

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ НАУК УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені О.О. Богомольця
ІНСТИТУТ ГІГІЄНИ ТА ЕКОЛОГІЇ**

**ЕКОЛОГІЧНІ ТА ГІГІЄНІЧНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ
СФЕРИ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ЛЮДИНИ
(ЗБІРКА МАТЕРІАЛІВ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ З МІЖНАРОДНОЮ УЧАСТЮ)**

16 березня 2022 р.

за загальною редакцією
член-кор. НАМН України, професора С.Т. Омельчука

м. Київ

2022

2. Керівництво МПК з психічного здоров'я та психосоціальної підтримки в умовах надзвичайної ситуації : [пер. з англ.] / Міжвідомчий постійний комітет. – Київ : Унів. вид-во Пульсари, 2017. – 216 с. – 57 с.

3. ЗВІТ про основні результати діяльності Державної служби України з надзвичайних ситуацій у 2020 році. 2020.

4. Syadani Riyad Fatema, Md. Shahidul Islam, Leah East, Kim Usher Women's health-related vulnerabilities in natural disasters: a systematic review protocol. 2019. № 9(12): e032079 P. 1-5. DOI:10.1136/bmjopen-2019-032079.

5. Céline M Goulart, Amber Purewal, Humaira Nakhuda, Anita Ampadu, Amanda Giancola, Jean-Luc Kortenaar, Diego G Bassani Tools for measuring gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) indicators in humanitarian settings. 2021. № 39. P. 1-16. doi: 10.1186/s13031-021-00373-6.

COMPARISON OF APPROACHES TO PREMEDICAL AID BY PERSONS WITHOUT BASIC MEDICAL EDUCATION

Hosseinzadeh Dariush, Kalashchenko S.I.

Bogomolets National Medical University

Introduction. Premedical aid is the most emergency investigation given to any folks tormented by injury or diseases. In many countries, there's a system for educating premedical aid because it includes specific training and working with some equipment, but a number of the time this equipment isn't available at the workplace that the trainer must know how to function without equipment.

Protocols that people can mainly use within the treatment processes are Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability, Exposure (ABCDE), Battlefield Advanced Trauma Life Support (BATLS), Advanced trauma life support (ATLS), Generally, humans spend 2 days to learn basic practical skills from these protocols.

Purpose. This abstract compares the premedical aid in different countries by persons without primary medical education.

Method. We used the bibliography method, info-analytic method, and the comparative method.

Discussion. The essential thing in premedical aid is to forestall death or severe injury from exacerbating. The key of this treatment is in three parts:

- preserve life;
- preventing further harm;
- promote recovery.

Premedical aid procedure is almost identical in all countries, but still, there is some difference in teaching and doing the assistance. For example, in Iran, teachers in school are the most watchful, and most of the time, they must be ready to deliver premedical aid.

The average age for those teachers was 35-47 years. One part of the teachers were males, and another was women. Generally, half of the teachers in the school had passed courses, and half of them had been confronted with conditions in which they needed premedical aid. Teachers who had gotten attention for the training and people with previous experiences of conditions requiring premedical aid were more able to control the critical situations.

The teachers in France know basic premedical aid. There are near 10 million school children in age 4-year-old to 14-15 years of age which all of this range they learn essential premedical assistance in school and they have the program for this which is “apprendre a porter secours” and the translation is learn how to help. In this program, students will learn how to face an emergency. The premedical aid in France is less developed than in many industrialized countries such as Germany. Teachers were trained for 6-8 hours in the premedical aid course, but this time was enough to be able to control the critical situations in their workplace.

Conclusion. During the history and till now, we see that the premedical aid approach may be a robust clinical tool for the essential help and treatment of patients in challenging situations and emergencies. Widespread knowledge of skills within the premedical aid approach protocols is likely to boost team efforts and improve patient outcomes. As discussed during this abstract, the significant recommendation is teaching students and children. The first step is in the schools by teaching the teachers than to the students and pupils. This must also be under the control of the ministry of health of each country with the same and correct way of premedical aid and first aid.