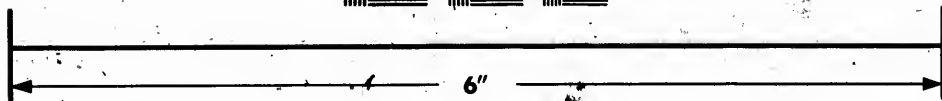
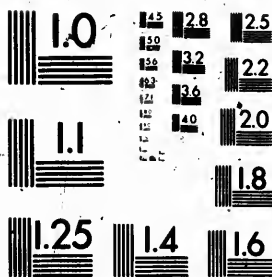
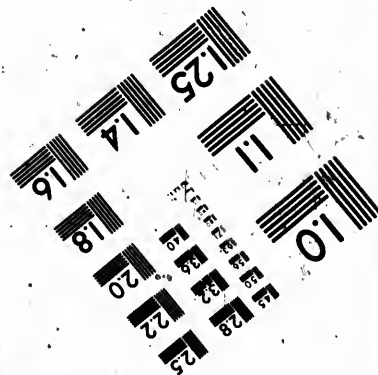


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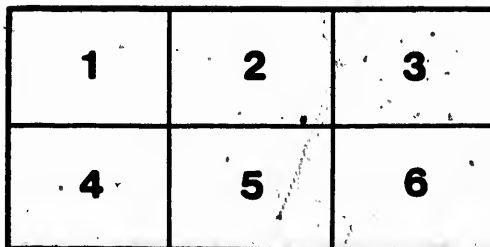
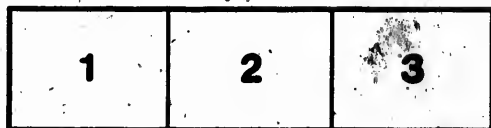
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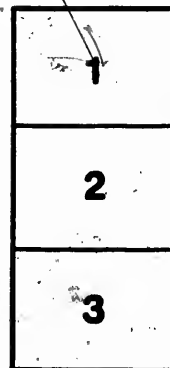
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TREATMENT OF THE APPARENTLY DEAD

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARIES

Patroness.—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DEAD

THE leading principles of the following Directions for the Restoration of the apparently Dead from Drowning are those of
DR. H. R. SILVESTER, and are the result of extensive inquiries which were made by the Institution in 1863, and 1864, in the
Kingdom. These Directions have been extensively circulated by the Institution throughout the United Kingdom and the
guard Service.

I.

SEND immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the Patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, with the face downwards, whether on shore or afloat; exposing the face, neck, and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest, especially the braces.

The points to be aimed at are—first and *immediately*, the RESTORATION OF BREATHING; and secondly, after breathing is restored, the PROMOTION OF WARMTH AND CIRCULATION.

The efforts persevered in for a few minutes. Efforts to promote breathing must not be made until breathing can be induced before proceeding to other operations.

II.—TO RESTORE BREATHING

TO CLEAR THE THROAT—Place the Patient on the floor or ground with the face downwards, and one of the arms under the forehead, in which position all fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Assist this operation by wiping and cleansing the mouth.

If satisfactory breathing commences, use the treatment described below to promote Warmth. If there be only slight breathing—or no breathing—or if the breathing fail, then—

TO EXCITE BREATHING—Turn the Patient well and instantly on the side, supporting the head, and—

Excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, and smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, &c., if they are at hand. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them.

If there be no success, lose not a moment but instantly

TO IMITATE BREATHING—Replace the Patient on the face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress.

Turn the body on the side again; repeating the operation every minute, or once every five minutes.

[By placing the

On each occasion, proceed with brisk movements, removing the pressure of the operations let on the chest.

[The

** The result

Whilst the patient is lying on the face, dry clothing or blankets should be taken care not to

1.—INSPIRATION.



To illustrate the position of the Body during the employment of Dr. Marshall's method.



To illustrate the position of the Body during the employment of Dr. Marshall's method.

III.

Should these efforts not prove successful in the course of from two to five minutes, proceed to imitate breathing by Dr. SILVESTER's method, as follows:—

To IMITATE breathing by Dr. SILVESTER's method, as follows:—

To illustrate the position of the Body during the employment of Dr. M...

To illustrate the position of the Body during the employment of Dr. M...

III.

Should these efforts not prove successful in the course of from two to five minutes, proceed to imitate breathing by Dr. SILVESTER's method, as follows :—

Place the Patient on the back on a flat surface, inclined a little upwards from the feet ; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades.

Draw forward the Patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips : an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose, or a piece of string or tape may be tied round them, or by raising the lower jaw, the teeth may be made to retain the tongue in that position. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest, especially the braces.

To Im... just above t... them stretch... down the P... chest. (By... Re...

I.—INSPIRATION.



To illustrate the position of the Body during the employment of Dr. M...

IV.—TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING.

TO PROMOTE WARMTH AND CIRCULATION.—

Commence rubbing the limbs upwards, with firm grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. : [By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.]

The friction must be continued under the blanket or over the dry clothing.

Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles, or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.

If the P... the air play... On the... power of sv... coffee, shou... encouraged.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The above treatment should be persevered in for some hours, as it is an erroneous of persons having been restored after persevering.

APPEARANCES WHICH GENERALLY

Breathing and the heart's action cease entirely ; the eyelids are generally half-closed ; the pupils dilated ; the edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy

CAUTIONS.

Prevent unnecessary crowding of persons round the body, especially if in an apartment. Avoid rough usage, and do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured.

Under n... On no a... it should onl...

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, London, May, 1864.



employment of Dr. Silvester's Method of Inducing Respiration.

NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.

If the Patient has been carried to a house after respiration has been restored, be careful to let the air play freely about the room.

On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing have returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee, should be administered. The Patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

it is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance, restored after persevering for many hours.

SYMPTOMS GENERALLY ACCOMPANY DEATH.

The pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue approaches to the under jaw, and is covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

PRECAUTIONS.

Under no circumstances hold the body up by the Feet. On no account place the body in a warm bath, unless under medical direction, and even then it should only be employed as a momentary excitant.

By order of the Committee,
RICHARD LEWIS, Secretary.

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[The first measure increases the Expiration, the second commences Inspiration.]

The result is Respiration or Natural Breathing;—and if not too late, Life. Whilst the above operations are being proceeded with, dry the hands and feet; and as soon as dry clothing or blankets can be procured, strip the body and cover, or gradually re-clothe it, but taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

2.—EXPIRATION.



employment of Dr. Marshall Hall's Method of Inducing Respiration.



employment of Dr. Marshall Hall's Method of Inducing Respiration.

III.

To IMITATE THE MOVEMENTS OF BREATHING—Standing at the Patient's head, grasp the arms



the employment of Dr. Marshall Hall's Method of Inducing Respiration.



the employment of Dr. Marshall Hall's Method of Inducing Respiration.

III.

proceed to
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TO IMITATE THE MOVEMENTS OF BREATHING—Standing at the Patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, and draw the arms gently and steadily upwards above the head, and keep them stretched upwards for two seconds. (*By this means air is drawn into the lungs.*) Then turn down the Patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. (*By this means air is pressed out of the lungs.*) Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly, about fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to **INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH.**

2.-EXPIRATION.



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