Old And Cold: Hypothermia And Social Policy

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Cold weather is the primary cause of hypothermia. When your body experiences extremely cold temperatures, it loses heat more quickly than it can produce it. Staying in cold water too long can also cause these effects. The inability to produce adequate body heat is extremely dangerous. Your body temperature can drop quickly and significantly. Exposure to colder-than-normal temperatures can also cause hypothermia. Age is a risk factor for hypothermia. Infants and older adults have the highest risk of developing hypothermia. This is due to a decreased ability to regulate their body temperature. People in these age groups must dress appropriately for cold weather. You should also regulate air conditioning to help prevent hypothermia at home. Mental Illness and Dementia. Studies in social policy and welfare; 6. General Note: Includes index. Bibliography, etc. Note: Bibliography: p. 185-186. Uniform Title: Studies in social policy and welfare; 6. Rubrics: Hypothermia Great Britain Old age assistance Older people Social conditions. Click here to see similar releases: Zhongguo dang dai xi qu wen xue shi Xie Boliang zhu. by Xie Boliang zhu. ISBN: 7500416334 Author: Xie, Boliang, 1958- Publication & Distribution: Beijing . Although cold-induced injuries and hypothermia are usually accidental, they can result from social (e.g., homelessness, inadequate home heating), occupational, recreational, iatrogenic and even criminal causes. It is difficult to obtain data on the incidence of cold-induced injuries and hypothermia. Although hypertension and tachycardia occur initially, hypothermia directly decreases cardiac contractility, which, along with volume depletion from fluid sequestration in tissues, decreases cardiac output and blood pressure and may progress to shock. Shock may also occur after rewarming, owing to capillary leakage of fluids and plasma proteins or disturbed calcium and phosphate homeostasis. Edema and ischemia cause muscles to stiffen.
An NYPD cop and his fiancée mocked his eight-year-old son for being cold after forcing the child to stay in the family's freezing garage overnight in Long Island, New York. The child died of hypothermia. NYPD officer Michael Valva, 40, reportedly taunted his son Thomas Valva, 8, for being cold before the child died on hypothermia. Authorities say Valva beat his son before forcing him into an unheated garage overnight, while outside temperatures were 19 degrees. Valva, and his fiancée, 42-year-old Angela Pollina, were arrested Friday in Long Island, New York, for second-degree murder. Valva's other two sons suffered 'food deprivation and exposure to extremely frigid temperatures', according to authorities.

Clinical Presentation of Hypothermia and Frostbite Injury. Hypothermia is classified into mild, moderate, and severe according to the core body temperature. Mild hypothermia is characterized by a core body temperature of 32 to 35°C. People who have mild hypothermia develop shivering, social withdrawal, and behavioral changes. Moderate hypothermia develops if the person does not remove him or herself from the cold environment. Before we discuss the management of frostbite and hypothermia, it is essential to emphasize the importance of preventing cold injury in the first place. For the adequate prevention of cold injury, one needs to understand the pathophysiology of the several types of cold injuries.