HEAT RELATED ILLNESS

The brain regulates body temperature



If it is too hot, the body needs to get rid of heat. How does it do this?

- By dilating blood vessels
- By sweating

Body temperature:

Dilated blood vessels:

- Help heat escape
- But can cause ankle swelling because fluid leaves the blood vessel and goes into the tissue.

Sweating:

- Cools the body through evaporation
- Causes loss of body water which can lead to dehydration.





Ability to lose heat is altered by:

- Aging less sweating
- Obesity fat insulates the body
- Alcohol interferes with brain activity
- Medications can affect brain activity plus have other effects



Heat Rash	
Sunburn	
Heat Cramps	

Heat Exhaustion Heat Syncope

Heat Stroke

Problems caused by too much sun include:

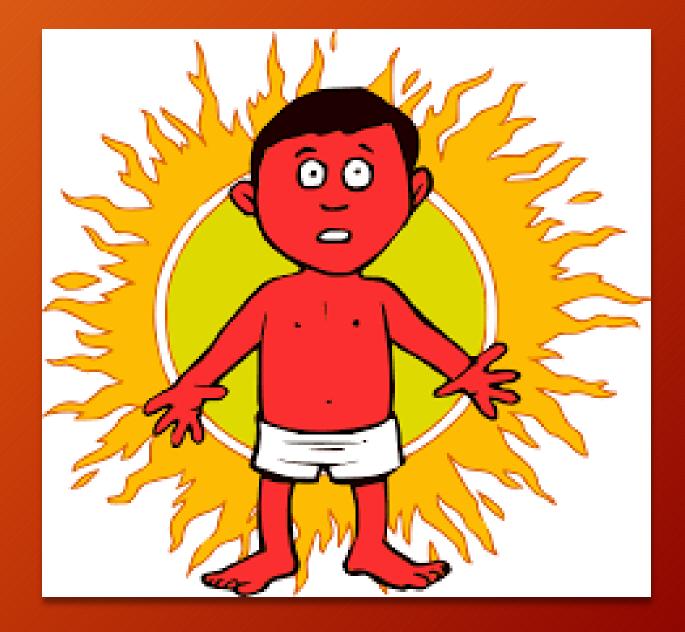
Heat Rash



- Caused by a hot, humid environment and plugged sweat glands
- Appears as tiny raised, red bumps with extreme itching
- Treatment: rinse skin with cool water, use mild lotions, and change into dry clothing
- Prevention: wash regularly, keep skin clean and dry

Sunburn

- Caused by too much exposure to the sun
- Presents as red, painful, blistering, or peeling skin





> Treatment: cool the skin, apply cooling gels or lotions such as aloe, Noxzema, Solarcaine, etc.
> Drink extra water
> Seek medical attention if severe blistering
> Prevention:

apply sunscreens of factor 15 or greater

- wear light clothing
- limit exposure to the sun

Sunburn – treat and prevent

Heat Cramps–what & why?

- Heat cramps result from heavy sweating which causes loss of salt along with water. Lack of salt (electrolytes) can cause cramping of muscles.
- The painful cramps that usually occur in the arms, legs, and stomach start suddenly and can be a warning of more dangerous heat illnesses.





If these occur:

- move to a cool area
- loosen clothing
- consume drinks that contain salt such as Gatorade
- To prevent:
 - drink fluids regularly
 - reduce activity levels in the heat

Heat Cramps

Heat syncope is fainting due to heat. It is caused by the pooling of blood in dilated blood vessels and lack of adequate fluid intake.





Fainting due to heat

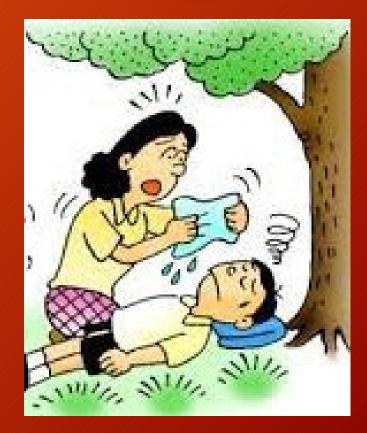
Fainting (syncope) occurs suddenly

Treatment is aimed at cooling the person:

- Move to a cooler area
- Loosen clothing
- > Offer sips of cold water when safe to drink

Prevention:

- Drink fluids regularly
- Reduce activity levels during the hotter parts of the day
- > Avoid extreme heat

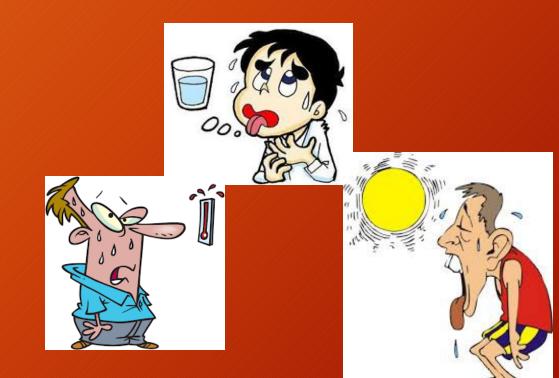


Heat exhaustion is caused by the breakdown of the body's cooling system due to loss of fluid from sweating without adequate fluid and salt replacement.

Heat Exhaustion

Thirst

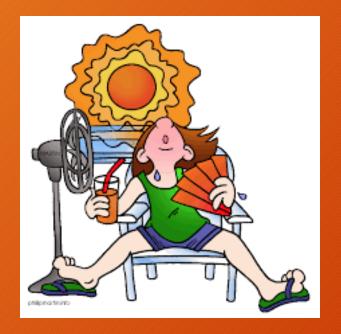
Heavy sweating Moist, clammy skin Low blood pressure Weak pulse Fatigue, weakness Panting, breathing fast Dilated pupils, blurred vision



Heat Exhaustion Symptoms

Treatment of Heat Exhaustion

Get medical assistance – it can progress to heat stroke and death



- Move to a cool, shaded area
- Loosen or remove excess clothing
- Provide cool water
- Fan and lightly spray with cool water

Heat Stroke

A Medical Emergency





Heat stroke can suddenly develop when fluid and salt reserves are used up causing the body to lose the ability to sweat. The body temperature then rises dangerously high.

Cause of Heat Stroke

Heat Stroke Symptoms



Skin: hot, dry, red, mottled Skin may be blue from lack of oxygen Temperature over 104°F

More Symptoms

Fast pulse HeadacheWeakness DizzinessConfusion SeizureAgitation Loss of consciousness



Call 911

Death can occur quickly from a **HEAT STROKE!**





Move to a cool spot Elevate the feet Remove excess clothing Apply cool, wet cloths Cool with fan or spray with cool water Offer water if able to safely drink

Treatment of Heat Stroke

Prevention

- Reduce activity levels and heat exposure
- Wear light clothing and broad brimmed hats
- Drink fluids regularly, avoid alcohol
- Eat light meals
- Check for signs of problems developing







