Lifesaving merit badge worksheet answers pdf word

I'm not robot!

If you want to earn the Badge of life -saving merit required by L'Aquila, you are in the right place! In this guide, you will provide you with all the answers that you will have to complete your merit of the badge of the Badge of merit and demonstrate essential saving skills. distinctive! If you are new to Scoutsmarts, you should first check the first part for the answers to the 1-8 requirements of the rescue of MB.If you are just arrived on the first part, congratulations!Once you have finished the Badge of life -saving merit, you will be equipped with the knowledge necessary to save the victims of drowning and ensure a safe trip to the surface! Give yourself a huge pat on the back to get so far. È ° is "¢ It is time to go back! It took a minute to see closely and think through the 9-17 requirements of the Badge of life-saving merit. So, you will provide you with some useful explanations and videos so that you can master this essential security skill! Quite said "let's become in !! what are the answers to the Badge of merit life -saving? Discuss with your consultant when it is appropriate to remove heavy clothes before trying a swimming save. Remove the road clothes in 20 seconds or less, enter In the water and approach a conscious practice subject to 30 feet from the shore in deep waters. He speaks with the topic and uses help not inhabitant, like a shirt or a towel, to tow the safety. Discuss the importance of the importance of Avoid contact with an active subject and demonstrate lead and wait techniques. Save for a conscious practice subject to 30 feet from the shore. He starts in the water from a position near the subject. He speaks with the topic to determine his conditions and provide instructions and encouragement. ã ¢ â‚¬ "11a. Perform an armpit trailer for a calm, reactive and tired swimmer rested with a rear float ". 11b. Perform a carry for an exhausted, responsive subject treading water.In deep water, show how to escape from a victim¢ÃÂÂs grasp on your wrist. Repeat for front and rear holds about the head and shoulders.Perform the following rescues for an unconscious practice subject at or near the surface 30 feet from shore. Use a proper entry and strong approach stroke. Speak to the subject and splash water on the subject to determine his or her condition before making contact. Quickly remove the victim from the water, with assistance if needed, and position for CPR. ¢ÃÂÂ13a. Perform an equipment assist using a buoyant aid.¢ÃÂÂ13b. Perform a front approach and wrist tow.¢ÃÂÂ13c. Perform a rear approach and armpit tow.Discuss with your counselor how to respond if a victim submerges before being reached by a rescuer, and do the following ¢ÃÂÂ14a. Recover a 10-pound weight in 8 to 10 feet of water using a feetfirst surface dive.¢ÃÂÂ14b. Repeat using a headfirst surface dive.Demonstrate management of a spinal injury to your counselor: ¢ÃÂÂ15a. Discuss the causes, signs, and symptoms of a spinal injury.¢ÃÂÂ15b. Support a faceup subject in calm water of standing depth.¢ÃÂÂ15c. Turn a subject from a facedown to a faceup position in water of standing depth while maintaining support.Demonstrate knowledge of resuscitation procedure: ¢ÃÂÂ16a. Describe how to recognize the need for rescue breathing and CPR.¢ÃÂÂ16b. Demonstrate CPR knowledge and skills, including rescue breathing, on a mannequin under the guidance of a current CPR/AED instructor trained by a nationally certified provider.With your counselor, discuss causes, prevention, and treatment of other injuries or illnesses that could occur while swimming or boating, including hypothermia, dehydration, heat-related illnesses, muscle cramps, sunburn, stings, and hyperventilation.9) Discuss with your counselor when it is appropriate to remove heavy clothing before attempting a swimming rescue. Remove street In 20 seconds or less, enter the water and approach a conscious practice subject to 30 feet from the shore in deep waters. Talk to the subject and use non-inhabitant help, like a shirt or a towel, to pick up security. When you need to perform a rescue, you may not always be in swimming equipment. This is something to be prepared for! In some situations, you should not waste time removing clothes before entering the water. In other cases, heavy clothes should be removed first. Here are some scenarios: rescue aid: you may need to use your clothes as a rescue aid. This should only be done when there are no other available aid and only on a conscious victim. If floating aid is available, use those instead. Heavy suits: going into the water after the victim, you're putting yourself at risk. Wearing heavy clothes that might weigh you down adds to this risk. Larger suits such as jackets and jeans will weigh significantly more once wet, so remove any clothing that will become heavy and heavy when you make a rescue of â€ œGo ": the speed is crucial in a rescue situation. You should always be able to remove clothes in 20 seconds or less. If you can't do this, remove the heaviest items you wear in that timeframe and chase the victim. Quickly remove voluminous clothes is extremely important in a "Go" rescue. Fortunately, LifeHacker has a great guide on how to remove clothes as quickly as possible for a water rescue. Practice the steps you see there some times before you demonstrate the ability to your consultant. How to safely save a victim who drowns that you took off your voluminous clothes and swim to the victim, it is time to perform the rescue! Follow the instructions belowthe safest method for both you and the victim to get out of the dangerous situation: First, let the person drown you are here to help you and you will launch them a line. Ask them to relax, relax, :asetta e obmoip id odotem Ii anoiznuf emoC .avir a eratoun emoc ilralrap e amittiv al odnamlac eglovnioc it asetta e obmoip id odotem II .asetta e obmoip id odotem Ii erasu itservod ,elovepasnoc amittiv anu ivlas ertnem SDIA'l iah non es ,isolocirep ¬Ãsòc onos iggatavlas i ©Ãhcrep ¢â ¿Â°Ã .etnemecolev aznatsabba ituia avecir iov id onungo ehc Ãtilibissop el onocudir e etavlas eresse onoved ehc enosrep id oremun li atnemua ²Ãic ,eragenna ehcna onnaf it eS .otnemaiggellag id ovitisopsid emoc itrasu id atnet amittiv al ertnem ottos otarit e otarreffa aruttiridda o itarofrep ,iclac a oserp eresse itsertoP ,orol noc ottatnoc ni erartne issevod eS .adnocric il euqnuihc rep odraugir aznes ebmag el e aiccarb el eratiga e eranoigar id Ãticapac orol al onodrep osseps ,auqca ni ocinap li af onuclauq odnauq :inoigar id oiap nu rep isolocirep ¹Ãip i onos ivitta itteggos I .ihcsir onos ic ehc eripac ived ,auqca ni amittiv anu iuges odnauQ .osolocirep ¹Ãip li li ¨Ã ehc ¨Ã asrosir amitlu aut al eresse ebbervod ogÅ ¬â ¢Â id oiggatavlas nu iuc rep ovitom II .asetta e obmoip id ehcincet el erartsomid e ovitta otteggos nu noc ottatnoc li erative id aznatropmi'l etnelusnoc out li noc eretucsiD)01â ¢â ¿Â°Ã .auqca'lled osseccus id oiggatavlas nu azzerucis noc eriugese iartop ehc orucis onos ,onagenna ehc anosrep alla opport isodnanicivva o isonimulov itiba onavassodni ertnem eratlas emoc isolocirep irorre odnativE I¨Ã'c ehc olleuq ottut orevvad Ã .anosrep artla'nu aihcromir ertnem ocitegrene atsiv id otnup lad etneiciffe de elanoizecce odom nu ¨Ã oreggel oiclac nu noc osrod lI .eratnemele nu odnasU .et id orteid amittiv al odnaihcromir ,avir a ovoun id eratoun a aizini ,)onamaguicsa nu o aicimac anu ereneg ni(otuia ni onodnerp ehc atlov anU .eratulavottos itraf ehcna ebbertop e acitenerf eresse ²Ãup erotagenna anosrep anu ©Ãhcíop ,aznatsid al erenetnam id itarucissA .oiccarb nu id atatrop alla otuia out li atteg ,idniuQ .orucis la onos aro ehc ilrucissaR This method, you will still have to go to water-knitting the distance. Calmly encourage the victim to doggy style doggy style to you with your head over the water, correcting their movements to make sure they stay afloat. If they are unable to return to shore using lead-and-expect techniques, they still do not engage unless you think it is safe and they don't pull you under. Instead, wait for the victim to come in, and then perform an unconscious rescue (which we will cover in req 13!). 11) Execute the following equipment for a subject of conscious practice 30 feet from the shore. Start in the water from a position close to the subject. Talk to the subject to determine his condition and to provide instructions and encouragement. –11a) Run a trailer for armpits for a calm, responsive swimmer, tired resting with a rear float. –11b) Perform a transversal transport for a wastewater and reactive subject. For this requirement, you will need to learn and demonstrate two different contact tows. These can take some attempts to get right, but the practice makes it perfect! Remember to evaluate the condition of the victim before making sure they are calm and will not force you below. I would also recommend wearing glasses when before learning these skills, as this will help you get your hand positioning right and feel more comfortable being under water. Once you get the confidence to perform these rescues, only then should the glasses out! Running an Armpit Tow The first tow you will have to perform is an armpit trailer. Tows and other rescue techniques are a bit difficult to explain in words, so here is a great video (0:48) showing only one shot of armpit, as demonstrated by a couple of U.S. Marines: This and the following videos provide a great walk on how to perform these saves properly. You'll probably still need somealthough to hate this move correctly in real life, then work with your consultant and another scout willing to visit a pool to get some practice in. execution of a shoulder carriola the second trailerIt is necessary to perform to complete this requirement is a cross transport. This trailer requires a little more precision of the last, so prepare to try it a few times before doing it well. Here is an excellent video (0:36) Demonstration of cross transport: basically, in the use of a cross transport, you are trying to tow the victim to safety while using a modified Sidestroke. Also, be sure to pay particular attention that you are making the scissor football move, since you do not want to tighten with the victim. These techniques can be a little difficult, especially for the scouts that the scout that the scouts have made that the scout who has never trained in water rescue. However, I know you can do it! The most important things to remember are focusing on the intake of air (both for you and for the victim) and never panic. È ° is ã â € â € ° 12) in deep waters, it shows how to escape the grip of a victim on the wrist. Repeat for the front and rear sockets around the head and behind. Unfortunately, in many cases, the victim will panic. This is the reason why "go" rescue is so dangerous - a victim in panic can also drown an unprepared rescuer. However, this is the reason why we learn the "escapes" rescue for saving a drowning victim! Escaping the taking of a victim on your wrist, the first escape you will learn is the escape to the wrist. When they approach a victim, they can cling to the wrist. That's why you prefer a contact without contact, whenever possible. If a victim grabs the wrist in panic, you will have to force them. Here is a video (0:37) that shows how to do this: while it can seem heartless to force the victim, remember that this is for both of your Sakes. Once they settle down, you will have greater to save them, so, if the worst is worse, you will have to wait for a frenetic victim to fall unconscious before towing them safely. Safety note: when you run one of these escapes for your consultant, make sure your partner is really goodSince you will fight them under water. The rear head and the rear head takes place the next two escapes are quite similar, but both are fundamental to learn. The first of these is an escape with the front head. If a victim grabs you around your neck and force your head, you should immerse yourself to remove them. Take a look at the video (0:49) to see a head of the front head escape in action: the last escape you need to learn is the grip of the rear head. This is similar to the grip of the front head but used when the victim hangs on the back. Make sure to take these escapes slowly so as not to surprise or hurt your practice partner. Here (0:58) it is in action: and the game is done! Now not only do you know how to perform a rescue of water, but also how to escape if a hectic victim grabs you. Great job, scout! These skills are the foundations of rescue, so we will expand to them in the next requirements. È ° is "Â â € Â13) perform the following saves for a subject of unconscious practice to or near the surface 30 feet from the shore. Use an adequate entrance and a strong stroke of approach. He speaks with the topic and spraying water on the subject to determine his conditions before contacting. Quickly remove the victim from the water, with assistance if necessary, and the position for the RCP. â € 13a) perform assistance for the equipment using floating help. Chair) perform a front approach and a wrist trailer. "13C) Perform a rear approach and a armpit trailer. Once again it is time to show that you have learned! For this requirement, you will need a partner, your consultant and a swimming pool in which to practice. For each of These rescue, in the first place, determine the conditions of the victim by splashing the water on them. Remember everything you learned so far and that you will go big! For equipment using floating help, the first rescue you need to perform is one who uses live help such as a rescue jacket, boogie board or floatie. The key is to position the unconscious victim the aid, on their backs, and tow them to shore. Be sure to hold them in place so that they don¢ÃÂÂt roll off, face-first, back into the water. Performing a Front Approach and Wrist TowNext, we¢ÃÂÂll utilize the wrist tow. This is not a tow that we¢ÃÂÂve discussed yet, so get ready to learn it now! In the wrist tow, you¢ÃÂÂre basically pulling the victim by the wrist through the water while they¢ÃÂÂre positioned on their backs with their head afloat. Check out the video (0:45) below on how to perform this tow: In my opinion, this is the easiest tow to get wrong, so make sure to practice it thoroughly! Ensure the victim¢ÃÂÂs head is above water and that your grip on their wrist is strong enough that you can orient them in the correct position. For this variation, also make sure to approach from the front. Performing a Rear Approach and Armpit TowFinally, you just need to demonstrate a rear approach (which is approaching from behind) and use an armpit tow to finish off this section. For a refresher on the armpit tow, see the video in requirement 11. Also, all of these tows take time to perform, so I¢ÃÂÂd suggest finding a partner who¢ÃÂÂs good at swimming. °ÃÂÂÂOnce you¢ÃÂÂve made it out of the water, safely pull the victim onto dry land. Then, lay them flat on their backs in the ready position for CPR. Many unconscious victims will require resuscitation, but don¢ÃÂÂt worry ¢ÃÂÂ I¢ÃÂÂll teach you all about that in requirement 16!14) Discuss with your counselor how to respond if a victim submerges before being reached by a rescuer, and do the following:¢ÃÂÂ14a) Recover a 10-pound weight in 8 to 10 feet of water using a feetfirst surface dive. ¢ÃÂÂ14b) Repeat using a headfirst surface dive.A submerged victim is an extremely scary thing. This means that the victim is in dire condition and needs immediate rescue. When rescuing victim that has submerged, you¢ÃÂÂll need to pull them to the surface. To practice this, you¢ÃÂÂll be diving after Weight from 10 pounds. When a victim is immersed just below the surface, you should be able to pull them up with a wrist tow. If they have sank more, you will have to use an immersion on the surface to go under them and push them to the surface. At the surface level, they should float and you can start bringing them back to the ground. Remembering a weight of 10 pounds using a deep surface depth there are two surface diving that you can use for this rescue: the feet-first and the diving of the surface at the head. The immersion in the foreground is definitely the simplest, so first we will do it. All you have to do is push yourself into the lower feet, as shown in this useful video (0:10): in the video, you can see the person going out of the water by pulling his hands on the sides. Immediately afterwards, while the bobbing momentum brings him downwards, he pushes his hands up towards the water in a movement of applause, which helps him to go down. Remembering a weight of 10 pounds using a surface to the head at the head at the head of the headlines is a little more difficult. You will have to roll forward into the water and then push you using your feet. Some may find it easier from the immersion of the feet, but it is for the most up to par. Here is a great demonstration (0:20) of this immersion: getting a weight of 10 pounds can seem a little difficult, but with enough practical, I know you can do it! These are important skills to learn, and you are on the right way to become of great help for any aquatic trip! It is ° "â € â € â € â15) demonstrate the management of an injury to the spine to your consultant: ã ¢ âvelop â € œ15a) discuss the causes, signs and symptoms of a spinal injury. The lesions in line are extremely serious. A serious injury to the spine can lead to permanent paralysis in some parts of the body or even death if not treated. When someone Immediately an injury to the spine, there are some revealing signs that you should look for: floating the swimming surface to grasp grasping The lesions are often caused by dipping in shallow waters and affecting the head or neck. This is why underwater restrictions are necessary for some places and why swimming in clear water is so important. To prevent these types of injuries, avoid throwing or other irregular movements in unsafe environments.15b) Support a face subject in calm water of permanent depth. If you see a possible victim of injury to the spine, try to keep your neck straight and immobile. This will prevent a worsening of injury as the help arrives. To do this, keep your arms spread under the victim's back, holding your face out of the water. Hold them steady, floating there, until the arrival of medical professionals.15c) turn a subject from one side to face into a face position in water of permanent depth maintaining support. If the victim's face down, you want to flip them over without making any injuries worse. You can do it by using a stick of your head. In a stick of the head, the victim has to raise his arms for the ears so that the head and neck cannot move. Once they are in this position, they carefully flip them, as shown in this video (1:02). Spinal lesions are scary and dangerous to life, so they don't try to treat them alone. When moving someone with a spine injury, you can often do more harm than well involuntarily. Your main task is to talk to the victim, comfort them and keep them responsive until the arrival of the trained help. 16) Demonstrate the knowledge of reanimation procedures: â€ “16a) Describe how to recognize the need to breathe the rescue and RCPR.CPR is something Everyone should know how to perform, since it is a life-saving ability that could come in handy in the most unexpected situations. In elautta'lla elautta'lla esab ni ,erasu itservod ehc acincet al e PCR al eriugese itservod odnauq ertlo omerdna ,otisiuqer The main thing to look for in someone who needs RCP is a lack of response. If you have a saved victim who does not respond behind or scream aloud, they need the RCP. In reality I have a complete guide for the RCP and breath breath, as it is an important topic that cannot be covered in fairly detail here. Look! 16b) demonstrates the knowledge and skills of the RCP, including rescue breathing, on a mannequin under the guidance of a current RCP/AED instructor trained by a certified supplier at national level. Once determined that the RCP is necessary, it is time to perform it. This is something that probably cannot be learned just reading, so here is a demonstration! Check the following video (2:06) from the Red Cross on how to correctly perform the RCP: unless you have already certified CPR, the learning of this vital qualification can seem nervous and intimidating. That's why I asked a friend of mine in the medical field to write a useful article on CPR and Aed use! Seriously, check this guide if you are learning (or teaching!) Breathing of resuscitation and rescue. You should practice it sometimes before showing it to your consultant. Furthermore, knowing that the RCP is a requirement for the merits of the first aid, so be sure to start your blue card for that to obtain two requirements signed in one! ðÿ ™ ™7) with your consultant, discuss causes, prevention and treatment of other injuries or diseases that could occur during swimming or boating, including hypothermia, dehydration, heat -related diseases, muscle cramps, scalds, stinger and hyperventilation. You have finally reached the final requirement for Lifesving MB! What's better, these prevention and treatments are also answers for the First Aid Merit Badge, so check the link because I have them iaf iaf ol eS .aedi anoub anu iam onos non odderf a acituan id o otoun id Ãtivitta eL aimretopI :ottos iuq allebat al eredev ,²Ãrep asecsid adipar anu reP !¬Ãl otailgatted ¹Ãip odom ni Eht tuo llup ,gnits a morf reffus uoy fi .uoy gnits ot ylekil sselkkil ssel ssel ssel ,The gnipals fo daetsni ffo of WOLB OT YR ,UOY if sdnal tcesni gnignits tneverp tneverp tnignits €âerehtsgnits.tnemtio are opnev Eola Eola shtolc naelc ,looc htw of the revoca ,detceffa eb dluoc taht saerabus trusnus trew ,nusnusnusn