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of page 148 next to the word entries, type: see pages 169-170. (Or just type 169-170 next to the word entries.) Page 149 next to the help of the writing word: see pages 171-172. Page 150 besides writing: Saving a victim in or near the surface writing 173-179. Page 151 just above the words saving a submerged victim writing: Extreme Shallow Water is the last image on page 178 page 151 next to saving the submerged victim Write: 180-184. Page 152 next to multiple victims rescue writing: 179. Page 152 Besides Removal of Water Write: 185-191. Page 153 besides using the Rescue Board write: 192-195. Page 153 next to Watercraft's use of rescueoperations Write: 196-197 page 157 next to snorkelling, type: 181. 182 page 159, at the end of the #2 step, type: but don't let any air escape from your nose. Page 161 alongside Escapes Write: 198. Page 161 next to ventilation in water Write: 199. Page 169 in Step 4 Writing: (In some cases for spinal injuries victims, you don't want a rescue tube across your chest as you start rescue.) Page 174 between steps 1 and 2 write: Without touching or talking to the victim page 174 just above step 4 Write: Through the entire rescue (and on page 174 you can add the letter E to the word basin at the end of step 5 if you have an edition of the text without that message.) Page 175 Step 2 Notice how deep the tube is pushed underwater in the second image, with your hand in the center of the tube. (As this appears in the video.) Page 175 Step 3 Writing: You may find it easier to roll the victim over if you use a larger twist. Sog the victim's wrist/help him in a large underwater arch, down, to the side up. OR you may find it easier if you use instructions from the YMCA Saviour Guide: understand the victim's wrist with a thumb on top. Turn the victim faceup by pulling the arm down and backing up towards the surface (u drawing). At the same time, with the corresponding hand in the center of the tube, push down to submerge the tube while pulling the victim's wrist after your ear and pulling it into the tube. Top page 176 writes: Anyone who wants to float without moving should indicate that he is fine by giving a thumb-up signal until the rescuers know they are okay. Even if others are in the pool where you are not accustomed to this courtesy, they should be able to understand it. In (Step 1 page 176) write: Since some people fake passive drowning, you can identify awareness by quickly spraying and yelling HEY at the victim as you approach her. Page 177 Writing: The text says, in step 3, grab the rescue tube, if you use one, and put it under the victim's shoulders. But putting it literally under their shoulders will not allow the victim's head to naturally retreat to open air. Note that the rescue tube is under the victim's back under the shoulders in photo 2. (The rescue operation in the placement tube is described as being under the shoulders in the 175th and 176th. page 178 next to the third image, type: Extreme Shallow Water Page 179 Writing: You may find it easier to carry out the rescue of multiple victims than a small child clinging to an adult if you approach and save the adult instead of the child. (This is shown in the second rescue in the video, which looks like a father held by his daughter.) With two victims of the relatively same size, if you save the person who grabs, one they hold may be able to swim on their own once you have saved/support each of them. Page 180 Writing: The text says, in step 4, grab the rescue tube and place it under the victim's shoulders. But putting it literally under their shoulders will not allow the victim's head to retreat normally in an open position. Note that the rescue tube is under the victim's back under the shoulders in photo 3. (The rescue operation in the placement tube is described as being under the shoulders in the 175th and 176th rows. pages 181, 182 and 183 at the top of the writing pages: see also the pressure tie, page 159 page 183 #1 writing: diving the surface first is ok to use. Rescue tube, where it is attached directly to the rescue tube, as they put a tube between them and the victim. This is especially true with wide rescue tubes and small hands. Page 185 Step 2/3 Writing: Rescuer Rescuee may be able to help keep the board from slipping sideways and/or floating from the wall too early, if their feet or knee can be used to hold a firmer board against the 186page wall, Step 5. It can be easier to pull/push from the backboard on the deck if you try to get as horizontal a plate as possible as soon as possible, instead of trying to push/pull it into an angle. It can also be easier, especially with a heavy victim, to slide the board up on the deck about 60% of the road, then let it down on the deck and then slide the rest of the way flat along the deck, instead of lifting the entire weight of the board and the victim for the entire distance. In shallow water the keeper in the water may find it more effective to push up with one knee on the lower end of the board while standing with the other foot on the bottom or s/he can stand at the end of the board and let the rest end on the waist/stomach line as they walk forward for part of the push. Page 186 Step 5 Writing: With a heavy victim it can be easier with a second belt around the upper legs but this is not recommended for the timing test required to obtain a certificate or employment test before with the required time. Page 187 Step 5 Writing: With a heavy victim this can be easier with a second belt around the upper legs, but this is not recommended for the timing test required for a certificate, or pre-employment test with the required time. At the top of page 209 write: See Remove The Gloves Page Page 223. Page 213 besides emergency transfers Write: 227-228. Page 213 along with basic rating writing: 229-230. Page 216 besides using a resuscitation mask to give ventilation writing: 224-226. Page 216 to Recovery Sites Writing: Bottom of page 230 page 230 step 6 in words if the victim is not breathing and has no pulse, begin CPR starting with pressure, write pages CPR One Savior 291-292, two CPR adult pages 293-294, infant pages 295-296. Page 237 next to give ventilation write: 259-260. Page 238 alongwith resuscitation masks Write: 224-226. Page 239 next to the bag valve mask resuscitation writing: 261-262. Page 241 Writing: The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has provided updates to the patient's instructions for auto-injection epinephrine: especially noted complications related to injections, for example, do not inject intravenously, into the buttocks, numbers, hands or feet. Hold the leg firmly during injection. Ruptures, curved needles and embedded needles were reported when EpiPen and EpiPen Jr were injected into the thighs of young children Uncooperative and kick or move during injection. Page 245 besides caring for an adult or child clogged airway Write: 263-265. Page 246 next to child care clogged airway Write: 266-7. Page 246, below figure 8-12 write: If the victim's conscious choking is much longer than you, and you can't get in a proper position to give blows back and/or abdominal orientations, you can ask them to kneel. Page 246, left side, square two, below where he says use bra directions if you can't reach around the victim or pregnant victim, type: if the victim is in a wheelchair and wheelchair features make it difficult for you to give abdominal orientations, even if you kneel behind them, giving chest orientations instead. At the bottom of page 247 write: See also CPR with obstruction of the airway pages 299-300. Page 248 next to Emergency Oxygen Writing: 269. Page 253 next to suction writing: 270. On page 264 Writing: See also CPR with obstruction of the airway pages 299-300 pages 269 writing: Oxygen Blow by for infant page 250 page 276 Writing: One-Rescue CPR pages 291-292. Page 277 next to two CPR Saviors Write: Adult Pages 293-294, Infant Pages 295-296. Page 279 next to the use of AED writing: 297-298 page 281, below figure 9-6, writing: Dripping wet rescuers need to dry before they drip on the victim's chest, or a dry rescuer not involved in water rescue needs to attach pads and run the ad. Page 283 at the bottom, write: See page 289 page 297 Write: AED Dos and Don'ts page 280 page 304 next to sample writing: page 338. Page 305 besides checking out a responsive person writing: pages 335-336. Page 312 next to external bleeding care Write: page 337. Page 312 at the bottom of page writing: Start using Crazy Glue on page 337 wound at the bottom of the writing page: Steps to reduce shock at the bottom of page 314 steps to apply the manufactured tourniquet on page 313. Page 342 at the bottom of the left column where it says if the victim is not breathing writing: See also jaw push (without extending head) page 226. At the top of page 343 write: Pages of head splint 359-365. At the bottom of page 345 write: The backboard is a CJ1000 spine board (also known as cj backboard system). If your facility has cj rescue 6 spine board (plastic) you may want to try adding two more flotation rods for it, then try the skills in this guide before and after putting extra rods in, at different heights of gutters/walls, etc. Page 346 next to the backboarding spine procedure written: 366-367. Page 346 next to high-writing edges: 368-369. Page 349 next to the speed of the writing slides: 370-371. Page 366 End Step 1 Write: See pages 361 #6 and 363 #6 page 367, step 10 can be easier while pulling/pushing from the backpanel on the deck if you try to get a horizontal panel as soon as possible, instead of trying in a corner. It can also be easier, especially with a heavy victim, to slide the board up on the deck about 60% of the road, then let it down on the deck and then slide the rest of the way flat along the deck, instead of lifting the entire weight of the board and the victim for the entire distance. End page 367 of Step 7, 369 End Step 6 and 371 End Step 7 Write: Some head immobilizers will not be attached to velcro backboard unless the hair is moved from the road. To do this you will need to put on one immobilizer head at once as you sweep the hair out of the way. Page 367 Step 7 (last image on page 366) Write: Most (but not all) cj1000 spine panels (for example) have a belt with velcro sticky on the left side of the backboard (left side as indicated to the victim's left side of the body) and a soft Velcro bar on the right side. If you save the victim's spinal injury by approaching their right side you will be in position when you get on step 7 to be able to reach across the backboard and grab a sticky velcro belt, pull it tight across the victim, hold them in a place sooner/better, then put a soft velcro belt across on top first you still pull on/hold the victim in place with. In the picture below, the black belt has velcro by sticky, and the white belt has a velcro bar by soft. You can see the right hand saviour holding the end of the viscous velcro belt tightly across the victim's body, and the left hand rescuer holding the end of the soft velcro belt, about to put it across and on top of the viscous velcro belt. It may be wise to try this from every aspect of the backboards you use for training/rescue in your facility and see for yourself if you have better control/stability. (This is rare, but if your backboard has a soft velcro strap facing, in a position where it will be pulled across as the belt down, and a sticky velcro belt will go on top of it, then you want a different experience with it.) If you use a plastic back panel with a separate (s) belt in the spider belt configuration, please note that the spider belt will float around and the extra ends you are not using can really get in the way, so you should consider replacing the spider belt with one belt designed for your model of the backboard. All this also applies to page 368 step 5. Page 369, Step 8 can be easier while pulling/pushing from the backboard on the deck if you try to get as horizontal a plate as possible as soon as possible, instead of trying to push/pull it into an angle. It can also be easier, especially with a heavy victim, to slide the board up on the deck about 60% of the road, then let it down on the deck and then slide the rest of the flat road along the deck, instead of lifting the entire weight of the board and the victim's Distance. Sorry, little free time. . . Not all of the typographical errors we are (me and three other rescuers who are also lifesaver trainers/one another coach saviour coach) found, or things that seem to be missing/out of place, are contained in this page. The guide is used for WaterfrontGuard (non-surfing, open water areas in parks, summer resorts, summer camps and camps) as well as pool lifeguard training. THESE ARE PAGES FOR A SPECIAL REVIEW BEFORE THE WATERFRONTGUARDING CLASS, IN ABOUT THE ORDER IN WHICH LECTURES WILL BE GIVEN. (Yes, you'll notice that some pages are repeated.) 34, 35, water quality 37, 32, 43, 36, heat and gasp reflector page 166, 36, 155 cross-bearing, 156-7 search, 76 waterwater, 109, 100-101,103-4 buddy systems,109 125, 124, 176 run and swim entry, 190 walking help, 190 beach pull, 365 splint head, 158 mask installation, 160 entry with mask and fins, 157 deep water search, 192, 193, 194.

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savior, discuss professional photo lifesavers on duty who weren't willing to save see imposing rules, page 93 and contact with sponsors and a list of rules on page 92 of the Lifesaver Guide. Preventive conservation has developed observations from various staff guides, personal experiences and Red Cross texts. Includes unsafe practices or potential problems to watch for, areas where most accidents occur, accident prevention tips that know USA swimming instructors have suggested disciplinary action for minor and major offenses. Should rescuers wear cowboy boots? It is a test for rescuers or classes saviour tips for guarding open water swimming tips for guarding the children's first triple forearms for public safety officers cpo study guide what certified pool operator (CPO) knows that rescuers and swimmers should know. Application of neighborhood monitoring to Swimming Centers A والصحة والعباس تجمع: قواعد تجمع لاختيار من بينها هو في. قواعد تجمع للصحة والعباس والصحة والعباس تجمع قواعد تجمع القواعد العامة والصرف الصحي قواعد المنتجات تجمع القواعد المتعلقة الغوص الأطفال المجلس وشريحة قواعد تجمع القواعد العامة

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