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newsletter

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GRACE KENNETT FOUNDATION

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The benefits of the going green initiative are numerous. By reducing waste and conserving resources, we can save money and reduce our impact on the environment. Additionally, by using renewable energy sources and promoting sustainable practices, we can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and help to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The going green initiative involves various actions that individuals, communities, and businesses can take to reduce their environmental impact. Some of the actions we have taken include:

Upshop

Reduce, reuse, and recycle: One of the simplest ways to go green is by reducing waste, reusing items, and recycling materials. This can involve using reusable bags, water bottles, and containers, as well as recycling paper, plastic, and other materials.

Our UPshop helps in upcycling and reuse.



PSA Oxygen plant

Conserve energy: Another way to go green is by conserving energy. This can involve using energy-efficient light bulbs, turning off lights and appliances when not in use, and using public transportation or carpooling to reduce emissions from vehicles. Local production of Oxygen by our PSA Oxygen plant helps reduce our carbon footprint.





Solar plant

Use renewable energy sources: To reduce dependence on fossil fuels and reduce carbon emissions, the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal energy can be promoted. Our Solar plant in Mazhalai Illam helps further reduce our carbon footprint.

Thalir vegetable garden

Plant trees and gardens: Planting trees and gardens not only beautifies the environment but also helps to absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. Our campus is green with plants and our roof top Thalir vegetable garden. ment for ourselves and future generations.



We support eco-friendly products and companies: By supporting eco-friendly products and companies, we are encouraging sustainable practices and reducing environmental impact.

Overall, the going green initiative is an important step towards a sustainable future. By making eco-friendly choices, we can all contribute to a healthier and more sustainable environ



Age Criteria for Adoption

The Adoption Regulations, 2022 came into effect on September 23, 2022, and introduced several changes. Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) can choose to adopt from their home state or region. The maximum composite age for PAPs to adopt a child under 2 years old is 85 years, while for PAPs with a composite age of 85 to 90 years, they can adopt children aged 2 to 4 years old. Couples with two or more children can only adopt special needs children.



Age of the child	Maximum composite age of prospective adoptive parents (couple)	Maximum age of single prospective adoptive parent
Upto 2 years	85 years	40 years
Above 2 and upto 4 years	90 years	45 years
Above 4 and upto 8 years	100 years	50 years
Above 8 and upto 18 years	110 years	55 years



Guidelines for Providing FIRST AID FOR BURNS

What to do



1. Make sure you are safe before providing first aid. For example, turn off electrical sources or wear gloves for chemical burns.
2. Stop the burning process by removing any clothing and irrigating the burned area.
3. If the burn is caused by flames, extinguish them by allowing the person to roll on the ground, applying a blanket, or using water.
4. Use cool running water to lower the temperature of the burn.
5. For chemical burns, remove or dilute the chemical agent by irrigating with large volumes of water.
6. Wrap the affected area with a clean cloth or sheet and take the person to the nearest medical facility for treatment.



What not to do

1. Do not provide first aid unless you have ensured your own safety.
2. Avoid applying paste, oil, turmeric, or raw cotton to the burn.
3. Do not apply ice as it can cause further injury. Do not use prolonged cooling with water as it can lead to hypothermia.
4. Do not open blisters unless directed by a healthcare professional.
5. Do not apply any material directly to the wound, as it can increase the risk of infection.
6. Avoid applying topical medication until the person has received appropriate medical care.



ABLS

(Advanced Burns Life Support)

Referral Guidelines

1. Inhalation injuries (all suspected)
2. Partial thickness burns (second and first degree) $\geq 15\%$ TBSA in patients aged 18-40 years old.
3. Partial thickness burns (second and first degree) $\geq 5\%$ in children under the age of 18 or adults older than age 40.
4. Full thickness burns in any age (third degree burn).
5. Patients with partial or full thickness burns that involve the hands, feet, face, eyes, ears, perineum, and/or major joints.
6. Patients with high-voltage electrical injuries or lightning strikes.
7. Chemical burns.
8. Patients with burns complicated by other trauma in which the burn poses the greatest risk of morbidity or mortality.
9. Patients with comorbidities that could complicate management, prolong recovery, or affect mortality.
10. Patients who will require special social/emotional and/or long term rehab, including patients with suspected abuse, substance abuse, etc.



OTHER EVENTS

