

ANOTHER TOUCH DRIVER ACADEMY



LESSON 8

ROAD ACCIDENT & FIRST AID PROCEDURE



INTRODUCTION

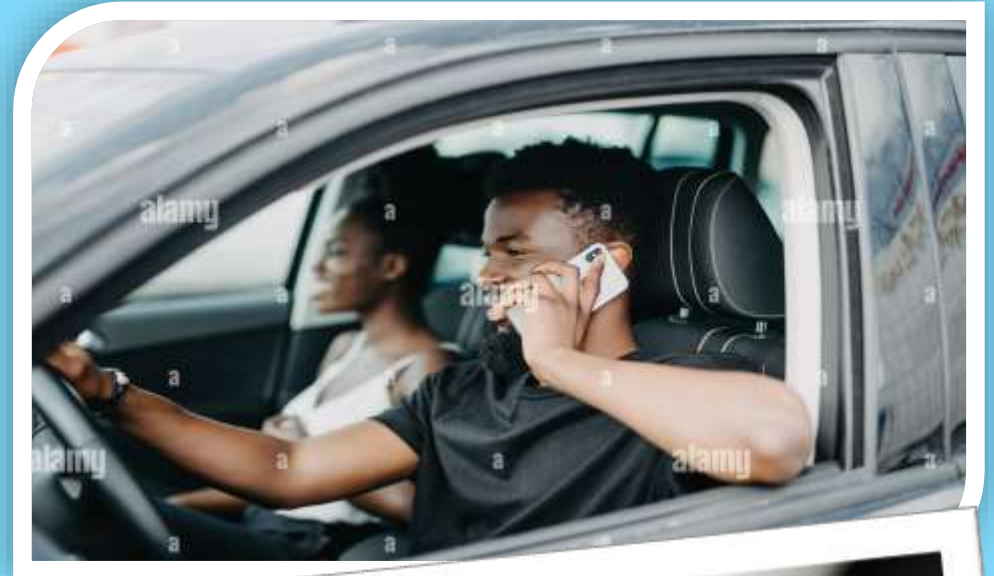
- **DEFINITION:** A road accident is an unforeseen and unplanned event on the road that can result in **injury, death** or **damage** to property.
- **IMPORTANCE:** Understanding the causes and being prepared to administer first aid can significantly reduce the severity of outcomes.



CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

1. HUMAN FACTORS:

- **DETRACTED DRIVING:** Use of cell phones, eating or talking while driving.
- **SPEEDING:** Driving above the speed limit reduces reaction time.
- **DRUNK DRIVING:** Alcohol impairs judgment, reaction time and coordination.
- **FATIGUE:** Driving when tired can lead to drowsiness and slow response.
- **AGGRESSIVE DRIVING:** Tailgating, lane weaving and road rage.



CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS continued

2. VEHICLE-RELATED CAUSES:

▪ **MECHANICAL FAILURES:**

Brake failure, tire blowouts, or engine malfunction.

▪ **POOR MAINTENANCE:**

Neglecting regular vehicle checks and repairs.

▪ **DESIGN DEFECTS:** Faulty design of the vehicle leading to accidents.



CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS continued



3. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS:

- **ROAD CONDITIONS:** Potholes, uneven surfaces, or poorly maintained roads
- **OBSTACLES ON THE ROAD:** Debris, Animals or fallen trees.
- **WEATHER CONDITIONS:** Rain, fog, snow and ice can make roads slippery.
- **POOR VISIBILITY:** Night driving, fog or glare from the sun.

PREVENTION OF ROAD ACCIDENT

- **EDUCATION:** Regular awareness campaigns on the dangers of reckless driving.
- **LAW ENFORCEMENT:** Strict enforcement of traffic laws and regulations.
- **VEHICLE MAINTENANCE:** Regular checks and servicing of vehicles
- **INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT:** Better road design, signage and maintenance
- **USE OF TECHNOLOGY:** Implement advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS)

FIRST AID PROCEDURE FOR ROAD ACCIDENTS

1. ACCESS THE SITUATION:

- Ensure your safety first. Look for oncoming traffic and potential hazards.
- Check for any signs of fire, fuel leaks, or dangerous materials.

2. CALL FOR HELP:

- Dial emergency services immediately (911) or your local emergency number.
- Provide clear information about the location, number of injured and the nature of injuries.

3. INITIAL CARE FOR THE INJURED:

- **CONCIOUS VICTIM:** Reassure them, keep them calm and ask about any pain or injuries.
- **UNCONCIOUS VICTIM:** Check for responsiveness by gently shaking and calling out to them
- **BREATHING CHECK:** Ensure the airway is open by tilting the head back slightly and lifting chin.

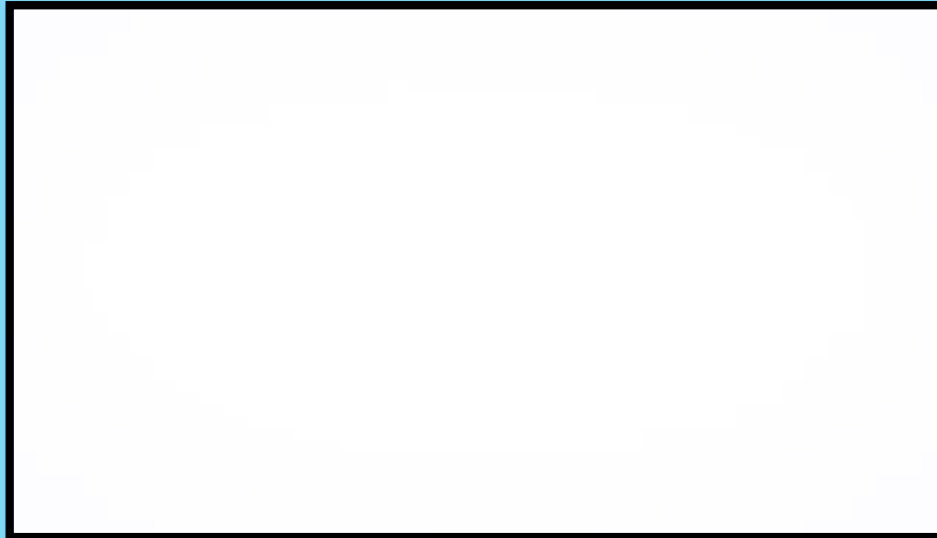
FIRST AID PROCEDURE FOR ROAD ACCIDENTS

continued

4. ADMINISTERING CPR (if the victim is not breathing):

➤ **CHEST COMPRESSIONS:** Place the heel of your hand/palm in the center of the chest, one hand on top of the other, and push hard and fast at a rate of 100 – 120 compressions per minute.

➤ **RESCUE BREATHS:** After every 30 chest compressions, give two rescue breaths. Pinch the nose, cover the mouth with yours and blow air into their lungs.



FIRST AID PROCEDURE FOR ROAD ACCIDENTS

continued

5. CONTROL BLEEDING:

- Apply pressure to the wound with a clean cloth or bandage
- If the bleeding is severe, maintain the pressure until emergency services arrive.



FIRST AID PROCEDURE FOR ROAD ACCIDENTS

continued

6. TREATINGS SHOCK:

- Lay the person down on their back and elevate their legs if possible
- Keep them warm with a blanket or clothing
- Do not give them anything to eat or drink



7. HANDLING SPINAL INJURIES:

- Do not move the victim unless necessary.
- Stabilize the head and neck to prevent further injury.
- If you must move them, keep the spine straight and move as a unit.



FIRST AID PROCEDURE FOR ROAD ACCIDENTS

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8. BURNS:

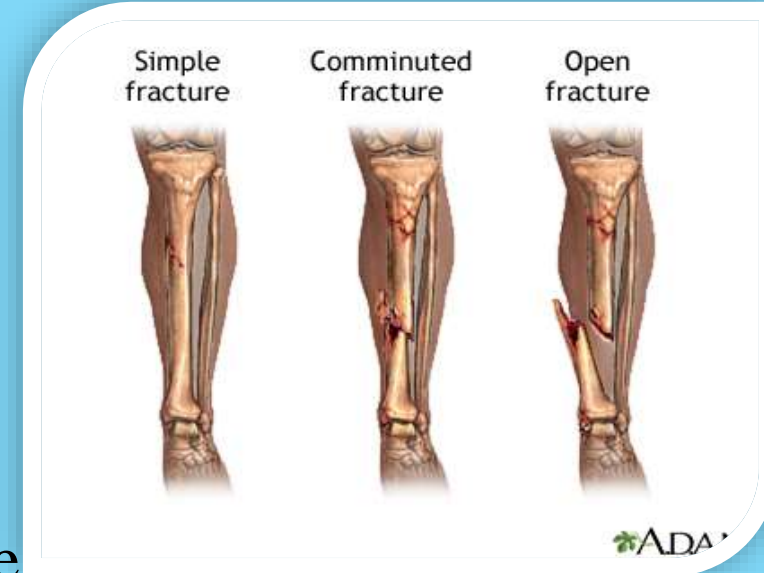
- Cool the burn with running water for at least 10 minutes.
- Cover the burn with sterile dressing or clean cloth
- Do not apply creams or break blisters.

9. FRACTURES:

- Immobilize the injured area using a splint or any sturdy materials
- Avoid moving the injured part and keep it elevated if possible

10. TRANSPORTING THE INJURED:

- Only move the injured person if they are in immediate danger (e.g., fire)
- Use a stretcher if available or support the injured area while moving them.



CONCLUSION

- **KEY TAKEAWAYS:** Understanding the causes of road accidents and knowing the first aid procedures can save lives and reduce the impact of accidents.
- **CALL TO ACTION:** Be vigilant on the road, adhere to traffic rules, and be prepared to administer first aid if needed.

THE END

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
PARTICIPATION**