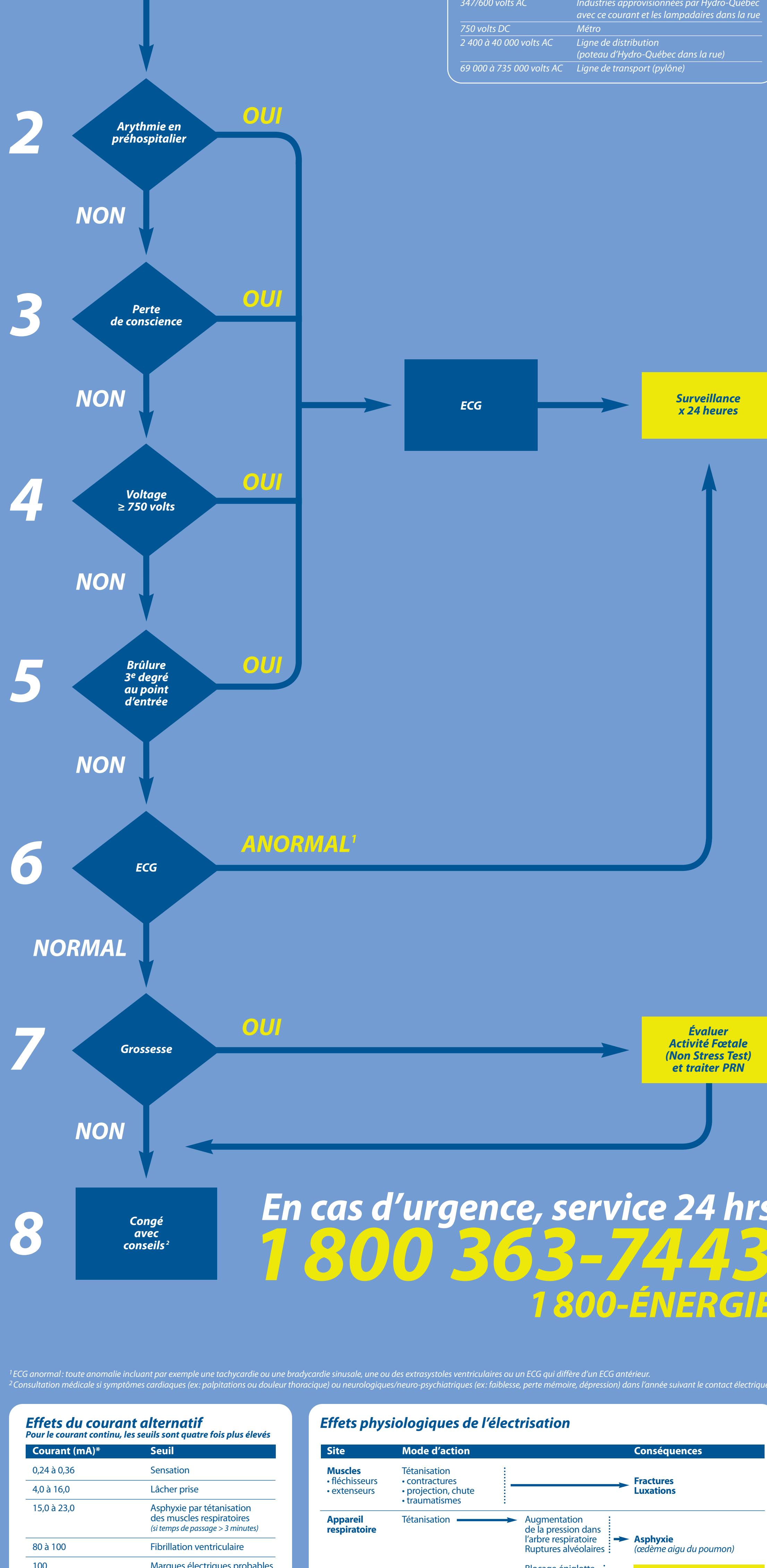


Surveillance médicale après une électrisation

Choc électrique URGENCE !

La victime :



¹ECG anormal : toute anomalie incluant par exemple une tachycardie ou une bradycardie sinusal, une ou des extrasystoles ventriculaires ou un ECG qui diffère d'un ECG antérieur.

²Consultation médicale si symptômes cardiaques (ex: palpitations ou douleur thoracique) ou neurologiques/neuro-psychiatriques (ex: faiblesse, perte mémoire, dépression) dans l'année suivant le contact électrique.

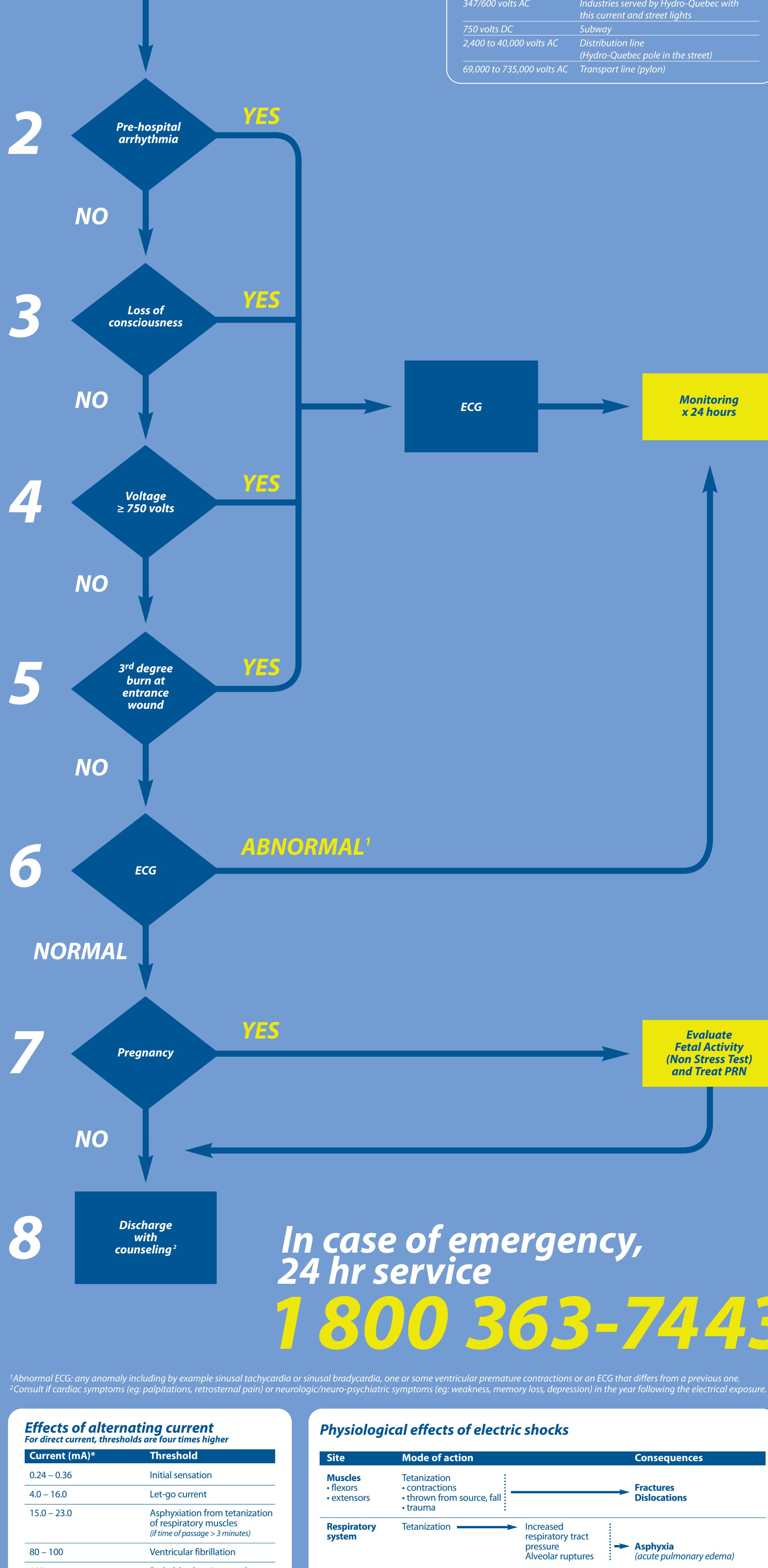
Effets du courant alternatif	
Pour le courant continu, les seuils sont quatre fois plus élevés	
Courant (mA)*	Seuil
0,24 à 0,36	Sensation
4,0 à 16,0	Lâcher prise
15,0 à 23,0	Asphyxie par téanisation des muscles respiratoires (si temps de passage > 3 minutes)
80 à 100	Fibrillation ventriculaire
100	Marques électriques probables
2 000 à 3 000 (2 A-3 A)	Inhibition des centres nerveux
3 000 à 5 000 (3 A-5 A)	Défibrillation
10 000 à 15 000 (10 A-15 A)	Brûlures très importantes

* mA : millampère (1/1 000^e d'ampère)

Medical monitoring after an electrical exposure

Electric shock EMERGENCY!

The victim:



¹Abnormal ECG: any anomaly including by example sinus tachycardia or sinus bradycardia, one or some ventricular premature contractions or an ECG that differs from a previous one.

²Consult if cardiac symptoms (eg: palpitations, retrosternal pain) or neurologic/neuro-psychiatric symptoms (eg: weakness, memory loss, depression) in the year following the electrical exposure.

Effects of alternating current	
For direct current, thresholds are four times higher	
Current (mA)*	Threshold
0.24 - 0.36	Initial sensation
4.0 - 16.0	Let-go current
15.0 - 23.0	Asphyxiation from tetanization of respiratory muscles (if time of passage > 3 minutes)
80 - 100	Ventricular fibrillation
100	Probable electric wounds
2,000 - 3,000 (2 A-3 A)	Nervous centre inhibition
3,000 - 5,000 (3 A-5 A)	Defibrillation
10,000 - 15,000 (10 A-15 A)	Very serious burns

* Each ampere is divided into 1,000 milliamperes (mA).

Resistance of the human body

Touch voltage (in volts)	Minimum resistance of the body for 95% of the population (in ohms)
50	1,450
100	1,200
220	1,000
1,000	700

Bodily injury is directly related to current (measured in amperes). Based on the estimated voltage received by the victim and using the values from the Resistance of the human body table, calculate the current from the following formula (Ohm's Law):

$$I \text{ current (amperes)} = \frac{V \text{ voltage (volts)}}{R \text{ resistance (ohms)}}$$

After calculating the current, compare the value obtained with the values in the Effects of alternating current table.

Note that the resistance of the human body depends on the individual and the voltage, and the lower the resistance, the higher the current.

Physiological effects of electric shocks

Site	Mode of action	Consequences
Muscles	Tetanization • flexors • extensors	Fractures Dislocations
Respiratory system	Tetanization	Increased respiratory tract pressure Alveolar ruptures Epiglottal blockage Laryngospasm
Vascular system	Vasoconstriction Destruction of vascular walls HBP	Angina pectoris Hemorrhage
Heart	Rhythm disturbances Conduction disturbances Cardiopathic aggrivation Increased myocardial temperature	Ventricular fibrillation
Carotid sinus	Cardiac arrest	APPARENT DEATH
Brain	Inhibition of cortical centres Desynchronization Cerebral edeme	Comission Obtusion Loss of consciousness Epilepsy-like crisis
Medulla oblongata	Increased temperature Loss of excitability Loss of conductivity	APPARENT DEATH
Nerves	Neuronal lesions	Cardiorespiratory syncope
Cells	Electric curarization • nerve • muscular	Metabolic arrest
		APPARENT DEATH