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Wound Care

PREPAREDNESS

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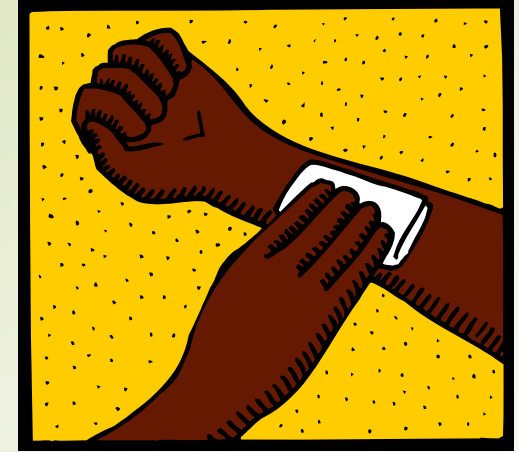
Wound Care

- ★ Control bleeding
- ★ Prevent secondary infection
- ★ Clean wound – don't scrub
- ★ Apply dressing and bandage

Rules of Dressing

- ★ In the absence of active bleeding

- ★ Remove dressing and flush
- ★ Check for signs of infection



- ★ If there is active bleeding

- ★ Re-dress over existing dressing
- ★ Maintain pressure and elevation



Signs of Possible Infection

- ★ Swelling around the wound site
- ★ Discoloration
- ★ Smelly discharge from the wound
- ★ Red streaks from the wound site
- ★ Flu-like symptoms



Derek thought the paper cut he got on his finger the week before might be infected...

ACTIVITY

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Impaled Objects

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Treating Impaled Objects

- ★ Immobilize object
- ★ Don't move or remove object
- ★ Control bleeding
- ★ Clean and dress wound
- ★ Wrap



Treating Amputations

- ★ Control bleeding
- ★ Treat for shock
- ★ Save tissue parts, wrapped in clean cloth
- ★ Keep tissue cool
- ★ Keep tissue with the victim

Treating Nasal Bleeding

- ★ Pinching the nostrils together
- ★ Put pressure on upper lip just under nose
- ★ Have victim sit with head slightly forward so blood trickling down the throat will not be breathed into the lungs
- ★ DO NOT tilt head back
- ★ Keep victim quiet. Anxiety will increase blood flow

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Burn Care

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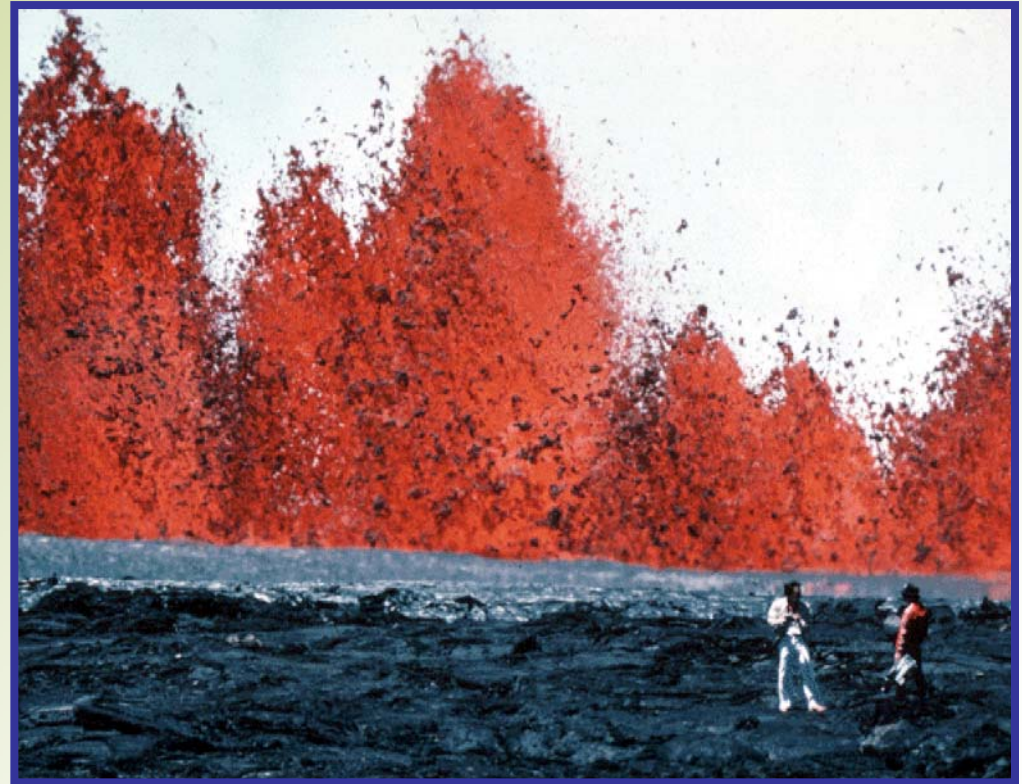
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Main Causes for Burns

- ★ Heat
- ★ Chemical
- ★ Electrical Currents
- ★ Radiation

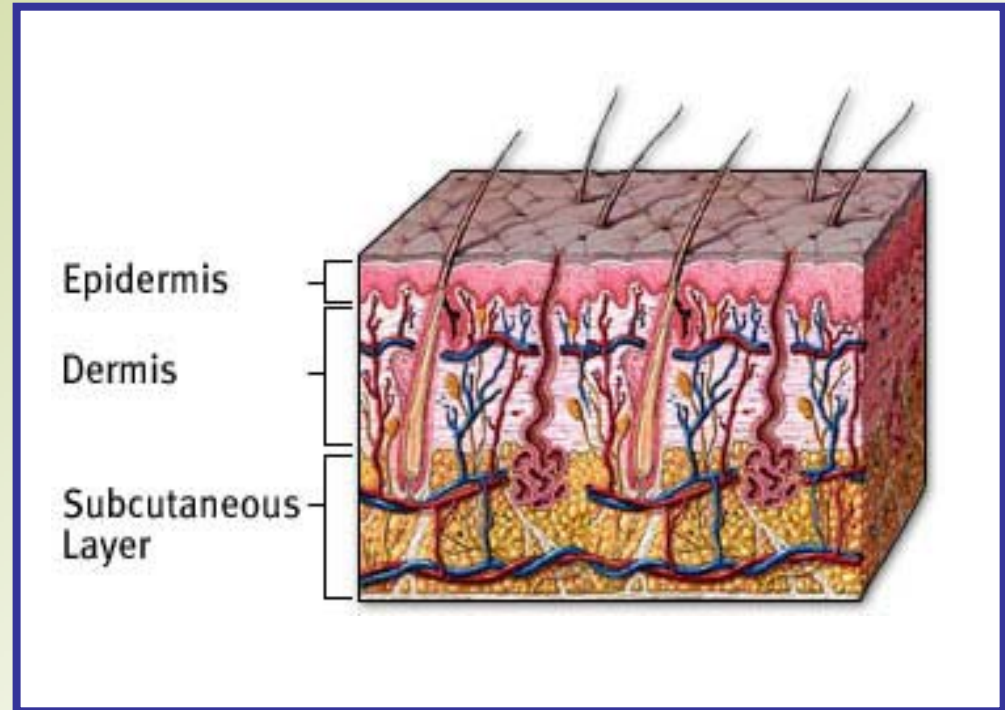


Skin Layers

★ Epidermis

★ Dermis

★ Subcutaneous



Classification of Burns

- ★ First degree
- ★ Second degree
- ★ Third degree



Guidelines for Treating a Burn

- ★ Remove victim from source of burn
- ★ Cool skin
- ★ Cover loosely with dressing
- ★ Elevate burned extremities higher than the heart

DO NOTs - Burns

- ★ DO NOT use ice.
 - ★ DO NOT apply antiseptics, ointments or other remedies
 - ★ DO NOT remove shred of tissue, break blisters, or remove adhered particles of clothing
- 



Questions

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Fractures, Sprains, and Strains

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Common Signs of Sprain/Strain

- ★ Tenderness at injury site
- ★ Swelling and/or bruising
- ★ Restricted use or loss of use



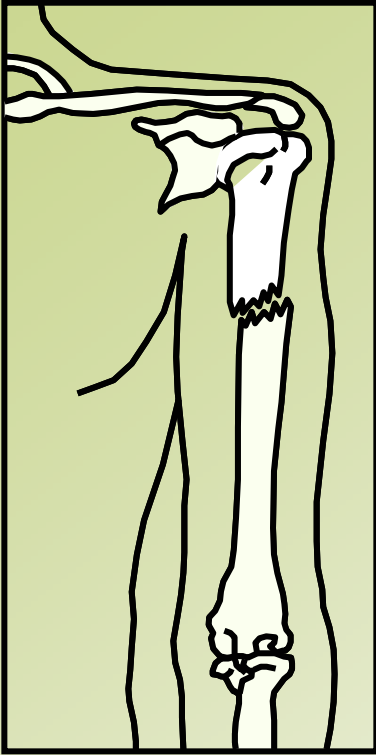
Immobilize and elevate!

Fractures, Dislocations, Sprains & Strains

- ★ Immobilize the injury and joints above and below the injury
- ★ If questionable, treat as a fracture



Fractures – An Inside View



**Closed
Fracture**



**Open
Fracture**

Splinting

- ★ Soft material: Towels, blankets, or pillows, tied with bandaging materials or soft cloths
- ★ Rigid material: A board, metal strip, folded magazine or newspaper, or other rigid item
- ★ Anatomical splints: Securing a fractured bone to an adjacent unfractured bone



Guidelines for Splinting

- ★ Support the injured area
- ★ Splint injury in the position that you find it
- ★ DO NOT try to realign bones
- ★ Check for color, warmth, and sensation
- ★ Immobilize above and below injury

If Bone is Protruding

- ★ Cover the end of the bone with a moist dressing
- ★ Care for the wound
- ★ Immobilize above and below



Remember RICE

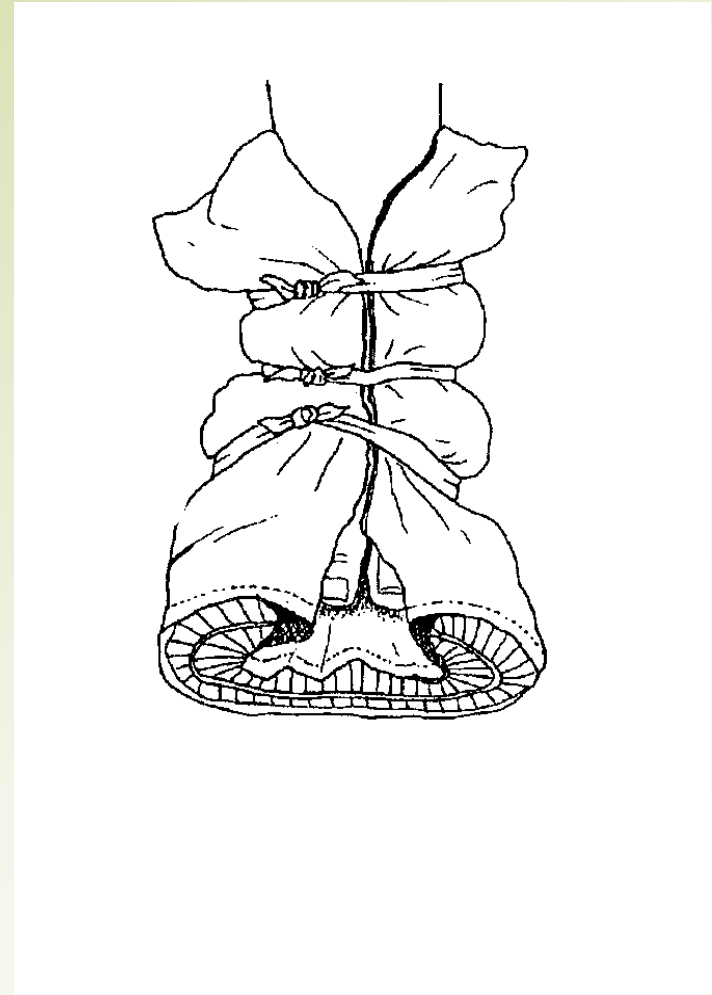
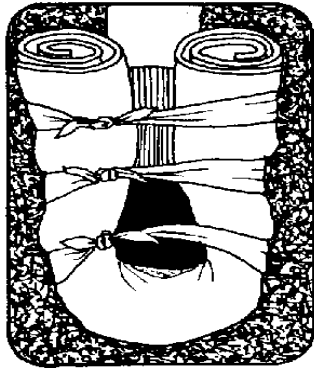
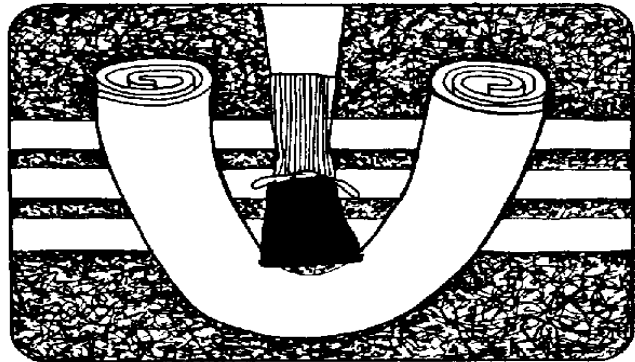
★ Rest

★ Ice

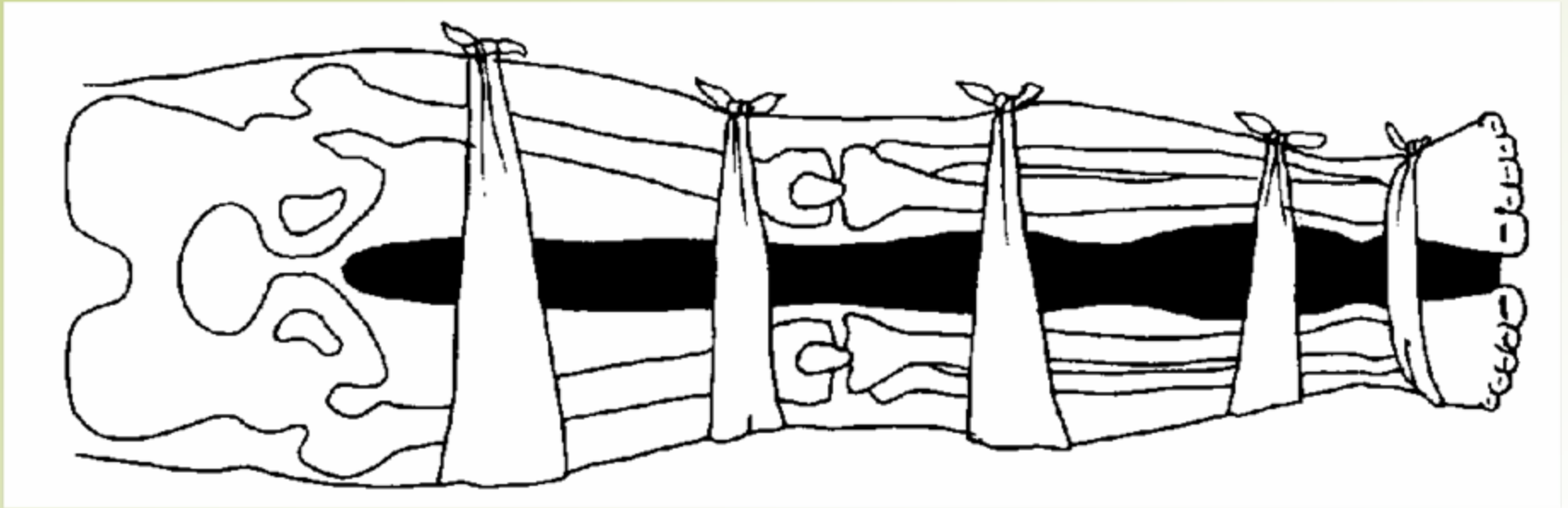
★ Compression (Splint)

★ Elevation

SPLINTING



SPLINTING



Activity

★ Now you try it...

Splint and Sling your partner's arm



Questions