

6. It is of the utmost importance to use every means of preventing a fall of temperature below the normal point. To accomplish this cover the patient with extra clothing, or by placing rugs or blankets over him. Apply warmth to the feet and to the pit of the stomach by hot cloths or hot flannels. (Test the heat of these with the elbow before applying them.) If the patient can swallow, give hot tea. It is well to add sugar, as it aids in raising the temperature of the body.

7. If breathing cannot be discerned, apply artificial respiration.

8. If want of nourishment has been the cause of fainting or collapse, give food sparingly at first.

ASPHYXIA.

When, owing to want of air, the blood is not supplied with oxygen the patient becomes insensible, and is said to be asphyxiated. This condition may be brought about as follows:—

1. Obstruction of the air passages.

(a) **By drowning.**

(b) **By pressure from outside:** Strangulation, hanging, smothering.