

Specificity of Medical Care Provided in Case of Poisoning

Gafurov Abduvoid Khuseinovich

Director of the Emergency Medical Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Azimov Ilyosbek Qahramon o'g'li

Director of the Andijan regional branch of the Center for Ambulance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Egamberdiyev Jasurbek Jumanazar o'g'li

Assistant of the Department "Pharmacology", Andijan State Medical Institute

Usmonov Odiljon Sidiqovich

Deputy director of the Emergency Medical Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan region branch, working with district city stations, monitoring the quality of emergency medical care

Annotation: this thesis presents the problems associated with the provision of medical care to victims under the influence of highly effective toxic substances, their effect on the human body, methods of protection of the population in emergency situations associated with them, as well as recommendations for their elimination.

Keywords: strong-acting toxic substance, victim, First Aid, First Aid, security, emergency, civil protection, civil protection forces, poisoning, personal protective equipment.

Introduction

Strongly acting toxic substances are chemical compounds that have high toxicity properties and can cause mass poisoning of people and animals under certain conditions (mainly in accidents in chemically hazardous objects), as well as harm the environment [3].

According to the "temporary list of strong-acting toxic substances" approved in 1988, 34 different substances are listed that pose a real threat to the environment. These are chlorine, hydrogen sulfide, sulfur, fluorine and their oxygen and hydrogen compounds. This list includes chemicals that have only high volatility and toxicity, as well as lead to mass poisoning of people in case of an accident [3].

Main Part

There are 2 Basic Rules for providing first aid to victims.

Rule 1. Examination of the scene [4]

It should be determined that the scene of the accident does not pose an additional danger to the victim and the rescuer. In this case, is the strength of the surrounding buildings and structures, does not emit any toxic, fire-hazardous substance, is there no danger of landslides or explosions, is the object disconnected from the power source or not? These should all be examined, if necessary eliminated or the victim should be taken to a safe place.

Then it is necessary to determine what event occurred. It is necessary to clarify the incident and establish medical care for the victims by identifying its causes, knowing the type, amount of CTZM and correctly assessing the situation.

It is necessary to clarify the number of victims. Knowing these will help organize the provision of medical care to the injured and determine its size.

Identifying those around you who can help you. Who or what are there around who can help you, for what purposes can you use them? The same questions will need to be found in the correct answers and used in practice.

Rule 2. Primary examination of the victim and the provision of necessary assistance in case of danger to his life [4]

1. Breathing check.
2. It is necessary to check the pulse and heart rate.
3. Calling an ambulance.

Secondary examination of the victim and the provision of medical care. Examined, it is determined to what extent KTZM is affected, whether there is a chemical burn. If necessary, first aid is provided, which is necessary for life.

First aid in chemical burns [4]

Cleaning the skin from chemicals;

Rinse with cold water for at least 20 minutes;

Solution of clothing that has been touched by a toxic substance;

Not to leave the victim's eye out of sight. Rinse with cold water for 20 minutes.

First aid in case of chlorine poisoning [4]:

It is necessary to wash open areas of the eyes, respiratory tract, body with a large amount of water, if the larynx Hurts, put a hantalli or warming compress on the neck and take a hot bath on the leg.

First aid in case of ammonia poisoning [4]:

1. Connecting an additional DPG-3 cartridge to civil gaskets.
2. Exit from the area of immediate poisoning.
3. Washing open areas of the eyes, respiratory tract and body in a 2% solution of drinking soda.
4. Give the poisoner hot milk and lay it out.

If necessary, nashatir should smell alcohol, breathe artificially in the "mouth to mouth" method and indirectly warm the heart.

List Of Literature

1. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 20, 1999 "on the protection of the population and territories from emergency situations of natural and man-made nature".
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2008 "on the status of Rescue Service and rescuer".
3. Abidova F.A., Abidov A.B. "Characteristics of strongly influencing toxic substances".
4. FMI of UZR FVV: 2013. - 530 b.
5. Baymirzaev A. "Life safety and first aid". - T:"Zilal spring". 2019 y. - 396 b.
6. Gazinazarova S., Yuldashev O. "Accident rescue work, tutorial". - Tashkent Institute of irrigation and reclamation: 2013. - 160 b.