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Hello again XXXX

As you will see in my extensive editing, I have made quite a lot of adjustments to your style and sentence structure.

Before finalizing your paper, you should check the requirements regarding margins, line spacing, cover sheet and page numbering.

I have not made any changes to your reference reminders in brackets.

A matter to which you might give some thought is that of personal pronoun usage. It is standard practice to avoid sexist stereotyping in language. In your paper I have left the nurse as “she” and “her”, but this is not strictly acceptable for obvious reasons. I have made reference to the patient in terms of “he or she” and “him or her”. This is clumsy but reflects current standards. An alternative is to use a footnote qualification that says all single sex pronouns are to be taken as representing both sexes.

Perhaps you might like to study what I have done by comparing your original with the tracked changes and then with the final edited version. This may help you to improve your own style and sentence structure.

As a further reminder, I notice that your word processor is using US spelling. This means that spelling that conforms to the Australian standard will appear as spellchecker errors. If you are in Australia, and unless you have been told otherwise, you should consider changing your word processor to follow Australian spelling.

Please note that what I have done is to edit your paper so that it can be presented using correct English expression and a readable style. In doing this, I have not added to or changed the factual content that you have provided. This must remain the product of your own work.

Best wishes

Allen
BetterEdit.com
9 June 2004

CASE STUDY – DRAFT

The Occupational Health and Safety Act ~~places~~imposes a general duty of care on the employer and the employee ~~for~~with respect to the safety of any-one in the workplace, including, ~~in the case of hospitals~~, patients, visitors, medical and nursing staff and contracted employees. The employee's responsibility as defined in the Occupational Health and Safety Act is to "take reasonable care to ensure their own safety, not place others at risk by any act or omission, follow safe work procedures, use and care for equipment as instructed, not willfully or recklessly interfere with safety equipment, report hazards and injuries and cooperate with the employer to meet Occupational Health and Safety obligations" (Implementing occ health in aged care).

Before approaching ~~the~~any situation, the nurse should first~~ly~~ -check for dangers in the immediate area to ensure the safety of herself, the patient and others. The nurse must strictly adhere to ~~the use of~~standard precautions ~~designed~~to reduce the risk of exposure to blood- borne diseases before attempting to touch, move; ~~or~~ assess the patient, ~~or~~ to clean up the blood spill. Standard precautions are safe work practices that protect both the nurse and the patient from infection. ~~and~~They will involves using personal protective equipment, ~~which~~primarily ~~includes~~gloves, gowns, masks and eye protection. ~~The essential purpose of P~~personal protective equipment is ~~focused onto~~reduc ~~inge~~ the risks of exposure to blood and certain ~~other~~ body fluids by protecting the nurse from skin, mucous membrane and clothing contact- (Infection Control guidelines page 205).

After the nurse has checked for ~~any~~ dangers, taken standard precautions, washed ~~her~~ hands thoroughly and ~~used~~ put on the appropriate personal protective equipment ~~described above, which in this case when in contact with blood would include suitable gloves, plastic apron, eye protection and a mask. The nurse could~~ she can then begin ~~delivering~~ first aid ~~onto~~ the patient. ~~This will involve~~ checking for a response through asking ~~simple questions~~ and giving simple -commands such as "~~C~~can you hear me?", "~~O~~open your eyes", "~~W~~hat's your name?", and "~~S~~squeeze my hand", as well as ~~and~~ checking the ~~patient's~~ airway, breathing and circulation. If the patient is unconscious, the

nurse should call for help immediately and roll the patient into the recovery position. She should then check that the mouth is clear ~~from~~ of any obstructions, open the airway with head tilt and jaw support and look, listen and feel for signs of breathing. By this time, assistance should have arrived with the resuscitation trolley. ~~and~~ Expired Air Resuscitation (EAR) ~~could~~ can be commenced by giving five breaths in ~~10~~ ten seconds followed by checking for signs of circulation. If the pulse is still absent, ~~then~~ Cardiac Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) should be commenced. CPR in a hospital situation is different ~~to~~ from that applied in a basic first aid situation. If the patient responds, ~~then~~ the nurse could try to assess the cause of the accident, check vital signs and ~~regularly~~ monitor the patient's level of consciousness, breathing and pulse rate every few minutes. ~~and~~ ~~report a~~ Any abnormal ranges should be reported to the Registered Nurse immediately and be recorded in the patient's care plan.

Generally, external bleeding is easy to control. Pressure created by firmly placing a hand on the wound using a sterile or clean bulky pad or bandage can control the bleeding by restricting blood flow through the wound. The pad or bandage should totally cover the wound with a small amount ~~left~~ extending over ~~either~~ all sides. This is known as applying direct pressure. (First Aid Book page 22). If there is a visible foreign body embedded in the wound, it should not be removed. ~~I~~ Instead, a ring pad and bandage should be applied ~~to~~ around the embedded object. If a broken bone is suspected, and the patient is conscious, ~~he or she~~ they should not be moved and should be placed ~~rested~~ in a resting position ~~of that is~~ most comfortable until help arrives or until the Enrolled Nurse is instructed otherwise. If the patient is already ~~laying~~ down, ~~there~~ his or her head should be tilted to face the injured side. If the nurse needs assistance to move the patient due to decreased levels of consciousness or severe pain, ~~the nurse~~ help should be called for ~~help~~ to ~~get~~ lift the patient ~~moved~~ onto a stretcher or bed.

Providing there are no suspected fractures, a hoist should be used to lift the patient up from the floor. Lifting from the floor is a high risk activity and the patient should be handled with care during this procedure. The patient must not grab the nurse around the neck ~~whilst they are~~ being lifted off the floor; ~~if~~ this should happens, the lifting must