

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES



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Accident - a case of bodily injury, disability or death as a result of various natural disasters, accidents and other unfortunate events. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan establish appropriate penalties for persons who have caused accidents by violating safety rules at enterprises, construction, transport, mines and other places. In particular, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for appropriate penalties for violations of the rules for the use of radioactive materials and nuclear installations, their unauthorized use, violations of safety, labor protection, fire safety rules during research work, mining, construction or blasting operations, and crimes committed in violation of the safety of transport traffic and the use of vehicles.

In particular, violation of safety regulations, industrial sanitation, or other rules on labor protection by persons responsible for their implementation, if it results in moderate or severe bodily injury, is punishable by a fine in the amount of 25 to 50 times the minimum wage, or deprivation of certain rights for up to 5 years, or correctional labor for up to 3 years, or imprisonment for up to 3 years, and if the same act results in the death of a person or other grave consequences, by deprivation of certain rights and imprisonment for up to 5 years (Article 257). If a person responsible for the use of a vehicle allows a person who is intoxicated or under the influence of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or other substances that affect the mind to drive a vehicle, which results in serious bodily harm or death, that person shall be liable to a fine of up to 50 times the minimum monthly wage or to correctional labor for up to 3 years or to deprivation of certain rights and up to 3 years of liberty (Article 261).

Violation of the rules for the safe movement or use of vehicles by a person driving a vehicle, if it causes moderate or severe bodily harm, is punishable by a fine in the amount of up to 50 times the minimum monthly wage or correctional labor for up to 3 years; if the same act causes the death of a person, by deprivation of certain

rights and up to 7 years of imprisonment; if the same act causes the death of people, an accident, or other grave consequences, by deprivation of certain rights and up to 10 years of imprisonment (Article 266).

First aid is a set of quick and simple measures that are given to a person in the event of an accident, injury, or sudden illness to save their life and prevent serious complications; it is carried out until medical personnel arrive or they are taken to a hospital. First aid can be given to themselves or by others (mutually). If the injured person can bandage their own wounds, if there are signs of poisoning, for example, if they are able to drink plenty of fluids, flush the stomach, and vomit, they can provide first aid to themselves.



First aid is usually provided by another person. First aid should be provided immediately when a person's life is in danger, for example, when bleeding, electric shock, poisoning, coma, shock, and other situations. Further medical care depends on how correctly the first aid was provided. For example, the quick and correct application of a bandage and splint (splint) in the case of an open fracture of a bone (see Immobilization) often helps to prevent shock and other serious illnesses, and laying an injured and unconscious person on his side helps to prevent vomit and blood from entering the trachea and bronchi.

The main task of first aid provided to injured citizens is to save their lives, prevent suffering, or alleviate the course of the disease by taking prompt measures.

First aid can be provided by the injured at the scene of the accident, by mutual assistance of the injured and each other, as well as by sanitary brigade workers. The first aid category includes the following measures: temporarily stopping bleeding; applying a clean sterile bandage to the injured or burned part of the body; artificial respiration and indirect heart massage, massaging; administering various poison vaccines, antidotes, antibiotics, painkillers, sedatives (especially during shock); extinguishing burning clothing, tying the injured part so that it does not move (transport immobilization) for moving the injured person from one place to another in a vehicle, protecting the person from the effects of hot and cold temperatures, warming his frozen body; putting on gas masks for those injured by various toxic substances, taking them

to safe places, as well as immediately carrying out partial sanitary procedures. Providing first aid as quickly and as quickly as possible is extremely important for the further course of diseases and injuries, their consequences, and sometimes even for saving the lives of those injured. In cases of severe bleeding, electric shock, cardiac arrest, and other such serious cases, first aid must be provided. If many people need first aid at the same time, the timing and sequence of such assistance are determined.

All first aid procedures should be performed as quickly as possible with the utmost care. Hasty and careless treatment can have a negative impact on the injured person and worsen their condition. If more than one person is providing first aid, it is best for them to coordinate and work together. For this, one person should take the lead.

Used literature

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