

Year 4 Term 3

PSHE

How can we help in an accident or emergency?



Progression in Skill:

How to carry out basic first aid including for burns, scalds, cuts, bleeds, choking, asthma attacks or allergic reactions

If someone has experienced a head injury, they should not be moved.

When it is appropriate to use first aid and the importance of seeking adult help

The importance of remaining calm in an emergency and providing clear information about what has happened to an adult or the emergency service.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Demonstrate basic first aid for minor injuries, e.g. cuts and burns.

Recognise the signs of choking, an asthma attack and possible allergic reactions, knowing what to do and how to get help.

Know why someone who has experienced a head injury should not be moved, if possible.

Differentiate between first aid situations you can manage yourself or with support and those that need a professional.

Know what information adults and the emergency services will need to know and how to convey this.

Key Vocabulary

asthma	a condition that some people have that affects their ability to breathing in certain situations, reaction to dust or exercise; usually managed with inhalers
allergic reaction	body's response to something that is usually harmless, e.g. food, animal fur; symptoms can be mild or severe
emergency	a serious, unexpected situation needing quick action

burns and scalds	damage to skin from heat (burn) or hot liquid (scald); these can be minor and treated at home or severe and need medical attention
choking	when something (food, toy, etc.) gets stuck in your throat, meaning you can't breathe or talk: this is an emergency and the person needs help immediately

Progression in Resources:

Visit from a trained first aider, visual resources of first aid.

Relevance

Now	Children can identify when first aid is required and what support is needed in the situation. They can identify when further support is required.
Future	Children can manage basic first aid situations for themselves and those they are with; should they ever need to, they can manage more severe incidents until first responders and the emergency services arrive.
Aspiration	Children develop an interest in supporting others and medicine. They go into a medical based profession (paramedics).

National Curriculum Links:

How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary, including the importance of reporting incidents rather than filming them. Concepts of basic first aid, for example dealing with common injuries and ailments, including head injuries

Essential Prior Learning:

Recognise and respond to pressure to do something that makes them feel unsafe or uncomfortable (including online).

How everyday health and hygiene rules and routines help people stay safe and healthy (use of medicines, such as for allergies and asthma)

How to react and respond if there is an accident and how to deal with minor injuries, e.g. scratches, grazes and burns.

What to do in an emergency, including calling for help and speaking to the emergency services recognise hazards that may cause harm or injury and what they should do to reduce risk and keep themselves (or others) safe.

How to help keep their body protected and safe, e.g. wearing a seatbelt, protective clothing and stabilisers

That their body belongs to them and should not be hurt or touched without permission; what to do and who to tell if they feel uncomfortable.