

The differences between the new and old editions of the “Electric Shock” notice

	New Edition	Old Edition
1	<u>RESCUE</u> AT ONCE – DELAY IS FATAL	<u>ACT</u> AT ONCE – DELAY IS FATAL
2	<p>Make sure it is safe to rescue the casualty</p> <p><u>Do not touch the casualty with bare hands.</u> Break the contact by switching off the power source, taking out the power plug, or wrenching the cable free. If this is not possible, stand on dry insulating materials (<u>such as</u> rubber, wood brick, thickly folded newspaper, books) and try to push or pull the casualty clear of the contact using similar insulating material (such as a wooden broomstick) as a lever.</p> <p><u>(Word Deleted)</u></p>	<p>Make sure it is safe to rescue the casualty</p> <p><u>If the casualty is not clear of the source of electric current,</u> break the contact by switching off the power supply source, taking out the power plug, or wrenching the cable free. If this is not possible, stand on dry insulating material (rubber, wood, brick, thickly folded newspaper, books) and try to push or pull the casualty clear of the contact using similar insulating material (such as a wooden broomstick) as a lever. <u>Do not touch the casualty with bare hands.</u></p>
3	<u>Check for response</u> , rescue the casualty and apply first aid	Rescue the casualty and apply First Aid
4	<p>Check the airway, breathing and pulse of the casualty</p> <p><u>Place your hand on the casualty’s forehead and gently tilt head back; lift the chin with two fingertips to open the airway.</u></p> <p><u>Remove loose fitting dentures, foreign objects from the casualty’s mouth.</u></p>	Check the airway, breathing and pulse of the casualty
5	<p>✗ if the casualty is breathing</p> <p>Place <u>the</u> casualty in the recovery position and call medical aid, <u>check for continued breathing.</u></p>	<p>✗ if the casualty is breathing</p> <p>Place casualty in the recovery position and call medical aid.</p>
6	<p>✗ If the casualty is NOT breathing <u>(Word Deleted)</u></p> <p>Call medical aid, <u>send someone to get an Automated External Defibrillator (AED), and at the same time -</u></p>	<p>✗ if the casualty is NOT breathing and has NO pulse</p> <p>Call medical aid, <u>and then</u> –</p>
7	<p>Start <u>chest compression – every second counts</u></p> <p>Feel for the lower half of <u>casualty’s</u> breastbone. Place the heel of your hand on this part of the bone, <u>but keep the</u> palm and fingers off the chest. Cover this hand with the heel of the other hand.</p> <p>With <u>your</u> arms straight, <u>lean your body</u> forward <u>and press</u> down <u>5-6cm then</u></p>	<p>start <u>external cardiac compression – speed is essential</u></p> <p>Feel for the lower half of <u>the</u> breastbone. Place the heel of your hand on this part of the bone, <u>keeping</u> palm and fingers off the chest. Cover this hand with the heel of the other hand.</p> <p>With arms straight, <u>rock</u> forward, <u>pressing</u> down <u>on the lower half of the</u></p>

	<u>release the pressure.</u> Do this 30 times at a rate of at least 100 strokes per minute. <u>Perform</u> two inflations every 30 compressions.	<u>breastbone.</u> Do this 30 times, at a rate of at least 100 strokes per minute. <u>Give the casualty</u> two inflations every 30 compressions.
8	<p>Start artificial <u>respiration</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Maintain the casualty's airway open.</u> Take a deep breath. Pinch <u>the</u> casualty's nostrils (<u>Word Deleted</u>) with your fingers. Seal your lips around his mouth and blow air steadily into his lungs. Watch for the chest <u>rising</u>. Remove <u>your</u> mouth and <u>watch for</u> the chest <u>falling</u>. Give <u>a second breath</u> of artificial <u>respiration</u>. <p>It takes about two minutes to complete 5 cycles of 30 compressions and 2 breaths. If the casualty is still not breathing (<u>Word Deleted</u>), continue the <u>chest compression and artificial respiration</u> (cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR)) until the ambulancemen arrive or the casualty has responses.</p>	<p>start artificial <u>ventilation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Check airway is not blocked. Remove loose fitting dentures, sweets etc. from the casualty's mouth.</u> <u>2. Press head well back with one hand and pull the chin up with the other.</u> Take a deep breath. Pinch casualty's nostrils together with your fingers. Seal your lips around his mouth and blow air steadily into his lungs. Watch his chest <u>rise</u>. Remove mouth and <u>allow</u> the chest to <u>fall</u>. Give <u>two breaths</u> of artificial <u>ventilation</u>. <p>It takes about two minutes to complete 5 cycles of 30 compressions and 2 breaths. If the casualty is still not breathing <u>and has no pulse, please</u> continue the cardio-pulmonary resuscitation until the ambulanceman arrives or the casualty has responses.</p>
9	<p><u>If AED is available, use it immediately</u></p> <p><u>Turn on the AED, follow the AED's voice instructions and attach electrode pads.</u></p> <p><u>The AED will analyse the casualty's chest heart rhythm. If the AED advises to shock, deliver the shock as instructed. Continue CPR after delivering the shock.</u></p> <p><u>Or, if no shock is needed, continue the CPR. Re-assess the casualty and continue to follow the AED's instructions until the ambulancemen arrive or the casualty has responses.</u></p>	<p><u>if the casualty is NOT breathing but has pulse</u></p> <p><u>Call medical aid and start artificial ventilation at a rate of 10 breaths per minute. Check for a pulse after every 2 minutes. Place the casualty in the recovery position when he starts breathing on his own.</u></p> <p><u>Cover casualty with one blanket only and continue close observation. If breathing stops again, turn casualty on his back and resume artificial ventilation. If the pulse has also stopped, then perform external cardiac compression as well.</u></p>
10	<u>The content of this poster contains the general first aid procedures for electric shock to be followed by a person trained in first aid. This department shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising from or related to its use.</u>	Nil



Notes:

Item 1 – Item 10 : The differences were underlined, in brackets or bold for identification

Item 11 : The differences in the photo diagram are indicated by the blue boxes