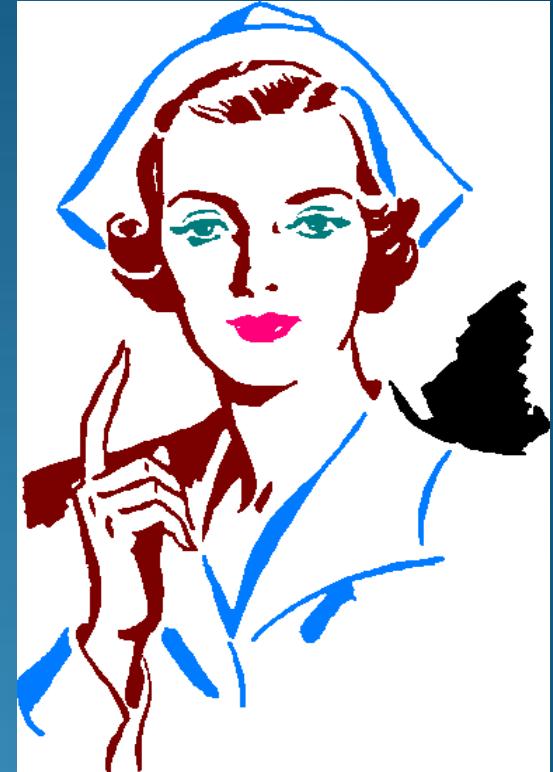


Nurse's Corner

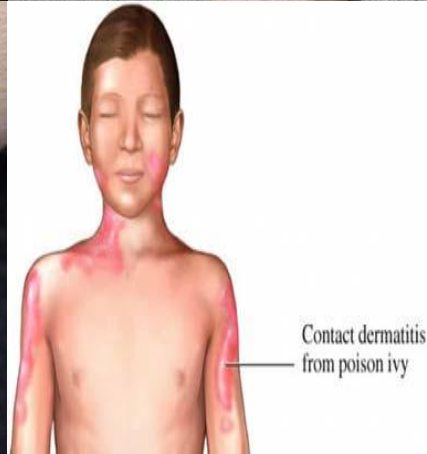
By Joshua Watson
Angela Watson, RN
Troop 324



How to treat Poison Ivy

- Time is an important factor in treating poison ivy. The quicker you clean the area the better off you are.
- First: clean with alcohol or an alcohol wipe. Remember not to use alcohol around anything flammable.
- Second: drench the area with cold water. HOT water allows the pores to open and you don't want the oil's from the plant going into your pores.
- Third: wash area with soap and water
- Fourth: Treat clothes by washing them and anything else exposed to the urushiol oil from the plant.
- Fifth: Let ASM's know where you came into contact with the poison ivy so they can alert other Scouts to avoid that area.
- Sixth: Seek medical attention for itching, rashes and blisters.

Poison Ivy



How to treat Tick bites

- Patrols need to have mandatory tick checks at least once a day. Pay special attention to your torso, groin and backs of knees. Your tent buddy needs to assist you with looking at your back and head.
- Remove ticks immediately. Time is a critical factor in the transmission of Lyme disease. Adults can direct you to first aid station to assist you with this. Ticks can also be removed at your campsite if that is where you located one.
- TO REMOVE A TICK:
 - Use sterilized tweezers. Grasp the tick with the tweezers close to the surface of the skin. Avoid grabbing the body of the tick with your fingers and trying to pull it out. You will only aggravate the tick and possibly cause more problems by using that method
 - Gently but firmly pull the tick straight out, working for several seconds if necessary until the tick loosens and comes free.
 - Remove any remaining pieces of the tick with a sterilized needle from your skin.
 - Wash the tick bite with soap and water thoroughly as well as your hands. Apply antibiotic cream to the bite area.
 - Clean equipment used by sterilizing the tweezers and needle again.
- AFTER CARE:
 - Dispose of the tick by putting it in a plastic baggie and giving it to your Scout Master. Your name, date, location of bite, and time removed need to be documented in Troop 138's medical records. **YOU MUST REPORT TO THE TROOP'S MEDICAL OFFICER DAILY FOR MONITORING OF THE TICK BITE.**
 - Don't smash the tick with your foot or bare hands.
 - Every effort will be made to notify parents of the tick bite so parents can watch for any symptoms after the Jamboree. Please check your email for such notifications as most of you will be travelling during this time.
 - Lyme disease is a bacterial illness caused by a deer tick who is infected with a bacterium called "spirochetes". Signs of infection are expanding reddish rash that is often associated along with "flu like symptoms". Lyme disease can cause abnormalities in the skin, joints, heart and nervous system. Please seek medical care if you suspect Lyme disease

Ticks

