tice acts under which a person is limited to a certain definite procedure when attending anyone who is sick or injured—except, of course, under the direct supervision of a physician It is important, therefore, that anyone who is responsible for first aid have a full understanding of the limits which restrict the work Since improper treatment might involve the company in serious legal problems, the first aid attendant should be duly qualified and certified by the Bureau of Mines or American Red Cross These certificates must be renewed at specified intervals

First aid training. The American Red Cross first aid textbook and the United States Bureau of Mines manual of first aid instruction are recommended for the teaching of first aid It is often found that accidents occur less frequently and as a rule are less severe among persons trained in first aid work It is therefore advisable that as many industrial workers as possible be given this training

The National Safety Council publishes posters and pamphlets that can be used for training employees

Another valuable reference is *Emergency Care of the Sick and Injured,* by the Committee on Trauma, American College of Surgeons (See References)

A universal symbol for emergency medical identification has been developed by the American Medical Association (Fig 21–6) The object of the symbol is to identify its wearer immediately as a person with a physical condition requiring special attention If the wearer is unconscious or otherwise unable to communicate, the symbol will indicate that there are vital medical facts to be found on a health information card in the bearer's purse, wallet, or elsewhere These should be known by anyone helping the individual struck down by an accident or sudden illness



Fig 21–6 —Emergency identification symbol



Fig 21–5 —Eye-wash fountain is well identified

Courtesy City of Chicago, Dept of Water & Sewers

Employee health services

Although good industrial medicine can be practiced in any logical location in the plant that is clean and private, experience indicates that the medical unit commands respect only if careful attention is paid to suitable and efficient housing, appearance, and equipment The entire unit should be painted in light colors and be kept spotlessly clean The dispensary should have hot and cold running water and be adequately heated, ventilated, and illuminated Proximity to toilet facilities is necessary Suitable provision should be made for men and women if both are employed

The medical department should be easily accessible and near the greatest number of employees so that distance does not become a barrier against the immediate reporting of all minor injuries for treatment If possible, it should also be connected with the employment and safety departments, this facilitates prompt physical examinations of applicants, the mutual use of clerical service, and the interchange of ideas and plans relative to employment, ac-