

COLD STRESS

If there is one thing we know about High Country Winters, its that they get COLD!! The App State community has a lot of folks that work outside, and a lot that play outside. Whether you are at work or play, App State wants you to be aware of the dangers of cold stress and how to identify the symptoms. Check out the facts from NIOSH below for ways to protect yourself and others!

Hypothermia

A condition in which the body uses up its stored energy and can no longer produce heat. Often occurs after prolonged exposure to cold temperature.

Early symptoms

- Shivering
- Fatigue
- Loss of coordination
- Confusion and disorientation

Late symptoms

- No shivering
- Blue skin
- Dilated pupils
- Slowed pulse and breathing
- Loss of consciousness

First Aid

- Request immediate medical assistance.
- Move the victim into a warm room or shelter.
- Remove wet clothing.
- Warm tise center of their body first—chest, neck, head, and groin—using an electric blanket; or use skin-to-skin contact under loose, dry layers of blankets, clothing, or towrls.
- If conscious, warm beverages may help increase the body temperature. Do not give alcohol.
- Once temperature has increased keep them dry and wrapped in a warm blanket, including the head and neck.

Frostbite

An injury to the body that is caused by freezing, which most often affects the nose, ears, cheeks, chin, fingers, or toes.

Symptoms

- Reduced blood flow to hands and feet
- Aching
- Tingling or stinging
- Numbness
- Bluish or pale, waxy skin

First Aid

- Get into a warm room as soon as possible.
- Unless necessary, do not walk on frostbitten feet or toes.
- Immerse the affected area in warm (not hot) water, or warm the affected area using body heat. Do not use a heating pad, fireplace, or radiator for warming.
- Do not massage the frostbitten area; doing so may cause more damage.

Protect Yourself

- Monitor your physical condition and that of your coworkers.
- Wear appropriate clothing.
 - Wear several layers of loose clothing for insulation.
 - 3 Tight clothing reduces blood circulation to the extremities.
- Be aware that some clothing may restrict movement resulting in a hazardous situation.
- Protect the ears, face, hands and feet in extremely cold or wet weather.
 - o Boots should be waterproof and insulated.
 - 3 Wear a hat to reduce the loss of body heat from your head.
- Move into warm locations during breaks; limit the amount of time outside.
- Carry extra socks, gloves, hats, jacket, blankets, a change of clothes and a thermos of hot liquid.
- Include chemical hot packs in your first aid kit.
- Avoid touching cold metal surfaces with bare skin.

* Protect Yosef from the cold»

