



CELEBRATING
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5-minute safety talk

Heat-Related Illness

The body burns calories and produces heat to keep its temperature at 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. In a hot environment or during vigorous physical activity, the body will rid itself of excess heat. Two effective ways it does this are sweating and dilation of blood vessels. When sweat evaporates from the skin, you begin to cool off. When blood vessels dilate, blood is brought to the skin surface to release heat.

Problems develop when the body's cooling mechanisms do not work properly. For example, when the air temperature exceeds body temperature, the body cannot easily cool itself. If the air is humid, sweat also does not evaporate quickly. Sweat also does not evaporate from a person who works hard or exercises while wrapped in heavy clothing or protective gear. That makes heat-related illness a concern in any weather, anywhere.

What's the problem?

Heat-related illness takes several forms. Heat rash occurs when sweat ducts get clogged. Heat cramps are painful muscle spasms caused by the loss of electrolytes from heavy sweating. If workers develop these conditions, immediately get them out of the heat so they can rest. The next stage of heat-related illness may not be far away. Heat syncope, heat exhaustion and heatstroke develop from prolonged exposure to heat. A victim of heat syncope becomes light-headed and faints when blood flow to the brain decreases. This is because blood pressure is lowered when blood vessels dilate to rid the body

of heat. Blood pressure lowers further when blood volume drops as water is evaporated from the blood.

When the body loses too much water and salt, heat exhaustion sets in. Signs include weakness, dizziness, nausea, headache, heavy sweating and clammy skin. A heatstroke victim has a rapid pulse, hot, red skin and has stopped sweating. The victim may show mental confusion, a decrease in alertness and blurred judgment. Heatstroke can be extremely serious and lead to brain damage or even death if not treated promptly and properly.

Hot tips to cool conditions

You should know how to recognize a victim of heat-related illness. Evaluate the symptoms, then follow these first aid actions:

Heat cramps: Have the worker sip water or a sports drink. Gently stretch, massage and ice the muscle.

Heat syncope: Have the worker lie down in a cool area.

Heat exhaustion: Lay the worker down on his or her back in a cool area. Remove excessive layers of clothing. Give a sports drink or water. Do not give anything to drink if the worker vomits. Cool the worker with a cool water spray or wet cloths and a fan.

Heatstroke: Call for medical help immediately. While you wait for help to arrive, immediately cool the victim with any means at hand, preferably by immersing the victim up to the neck in cold water.

Alternatively, move the worker to a cool place and remove clothing down to the underwear, then apply ice packs at the neck, armpits and groin. Or, cover the worker with wet towels or cloths or spray him or her with cool water, and fan the worker to quickly evaporate the dampness on the skin.

Catch it early

Awareness is vital to prevent heat-related illnesses. Supervisors need to watch for warning signs of heat illness in workers. Workers also should be educated on what to look for in victims. Many companies that have workers exposed to heat year-round, provide supervisors with lectures, videos and even first aid training to prevent and treat heat-related illnesses. Workers adapt to the heat, but they know their limits and supervisors never push beyond those limits. Workers can take other preventive measures to combat the heat:

- Eat light. The more calories you take in, the more body heat you produce.
- Drink plenty of fluids before work and throughout the day. Avoid caffeine.
- Wear lightweight clothing. Wide-brimmed hats protect workers from direct sunlight.

Heat illnesses, especially in the summer, are the consequence of not recognizing the warning signs on the job. Hot conditions don't have to be dangerous if you watch for the warning signs, and get cooperation from workers to prevent heat-related illness.

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Safety starts with me

Summer Heat-related Illness

A healthy body temperature is maintained by the nervous system. As the body temperature increases, the body tries to maintain its normal temperature by transferring heat. Sweating and blood flow to the skin help us keep our bodies cool. A heat-related illness occurs when our bodies can no longer transfer enough heat to keep us cool.

Tips to stay safe during extreme heat

- Listen to local weather forecasts and stay aware of upcoming temperature changes
- Eat light – the more calories you take in, the more body heat you produce
- Stay hydrated and drink plenty of water before work and throughout the day
- Drink at least 8 ounces of fluid per half hour
- Avoid liquids that contain alcohol, caffeine or large amounts of sugar
- Choose the proper type and amount of clothing – cotton allows skin to breath and absorbs sweat
- Take frequent breaks in shady areas
- Always wear a sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher
- Apply sunscreen at least 20 minutes before going outdoors
- If you take medicines regularly, ask your doctor for advice about hot-weather activity and your risk of getting a heat-related illness
- Get trained in first aid to learn how to treat heat-related emergencies

Don't sweat through the symptoms

Symptoms of heat exhaustion include:

- Headache
- Weakness
- Heavy sweating
- Clammy skin
- Dizziness
- Light-headedness
- Confusion
- Nausea and vomiting may occur

If you or someone you know experiences these types of symptoms, lay the worker down in a cool area with his or her legs raised. Remove excessive layers of clothing. Give up to 1 liter of water. Do not give anything to drink if the worker vomits. Cool the worker with cold, wet cloths and a fan. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

Remember

Recognizing the symptoms of heat-related illnesses can mean the difference between life and death.

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