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FEATURES OF FIRST AID PROVISION IN CASE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

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Abstract: This article discusses the nature of injuries caused by road vehicles, especially in railway and aviation accidents, and the nature of injuries caused by road vehicles directly depends on the type of transport.

Keyword: types of transport, road accidents, car injuries, railway injuries, collision of a person with a moving vehicle, major injuries.

In developed countries, road traffic accidents are the main cause of injury. Every year, about 8 million people suffer various types of injuries as a result of road traffic accidents on the world's roads, and about 300,000 of them die.

In particular, the sharp increase in the number of types of transport and their widespread penetration into our economy in recent years has led to a sharp increase in transport traumatism. The mortality rate from transport traumatism can be compared to the number of victims as a result of limited wars (Afghanistan, Chechnya).

Typically, in most cases, road accidents occur due to the failure of road users to comply with safety rules, gross violations of them, and disregard for them. Only 1/3 of road accidents occur as a result of road conditions and technical malfunctions of vehicles.

Almost half of all road accidents, and more than half of them are caused by drunk driving, and in recent years, by drug use. Therefore, measures against alcohol and drug abuse play an important role in preventing road accidents.

Injuries caused by road vehicles are classified as mechanical injuries. They are characterized by complexity, multi-category and in some cases, especially in railway and aviation accidents, from other types of mechanical injuries. The nature of injuries caused by road vehicles is directly related to the type of transport.

Depending on the type of vehicle that caused the injury, injuries are divided into the following types:

Car injuries. Motor vehicle injuries are mechanical injuries that occur as a result of collisions with the exterior and interior parts of a moving vehicle and falls from a moving vehicle.

Car injuries are divided into the following types:

a) due to a collision with a person by a moving vehicle;

b) due to being run over by the wheels of a vehicle;

c) due to falling from a moving vehicle;

g) due to hitting the interior parts of the car;

d) due to crushing between cars and other objects;

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e) combined types.

The most common type of injury is a collision between a person and a moving vehicle. It accounts for 60% of all car injuries.

Each stage of injury causes its own unique set of injuries to the injured person's body. This can include fractures and dislocations, lacerations and lacerations of internal organs, injuries to the brain and spinal cord, and lacerations and abrasions of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Over time, multiple such injuries can lead to bleeding, shock, and death.

There are three types of collisions between passengers and a moving vehicle: frontal, side, and rear-end collisions. In most cases, such injuries occur as a result of a collision with the front of the vehicle. Injuries resulting from being run over by a car tire are rare as an independent car injury. In most cases, such injuries occur in combination with other types of car injuries. The severity of these injuries depends on the make of the car, its weight, and the type of tires.

Injuries resulting from falling from a moving vehicle are more common in rural areas. Depending on the position of the passenger in the vehicle and the direction of travel, the fall can occur in different directions, i.e. sideways, along the direction of the vehicle, backwards, through the side, etc. The injuries sustained in this case are similar to those sustained from a fall from a height.

Most often, injuries to the musculoskeletal system, skull and brain are observed. In particular, injuries to the skull and pelvis are more dangerous than other areas. Injuries caused by a collision with the interior of a car usually occur when two cars collide at high speed or when the car hits a stationary object and overturns. Injuries inside the cabin also occur due to a sharp increase in the speed of the car or sudden braking. If the car is severely deformed as a result of a collision, the body of the person inside the car and the people in it can be crushed in combination with the impact. The main injuries are observed in the front part of the body, in the lumbar and lateral areas. Injuries inside a car often manifest as head and limb injuries.

In many cases, a sharp change in the speed of a car leads to the occurrence of characteristic fractures in the cervical spine of both the passenger and the driver.

Automobile injuries occur due to a certain degree of combination of the above types of crushing and crushing between the car and objects.

In this case, injuries are characterized by a relatively large number and high level of severity.

Motorcycle injuries. The nature of such injuries and the mechanism of their occurrence have not yet been sufficiently studied, since this type of traffic injuries has recently been separated from car injuries. There is a certain periodicity in the observation of motorcycle injuries.

In this type of road traffic injury, the possibility of injury to the motorcycle driver and passenger along with the passenger is very high. This is due to the specific construction of the vehicle. In most cases, motorcycle injuries are characterized by injuries to the head, including the brain, and open and closed fractures of the bones of the arms and legs.

Tractor injuries. Roller and belt-and-chain tractors are widely used in agriculture. Their use can sometimes lead to accidents resulting in fatalities.

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Tractor injuries are divided into various types, belt-and-chain tractor injuries and roller tractor injuries. Injuries from tractors with a track are often similar to automobile injuries, but these types of injuries are distinguished by the severity of the injury, its complexity, and the high mortality rate due to the possibility of dismemberment of body parts.

First aid consists of making the patient comfortable, applying a tight pressure tourniquet to the injured area with a wide bandage, towel, sheet, or similar object. In uncomplicated fractures, the ability to work is restored after an average of 3–5 weeks, and in complicated fractures with damage to the lung tissue, after 2–2.5 months. Chest compression occurs when the body is exposed to a blast wave. In this case, without local changes, general symptoms resembling shock first appear. There is a decrease in blood pressure, rapid pulse, shallow breathing, shortness of breath, pale skin, vomiting, cyanosis of the face and sputum.

The patient is given painkillers as first aid and is sent to the hospital in a supine position. Thus, first aid for people with chest injuries consists of applying a sterile hermetic bandage to the wound area, taking measures to prevent pain shock, ensuring a comfortable position for the injured person, and carefully transporting them to a medical facility.

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