

of the tourniquet in order to place the pressure upon the artery. Use your thumb or fingers first and locate the exact spot where the pressure must be made to stop the flow of blood, then apply the tourniquet and draw it sufficiently tight to stop the bleeding. See the illustrations for the manner of applying the tourniquet over the clothing. In the absence of a tourniquet, which is nothing more than a piece of tape, a strong bandage or piece of cloth may be used with equally good results.

To stop bleeding from Scalp—Apply the tourniquet around the head just above the eyes and ears and well down on the back of the head. Apply pressure on arteries just in front of each ear.

To stop bleeding from Hand and Arm—Apply tourniquet to the upper arm, placing the pressure over the artery as shown in the illustration.

To stop bleeding from Leg or Foot—Apply tourniquet just below the groin at the pressure point, and in the manner shown in the illustration.

Unconsciousness or Insensibility:

In case you find a person unconscious you should call the doctor at once. In the mean time examine for injuries and treat accordingly.

If any excessive bleeding, treat for hemorrhage. See—Hemorrhage.

After an accident, especially where the head has been injured, and the patient is unconscious, with weak, flickering pulse and shallow breathing, suspect concussion or stunning. See—Concussion or Stunning.

When a patient becomes suddenly unconscious, with cold, clammy sweats and a feeble pulse, he has probably fainted. See—Fainting.

When a patient is unconscious, and the whole body convulsed, suspect epilepsy. See—Epilepsy.

After sudden unconsciousness, where only one side of the body is limp, and where there is loud snoring breathing, suspect apoplexy. See—Apoplexy.

It may be from poisoning. If so, see—Poisoning.
