

*Gaibnazarov Sunnatilla Bahadirjanovich**Prof Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov**Dean of the faculty of Geology-exploration and mining-metallurgy**Safarboeva Gulniso Ilkhom kizi**Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov**Department of life activity safety**2nd year student of the direction of labor protection and Technical Safety***FIRST AID IN DAMAGE FROM ELECTRIC CURRENT**

**Abstract:** The main purpose of first aid in electric shock injuries is to save the victim's life and avoid serious injuries. Electric shock injuries can often lead to serious consequences such as cardiac arrest, respiratory failure, as well as skin burns. These include providing safety to the most important steps in first aid, turning off the power source, calling for medical attention, and providing CPR (artificial respiration and heart repair) to the injured person. The article cites indications of how to help if the injured person has burns.

**Keywords:** burns, electrical source, medical help, safety, chest compressions, emergency response.

Such damage occurs under the influence of technical or atmospheric electricity. The use of power tools in technique and home enema with a lack of performance, as well as the malfunction of these tools, leads to electrical injury (electrotravma). Electrical power injuries: thermal; electrolytic; divided into mechanical effects on the body. Nearly half of the accidents involving electric shock ended in death. The effect of an electric Quwat begins to be felt when its power is equal to 3-5 mA, an electric power of 20-25 mA causes involuntary contraction of the musculature. The cause of electrotravmas and sometimes this fact is very difficult to clarify. In addition, electrotravma can be easily mistaken for other injuries (contact thermal burns, injuries that fall from a height after electrotravma). Electrotravmas are more often observed in spring, summer and autumn, when the thermal humidity is high. Dangerous, electrotravmas that lead to a scientist can occur under the influence of an electric current of 127-220 V. Damage with electric current with a capacity of more than 10,000 v. in cases of Burns, death occurs as a result of burns in a wide field. Low-voltage toklarii i are also not considered completely harmless to the body. It has been found that the alternating current at a homogeneous voltage is more dangerous than the constant current. Many electric-induced burns are observed when damaged by high voltage currents. The current is correct to the intensity of the force and is inversely proportional to the resistance of the skin and objects, depending in many ways on the resistance of the object that separates the victim from the Earth. The body's resistance to electricity depends on skin resistance. The softer the skin and the higher the moisture content, the less its resistance.



Figure 1. Beware of electric current.

Therefore, it is important to know what help should be provided if someone is electrocuted. For this:

- Make sure that the place where the accident occurred is safe for you and that the victim is not in contact with the electric current.
- If the victim is in contact with the vine and you do not know how to turn it off, do not approach him, immediately call the ambulance service!
- If the place and the victim are not dangerous to you, check the victim's consciousness and breathing. If there is consciousness and breathing, check for its injuries from burns and falls.
- Call an ambulance, even if the victim is unconscious and there are no visible injuries.
- During the examination, provide first aid depending on the condition identified in the victim.

There are 4 levels of electrotravma: Level 1-the injured person has involuntary muscle twitching, and the unconscious itself boiadi Level 2 – accompanied by involuntary muscle twitching, the patient loses consciousness. Level 3-along with loss of hush, there is also a violation of the functions of the heart and breathing. Level 4-the patient is in the state of a clinical scientist.



Figure 2. First aid.

To the breathless lying of the person who hits the vine, without beating the heart money depending on his stay, he will be considered dead and will not help abso -lutely naughty. Technical power and lightning to serve as a source of current can. Degree of injury:

- a) current strength, its voltage, duration of action, to constant and variable;
- b) to the physiological state of the body (nervous system, heart muscle to the position, to the unpredictability of the establishment);
- c) body and skin resistance (weakened organism, wet skin increases the damaging force);
- d) depends on the environment affected by the current.

If the person who hits the vine has fainted, it is avidly comfortable it is necessary to lay in the position and not try it. Buttons of clothing it is necessary to take off and create an opportunity to get pure air. Sniffing nashatir alcohol on the injured person, spraying water on the face, it is necessary to rub and warm up the body. The injured person breathes sluggishly if he is getting or absolutely does not breathe, the money is not felt and the heart if he stopped beating, immediately give him an artificial breath and put his heart it is necessary to massage.

The injured man was laid face down, one arm head it is placed under it and the face is turned aside, and the second hand is placed at the tip of the head is stretched. One person pulls the bemoming tongue by holding it with clean gauze releases. The second person kneels on top of the patient, raising his thighs takes between his two knees. Then bemoming palms on the back he puts it down and grabs it with his fingers from his lower ribs, then says "one, two, three", leaning forward, weighing the entire weight of his torso lowers into elongated arms and thus bemoming bottom presses on the ribs (exhale). after that, without stretching the arms behind the patient, he throws his torso back (breathing) and counts as "four, five, six". Then again, counting as "one, two, three", wean the weight of his torso drops on his elongated arms, etc. The breathalyzer take the patient's lower ribs every now and then. when pressed, the diaphragm is clamped towards the heart. Thus triggering the heart begins to beat, as soon as the activity of the heart is restored, the patient can breathe starts. Figure 3.

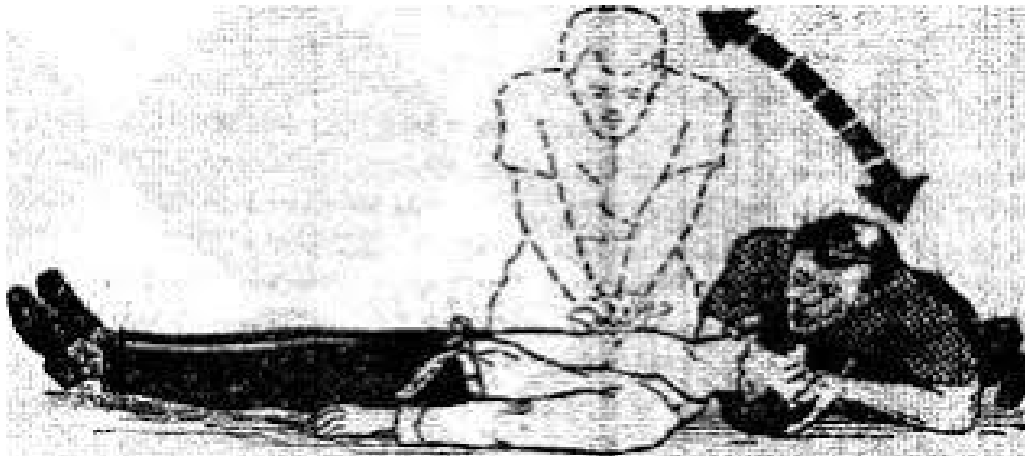


Figure 3.

#### Artificial respiration

Anti-slip protective equipment made of rubber-gloves (d), rubber boots (e), kalish (f) and hooves (g) are the main protective equipment used as an additive in works performed using (Figure 4). In addition, when operating under voltage from gloves up to 1000 V, also electric in work related to separators (a), disconnectors (b) tension protection against impervious arrivals and rubber boots it is also used as a tool.



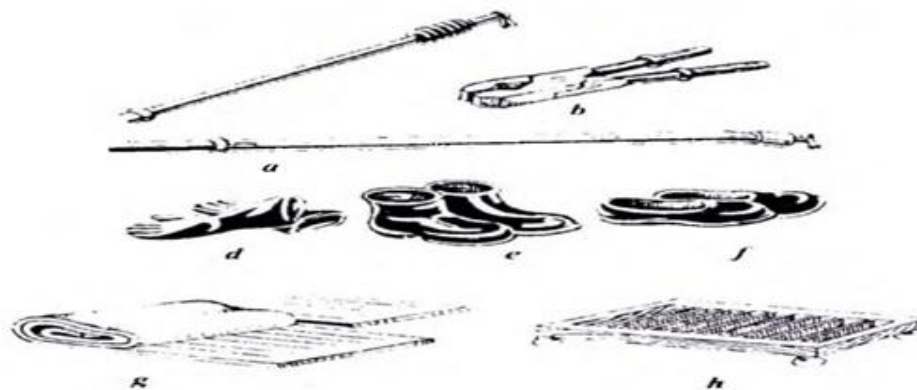


Figure 4. Electric current protectors

Electrically tight gloves, kalish, rubber boots and hoodies it is made of a special rubber that is not electrically conductive and also has an electric effect it is very resistant. Protective diapers board mattress (h) and porcelain or plastic is made up of soles.

In providing first aid to a person affected by an electric shock, it is necessary to provide medical care, such as providing safety, calling an ambulance, and resuscitation, i.e., artificial respiration, if necessary. It is important to send a person injured by an electric current to a medical institution quickly to restore health, to provide proper medical care in case of burns or injuries. Electric shock injuries can be serious and the patient's condition can be aggravated, therefore, in any case, it is necessary to seek qualified medical care and training in the provision of first aid to those affected by electric current.

#### Literature used:

1. Yuldashev A, R. Special course of labor protection. Tashkent, 2015.
2. Zakhidov I. Rules for the safety of equipment from electrotechnics. Namangan, 2007.
3. Yuldashev O', Usmanov U., Kuhatov O. Defamation of Labor. - T: Labor, 2001.
4. Muratov S.N. Surgical diseases and patient care. - Tashkent: Meditsina, 1989.
5. Rakhimov A. General electrical engineering. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1981.
6. Zoxidov I.O. PREVENT ELECTRICAL DAMAGE TO GET AND TO SOMEONE SH3KASTED FROM ELECTRICITY FIRST AID. – Namangan, 2013