

COLLEGE OF NURSING

The First STAGE

RAQIP ABBAS

Explain

- Blisters
- Severe bleeding
- Third-degree burns

The Blisters

- Blisters are small bubbles that form on your skin. They usually appear when your skin is rubbed a lot, like when you wear tight shoes. Blisters can also happen from burns or infections. Inside the blister, there is a clear liquid. It helps protect your skin as it heals. It's important not to pop them, as the liquid inside helps to keep the area clean and prevent infection. If you need to, you can cover the blister with a clean bandage to protect it.

Severe Bleeding

- Severe bleeding, also called hemorrhage, happens when a large amount of blood is lost quickly. It can be life-threatening if not treated right away. This type of bleeding can occur from deep cuts, injuries to major blood vessels, or internal damage, like from an accident. Signs of severe bleeding include a lot of blood, weakness, dizziness, or even unconsciousness. It's important to apply pressure to the wound to slow the bleeding and seek emergency medical help immediately.

Third-degree burns

- Third-degree burns are the most severe type of burn. They go through all layers of the skin, and can even affect the tissues underneath, like muscles or bones. The skin may look white, black, or charred. Unlike other burns, a third-degree burn may not be very painful at first because it can damage the nerves. These burns usually require medical treatment, like skin grafts, and can leave scars. They can also lead to serious complications like infections.

Adefibri1lator : is used to make the heart start beating correctly after it has stopped or become irregular . It works by sending an electric shock through paddles or electrodes placed on the patient's chest

Introduction

What is the Present Continuous Tense?



Introduction

The present continuous tense, also known as the present progressive tense, is used to describe actions or events that are happening at the time of speaking. It emphasizes the ongoing nature of the action.



**This Words indicating
the present tense**



**Now
At the moment
today**

Form affirmative sentence

Subject + is/are/am +(verb) ing +complement

I  am

he/she/it  is

we/you/they  are

EX:

- I am reading the book now .
- Ali is at home. He is eating fish now.
- Children are playing football now .

Interrogative

The question form of the present continuous tense is used to inquire about actions that are currently happening, ongoing situations, or future arrangements.

1- Wh(Q) + is/are + Subject + (verb)ing + complement ?

Why is she cooking dinner at the moment ?

-Yes, she is .

-No , she is .

Interrogative

2- Is/Are + Subject + (verb) ing +complement

Ex:

- **Are you playing football now ?**
- **Is she eating dinner now ?**

Form negative sentence

Subject + is/are/am+ not+(verb) ing +complement

I → amn't

he/she/it → isn't

we/you/they → aren't

EX:

- I am not sitting now .
- It isn't raining any more.
- Ahmed and Ali aren't playing chess.

Form negative sentence

Subject + is/are/am+ not+(verb) ing +complement

I → amn't

he/she/it → isn't

we/you/they → aren't

EX:

- I am not sitting now .
- It isn't raining any more.
- Ahmed and Ali aren't playing chess.

ASSIGNMENT

Put the verb into the correct form .

- 1- She _____ (study) for her exams right now.
- 2- They _____ playing soccer in the park.
- 3- I _____ (feel) well today.
- 4- He _____ (work) on the project at the moment.
- 5- You _____ (come) to the party tonight