

Annotation

The synopsis of principles of first aid, including the newest guidelines for cardiopulmocerebral resuscitation was elaborated in this work. The selected states altering the human health or life-threatening conditions were mentioned, including their recommended management. The recommendations for appropriate calling for an ambulance were elaborated and the remark concerning criminal law was made.

In the practical part of this work the answers of 99 respondents to questions investigating the basic sociometric and demografic data and elementary knowledge of first aid were analyzed. The hypotheses that people who had undergone first aid training, who had dealt with the accident or emergency in real life, and people with medical education have better knowledge of first aid were confirmed. The people who evaluated their own knowledge of first aid as good from their subjective point of view really had better knowledge.

The hypothesis of direct proportion between knowledge of first aid and achieved education was confirmed in the female group. The assumption that the youngest and the oldest generation has the worst knowledge of first aid was also confirmed. The surprising findings were revealed in the male group. A group of the youngest respondents and a group with the lowest education had the best knowledge.

The results of this inquiry confirm the need to increase the accessibility and intensity of first aid training not only for general but also for medical public.