

Gear/Supplies Checklist #2: First Aid





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## **First Aid Kit**

You will want to have multiple first aid kits in different locations (at home, in your car, on your bike, etc.) for different purposes. Create each kit to fit the situation.

## **BASIC KIT**

Acetaminophen (Tylenol)	An Israeli bandage (with an applicator to apply pressure)
Anti-diarrhea medication such as lopera- mide (Imodium) or bismuth subsalicylate (Pepto-Bismol or Kaopectate)	Emergency (mylar) blankets
	Alcohol-free wipes or Betadine
Anti-nausea medication such as bismuth subsalicylate (Pepto-Bismol or Kaopectate), dimenhydrinate (Dramamine), or meclizine (Bonine).	Bandage tape
	Gauze
Aspirin (for cardiac events and blockages; aspirin can temporarily help thin the blood).	Large adhesive pads
	Adhesive bandages
Diphenhydramine (an antihistamine like Benadryl) for use in treating mild allergic reactions	Elastic bandages
Gauze pads	SAM splint (a moldable splint brand) or anything else that is semirigid and can be made
Maxipads (very absorbent) or cloth diapers	to keep a fractured limb from moving. Cardboard can work well too.
Hemostatic gauze (which helps blood clot)	Triangle bandages (or fabric cut and folded into
Tourniquet (a CAT tourniquet is recom- mended)	a large triangle shape for a sling)

See other side.







## **ADVANCED KIT**

	Adhesive bandages in a variety of sizes Betadine or alcohol-free wipes	Gauze rolls and tape to hold the gauze in place.
	Elastic bandages	Israeli bandage
	Gauze pads and rolls	Blood pressure cuff.
	Large adhesive pads	CPR masks
	Wound closure strips (Steri-Strips) and/or liquid	Emergency mylar blankets
	stitches/surgical glue.Shears (to cut gauze and bandages)	Non-latex gloves
	Elastic bandages	Pulse oximeter (to take heart rate and oxygen levels)
	SAM splints/cardboard	Tweezers (to remove splinters and to pull gravel out of a road rash)
	Triangle bandage	Stethoscope (to listen to the heart, lungs, and
	Burn gel	abdomen)
	Acetaminophen (Tylenol)	Syringe (to help irrigate a wound with water)
	Anti-diarrhea medication such as loperamide (Imodium) or bismuth subsalicylate (Pepto-Bismol or Kaopectate)	Thermometer (use a digital one for speed and because you can't use an oral thermometer on unconscious people; bring extra batteries)
	Anti-nausea medication such as bismuth subsalicylate (Pepto-Bismol or Kaopectate), dimenhydrinate (Dramamine), or meclizine (Bonine)	Sharpie (to record application time of tourniquet)
		Pen and notebook (to track vitals and to record patient history and complaints)
	Aspirin (for cardiac events and blockages; aspirin can temporarily help thin the blood).	Flashlight (to check eyes for concussion)
	Diphenhydramine (an antihistamine like Benadryl) for use in treating mild allergic reactions and to use in conjunction with epinephrine to treat anaphylaxis	Goggles (to protect your eyes)
	CAT tourniquet	
	Hemostatic gauze (which helps blood clot) or Celox	
	Gauze pads	

Maxipads, tampons, or other absorbent materials





