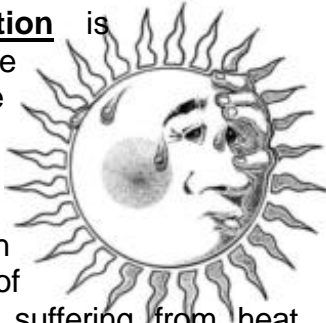


Heat related health problems

Heat stroke is the most serious heat related health problem.. It occurs when the body's temperature regulatory system fails and sweating becomes inadequate. A heat stroke victim's skin is hot, usually dry, red or spotted. Body temperature is usually 105_F or higher, and the victim is mentally confused, delirious, perhaps in convulsions, or unconscious. Unless the victim receives quick and appropriate treatment, death can occur. Any person with signs or symptoms of heat stroke requires immediate hospitalization

Heat exhaustion is caused by the loss of large amounts of body fluid by sweating, sometimes with excessive loss of salt. A person suffering from heat exhaustion still sweats but experiences extreme weakness or fatigue, giddiness, nausea, or headache. In more serious cases, the victim may vomit or lose consciousness. The skin is clammy and moist, the complexion is pale or



flushed, and the body temperature is normal or only slightly elevated.



Stay Cool in the Heat – Drink Fluids

Heat cramps are painful spasms of the muscles that occur among those who sweat profusely in heat, drink large quantities of water, but do not adequately replace the body's salt loss. The drinking of large quantities of water tends to dilute the body's fluids, while the body continues to lose salt.

Fainting may occur to a person not accustomed to hot environments and who stands erect and immobile in the heat. With enlarged blood vessels in the skin and in the lower part of the body due to the body's attempts to control internal temperature,

blood may pool there rather than return to the heart to be pumped to the brain. Moving around prevents blood from pooling and prevents fainting.

Transient heat fatigue is a temporary state of discomfort and mental or psychological strain caused by prolonged heat exposure. Symptoms include a decline in task performance, coordination, alertness, and vigilance.

Smart Safety Rules

Don't wear dark, tight fitting clothes

Don't eat heavy meals before working in the heat

Cover as much of your body as possible.

Keep drinking water close by

Don't drink alcohol or drinks with caffeine.

Know and react to symptoms of heat related health problems

Heat Stress Protection

To keep internal body temperatures within safe limits, the body sheds excess heat through increased blood circulation and the release of fluid onto the skin by the sweat glands. Evaporation of sweat cools the skin, eliminating large quantities of heat from the body.

Safety Problems

Certain safety problems are common to hot environments. Heat tends to promote accidents due to the slipperiness of sweaty palms, dizziness, or the fogging of safety glasses. Wherever there exists molten metal, hot surfaces, steam, etc., the possibility of burns from accidental contact also exists.

Drinking Water

During a day's work in the heat, a person may produce as much as 2 to 3 gallons of sweat. It is important that water intake during the workday be about equal to the amount of sweat produced. Don't depend on thirst to signal when and how much to drink. Instead, drink 5 to 7 ounces of fluids every 15 to 20 minutes to replenish the necessary fluids in the body.

Beat the HEAT



Before it beats you