



Telefon: 49(0) 4721 78 0
49(0) 4721 78 5 emergency call
Fax: 49(0) 4721 78 1520
E-mail: medico@tmas-germany.de
Internet: www.tmas-germany.de
MRCC Bremen: 49(0) 421 536870

**Anleitung zur gesundheitspflege
auf Kauffahrteischiffen**

Chapter Attach. B No.

18. Smoke Poisoning

<p>Possible damage: Smoke can cause damage either from direct effects of the heat or from any number of toxic substances produced during combustion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct damage to breathing passages from heat • Systemic inhalation poisoning from: Lack of oxygen in the air, carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, cyanide poisoning (produced especially during the combustion of natural substances such as wool or silk and of synthetic foam and insulation substances). These types of smoke poisoning are particularly common when there is a fire in a closed space. • Inhalation poisoning from chemical substances in the smoke: Water-soluble irritant gases: such as aldehyde, ammonia, chlorine compounds, sulphur compounds. 	<p>B.2.2.7</p>	
<p>Recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay windward of the location of the fire. • Protect yourself (air masks, damp cloths in front of mouth and nose do not help much as they do not alleviate the lack of oxygen in the danger area, possibly use breathing apparatus) • Remove patients from danger area. 		
<p>First aid: General: avoid physical strain, if conscious, place in half-sitting position; if unconscious, in a stable lateral position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct damage from heat to the breathing passages: breathing passages do not swell, causing difficulty of breathing, until 6 to 8 hours after the trauma. Nevertheless, if possible administer pure oxygen immediately, asthma aerosol, diuretic medications • Systematic smoke poisoning: headache, roaring in ears, dizziness, visual disorders, nausea, vomiting, collapse, cramps, coma Administer pure oxygen if possible, cortisone inhalation, asthma aerosol. Cyanide poisoning must not be treated on board. • Smoke poisoning from water-soluble substances: Immediate, severe irritation of mucous membranes. Administer pure oxygen, asthma aerosol, cortisone inhalation, cough suppressants, diuretics. • Smoke poisoning from fat-soluble substances: severe difficulty in breathing, severe cough fits, feeling of suffocation occur after a period of 24-48 hours. Therapy same as for water-soluble substances 	<p>C.1.7.2. C.1.7.1. B.2.2.7.1. B.2.2.7.2. B.2.2.7.3.</p>	<p>23.02 1.05, 2.06, 10.01, 10.03 23.02, 1.05, 10.03, 1.01 23.02, 1.05, 1.01 1.05, 2.06</p>
<p>Further treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If possible, access a vein. • Start infusion. • Pain-relieving medications, especially in case of burns as well. 	<p>C.1.5.</p>	<p>11.01, 11.03 5.06</p>
<p>Further measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the seriousness of the injury by noting: burn marks in the face, soot traces in throat, difficulty in breathing, pain in breathing • Frequent monitoring of breathing, consciousness, circulation • Doctor – consultation appointment and stay in constant contact with a physician. Telemetry of ECG and blood pressure • If injury is severe, prepare for admission to nearest hospital. 		