



“Prevention

injuries and deaths from Box Jellyfish”

1. Use stinger net

Use a stinger net at the beach where box jellyfish might be present. The depth of the net needs to reach the sea floor.



2. Wear protective clothing

Wear a lycra suit or if unavailable a long sleeved shirt and pants that cover all skin surfaces.



3. Post warning signs

Toxic jellyfish signage must contain information about first aid to help those assisting the injured.



4. Prepare a first aid kit that contains vinegar

If stung, apply the vinegar for the affected areas for at least 30 seconds. Vinegar will stop the release of venom.



5. Training courses

Offer training programs about the dangers from toxic jellyfish and the first aid measures for the following people: doctors, nurses, resuscitation officers, public health volunteers, lifeguards, hotel staff, teachers and people who live in risk areas.



First Aid

Person who may get poison from toxic jellyfish

- Make sure that the rescuer is safe from toxic jellyfish
- Bring the injured out of sea to the safe place
- Call for help or call ambulance (Tel 1669)- Should stay with the injured because s/he may be unconscious within few minutes
- Calm down the injured to prevent further toxin firing
- Do not rub the wound**

IF UNCONSCIOUS

Not breathe or has no pulse

Resuscitate as following steps:

- if no pulse, pump the heart by pressing on the lower end of the breastbone
- Open the airway by lifting up a chin

1. Pour the vinegar continuously throughout the wound for at least 30 seconds (**Do not use fresh water**).

2. Continues pumping the heart until the injured improves or the ambulance arrives.

Transfer to the hospital urgently

IF CONSCIOUS

1. Pour the vinegar continuously throughout the wound for at least 30 seconds (**Do not use fresh water**)*



Observes the injured for 45 minutes to check whether s/he has at least one out of these follow signs/symptoms:

- Severe pain at wound, back, trunk, or head
- Restless or confuse
- Sweating, chill, nausea, or vomiting
- Palpitation, chest pain, or chest tight
- Difficulty breathing, rapid breathing, or pant
- Pale face or cyanosis of hands or feet

No

Can go home

