

Checking a Responsive Person

How do you know if someone is conscious?

To check a person who is conscious and has no immediate life-threatening conditions

1. Check the Scene (to be sure it is safe to help)
2. Interview the person and bystanders using SAMPLE (upcoming slides)
3. Check the victim from head to toe (upcoming slides)
4. React accordingly (if you don't know what to do to help, call 911)

Interview the person and bystanders using SAMPLE

S - Signs and Symptoms

Ask the person questions like, What are you feeling? When did you start feeling this way? Do you have any pain? If so, where is the pain located? What does it feel like and how bad is it?



Interview the person and
bystanders using SAMPLE

A - Allergies

Ask the person if they have any
allergies or had any life-threatening
allergic reactions before.



Interview the person and bystanders using SAMPLE

M - Medications

Ask the person if they are taking any prescription or over-the-counter medications.



Interview the person and
bystanders using SAMPLE

P - Pertinent Medical History

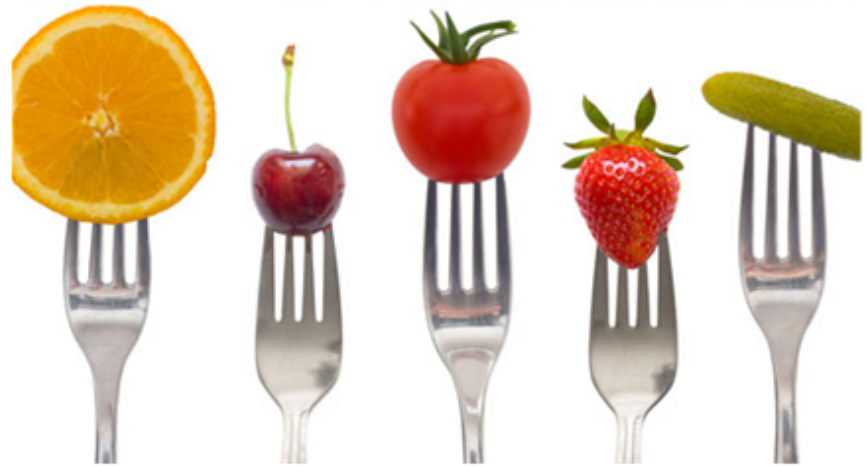
Ask the person if they have any
medical conditions.



Interview the person and
bystanders using SAMPLE

L - Last Food or Drink

Ask the person when the last time
they had anything to eat or drink
and how much.



Interview the person and
bystanders using SAMPLE

E - Events Leading Up to The Incident

Ask the person what they were
doing just before they were feeling ill
or were injured.



Check the victim from head to toe

Check the victim's body head to toe direction checking head, neck, shoulders, chest and abdomen, hips, legs and feet, arms and hands.

Look for

1. Appearance and feel of skin
2. Bleeding, cuts, burns, bruising, swelling or deformities
3. Medical Identification Tags
4. Not moving a part due to pain, discomfort or dizziness



React accordingly

If person is unable or unwilling to move a body part or is experiencing pain, discomfort or dizziness on movement, you should:

1. Call 911
2. Help the person rest in a comfortable position
3. Reassure the person by telling them that you will help and EMS personnel have been called
4. Give care consistent with your knowledge and training and continue to watch for changes in the person's condition

If the person has no apparent signs or symptoms of injury or illness, have the person rest in a comfortable position and continue to watch him or her for changes in condition. Or if the injury is minor and you have training, you can care accordingly.

Lets watch the videos for checking a responsive adult and child.