmful substances.

Question: *Have you or somebody you know ever been poisoned?*

Response: If yes, ask to share their story of what happened. Listen for types of poisons, and where they were located. If no, go on to the next question.

Question: *What are some signs a person has been poisoned?*

Responses: **1.** Drinking some poisons can cause burns or redness around the mouth and lips. **2.** A person may have a breath that smells like chemicals such as gasoline. **3.** Empty medication bottles or pills on the ground. **4.** The person may suddenly begin vomiting, have difficulty breathing, or become confused or sleepy.

Question: *How can you prevent accidental poisoning?*

Responses: **1.** Store all medicines, cleaners and household chemicals out of the reach of children. **2.** Do NOT eat unknown wild plants, mushrooms, roots or berries. **3.** Teach children about the dangers of substances that contain poison. **4.** Label poisons. **5.** Do NOT store household chemicals in food containers.

Question: *May we walk around your house to see if there are any poison hazards?*

Response: If the household member agrees, inspect cabinets, closets, cupboards and storage areas for potential poisons or unlabelled containers. Help the household member to identify and correct any problem. If there are small children in the household, encourage the household member to lock or otherwise secure cabinets that contain medicines and household cleaners.

Key messages:

- ➔ Store all medicines, cleaners and household chemicals out of the reach of children.
- ➔ Do NOT eat unknown wild plants, mushrooms, roots or berries.
- ➔ Teach children about the dangers of substances that contain poison.
- ➔ Label poisons.
- ➔ Do NOT store household chemicals in food containers.

Take action:

What is one thing you will agree to DO to prevent poisoning in your household?

First aid for poisoning:

- 1.** Assess the person's condition. **2.** Get medical help or contact a poison centre. **3.** Give psychological first aid.
- 4.** Do NOT give any fluid to drink if you suspect a person has been poisoned. **5.** Do NOT induce vomiting if you suspect a person has been poisoned. **6.** If unconscious, give basic life support.