



FACT SHEET



Shock

-
- 1. Follow DRSABCD and manage injuries such as severe bleeding**
 - 2. Reassure the patient**
 - 3. Raise the patient's legs**
 - Above the level of the heart, with head flat on the floor (unless fractured or a snake bite)
 - 4. Treat any wound or burn, and immobilize fractures**
 - 5. Loosen tight clothing around neck, chest and waist**
 - 6. Maintain the patient's body warmth with a blanket or similar**
 - DO NOT use any source of direct heat
 - 7. Give small, frequent amounts of clear fluid**
 - (preferably water) to the conscious patient who does not have abdominal trauma and who is unlikely to require an operation in the immediate future
 - 8. Monitor and record breathing, pulse and skin color at regular intervals**
 - 9. Place the patient in the recovery position**
 - If there is difficulty breathing
 - If patient becomes unconscious
 - If patient is likely to vomit
-

NOTE

Immediately after injury, there may be little evidence of shock. Signs and symptoms may gradually develop depending on:

- Severity of the injury
 - Continuation of fluid loss
 - Effectiveness of management
 - Shock can be life-threatening.
 - Try NOT to leave a patient suffering from shock unattended.
-



Excite Safety Training Pty Ltd

PO Box 735 Cronulla NSW 2230

Ph: 0432 614 963

www.excitesafety.com.au

enquiries@excitesafety.com.au

The above information is the recommended action to take during an emergency situation. Excite Safety Training recommends that First Aid training be obtained and that these tools and information are not a replacement for obtaining First Aid training. Excite Safety Training will in no way be held responsible for the incorrect application or misuse of this information.