



Organization of First Medical and Medical Care at the Points Of Infection

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AABSTRACT: *The article deals with the organization of first aid and medical care at the site of injury, the basic principles of first aid, assessment of medical conditions at the site of injury, the effective organization of first aid at the site of nuclear accident. .*

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INTRODUCTION

Basic principles of first aid

Everyone should know how to provide first aid, and the health worker should know how to provide qualified medical care.

The following principles should be followed in the provision of first aid:

1. First of all, assess the condition of the injured person and take measures to stop the impact of damaging factors.
2. Determine the amount of first aid and what to start with during the full examination of the injured person.
3. The head of the MSCP should identify and provide the means necessary to provide first aid based on specific circumstances, circumstances and opportunities.
4. Provide first aid and prepare the injured for transportation.
5. The head of the MSCP should arrange transportation for the injured to be sent to a medical facility.
6. It is not possible to leave the injured unattended until they are sent to a medical institution.
7. First aid should be continued not only at the scene of the accident, but also on the way to the medical institution.

With the emergence of the source of damage, the head of the district MSCP organizes the work of the structures.

The activities of the head of the MSCP are closely linked with the correct assessment of the source of damage. Once the evaluation is recorded, an evidence-based decision can be made.

The medical condition should be assessed taking into account tactical, engineering, combustion, radiation, chemical and other factors affecting the operation of the MSCP. In addition, the head of the MSCP should be familiar with the medical and tactical characteristics of the lesion.

In order to properly assess the medical condition of the enemy after a weapon of mass destruction, the head of the MSCP, in turn, must organize his work and have the following information:

- population, their location, level of protection facilities and personal protective equipment;
- Availability and location of MSCP forces and facilities.

This information should be indicated on the regional and city (district) map. After the use of the enemy's weapon of mass destruction, the head of the MSCP asked the civil defense headquarters to assess the medical situation: location, type and strength of the nuclear explosion, weather information, road, bridge conditions. should be informed. In addition, to map the radiation situation from the radiation and chemical services, to include in the city (district) plan the demolition of buildings at the site of damage from the services of an engineer.

When assessing the medical condition of the lesion is performed:

1. Report on sanitary losses in the objects of national economy and in the district (city).

The objects specified in the city plan will allow the head of the MSCP to immediately determine in which of the degraded areas the city is located.

The head of the MSCP visited each site and had information on the number of employees at the facilities, their level of protection (number, capacity and class of shelters), and the relationship between the protected and unprotected population. It is possible to find the report of losses by means of the table, to calculate losses, to add them and to know the total loss (including on sanitary losses).

2. Determine if the MSCP has the power and resources to provide first aid and first aid. To determine the number of forces required to provide first aid and first aid, the head of the MSCP must know: the capacity of the SD and BTYOO, the time of first aid and the number of shifts to carry out rescue operations. The required number of SG and BTYOO is determined mainly by the sanitary loss and the capacity of these structures.

3. Assess the loss of MSCP power and equipment.

4. Carry out the deployment of forces and evacuation of victims. To do this, the head of the MSCP must have information on radiation, engineering and combustion conditions.

5. Determining the demand for vehicles for evacuation of victims, then assessing their capacity and sequence of use. After assessing the situation, the head of the MSCP prepares a recommendation to the head of civil protection on the organization of medical care for the population at the site of the injury. In the event of a outbreak of chemical contamination, the head of the MSCP must have prior knowledge in assessing the medical condition: the population (workers and employees), their provision with protective facilities (shelters), personal protective equipment, MSCP

number of forces and means, location, availability of roads, number of baths and showers, sanitary conduit, type and place of poisoning when the enemy uses chemical weapons, area of poisoning, wind speed, no nalishi and others.

According to preliminary data, the head of the MSCP can achieve the calculation of sanitary losses among the population at KJU. It is necessary to take into account the fact that the cost of sanitary losses is due to the timely notification of the population about the use of poisons by the enemy, the timely and correct use of personal protective equipment and medical facilities by the population. also affects.

The head of the MSCP calculated the relative sanitary loss of the population at the KJU and moved the MSCP forces and equipment to provide first aid and first aid, the procedure for inserting SG into the lesion and the location of the BTYOO, the victims to the BTYOO on the outskirts of the city. determines the number of vehicles required for decay.

After completion of this work, the head of MSCP prepares a recommendation to the head of civil protection on the organization of medical care for the affected population at KJU.

Organizing of first aid at the site of nuclear damage

First aid is provided by the population for a short period of time by self-help structures, SG, SP, CP.

The medical service forces, together with the general designated structures and service groups of the CP, are included in the hotspot for emergency search and rescue operations with a single civil defense force group.

This work (if radiation conditions are appropriate) should be carried out simultaneously throughout the furnace until the end of the day and night work. The grouping of CP forces in the city district is organized on the basis of the decision of the head of civil protection of the district. The number of MSCP forces is determined by the head of the district medical service, taking into account the order of their use. SG work is carried out in conjunction with other civil protection services. Before starting work on the site, the head of the MSCP or the head of the rescue squad (at the discretion of the head of the CP) should assign a task to the head of the SD and specify in the task:

- any SG processing area;
- SG subordination procedure on the specified section (usually the general management of work on each section is assigned to the head of the rescue structure);
- SG operating time;
- Damaged place and ways of removal (determination of the place of loading on transport)
- message signal and protection methods due to the possibility of retaliation of the enemy attack;
- procedure for dosimetric control and maximum permissible radiation level;

After defining the task, the head of the SG personally assigns a task to the subordinate sanitary units, showing each of them the area of work and where he will be. In this case, the SG manager is mainly in charge of the links.

The purpose of first aid is to save the life of the injured person by taking the simplest measures, to reduce his or her suffering, to prevent possible complications, and to facilitate the progression of the injury or illness.

First aid can be provided by the injured person (self-help), partner (mutual aid), SG at the scene of the injury. First aid measures in the event of a nuclear injury include: temporary cessation of bleeding, sterile bandaging of wounds and burns, artificial respiration, indirect massage of the heart, administration of antibiotics, administration of painkillers, removal of burning clothing, immobilization of the injured area for transportation, warming of the body, protection from heat and cold, anti-asphyxia struggle, taking anti-vomiting and other means from a private pharmacy, and so on.

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