Chapter 24 Soft Tissue Injuries Principles of Bandaging

Functions of the Skin
- Protection of the body
  - Water tight
  - Not penetrable by _______________________
- Regulation of body temperature
  - Hot environment: _______________________
evaporates
  - Cold environment: vessels _______________________
- Sensation

Layers of the Skin (1 of 2)
- Epidermis:
  - _________________ layer consists of dead cells being rubbed off and replaced
  - Deeper part contains cells with _______________________

Layers of the Skin (2 of 2)
- Dermis:
  - Inner layer
  - Contains special structures of the skin
    - _________________ glands
    - Hair follicles
    - _________________ vessels
    - Specialized _________________ endings
  - Subcutaneous tissue: mostly fat

Anatomy of the Skin

Soft-Tissue Injuries
- Closed injuries
  - Soft-tissue damage _______________________
  - Open injuries
  - _______________________
  - Burns
    - Soft tissue receives more _______________________

Closed Soft Tissue Injuries

Contusion
- A _______________________
  - Results from _______________________
  - Bleeding underneath the skin
  - _______________________: blue discoloration

Hematoma
- _______________________
  - Occurs when a large blood vessel bleeds _______________________

Crushing Injury
• Occurs when a great amount of _______________________ is applied to the body for a long period of time
• Crush _______________________ : when a body is trapped for more than 4 hours
• Can lead to _______________________ failure and death

11 Compartment Syndrome
• Results from the _______________________ that occurs whenever tissues are injured.
• Injured cells leak fluid into the spaces between cells
• Pressure _______________________ the tissues
• Hallmark sign is pain out of _______________________ for the injury

12 Open Soft Tissue Injuries

13 Abrasions
• Wound of the _______________________ layer of the skin
• Caused by _______________________ 

14 Laceration and Incision
• _______________________ : a jagged cut caused by a sharp object or a blunt force that tears the tissues
• _______________________ : a sharp smooth cut

15 Avulsion
• _______________________ of various layers of soft tissues so that they become completely detached or hang by a flap

16 Amputation
• An injury in which part of the body is completely _______________________ 
• Can include extremities, digits, _______________________ , ears, penis, nose, and lips

17 Penetrating Wound
• Results from a sharp _______________________ object
• Can damage structures _______________________ within the body

18 Gunshot Wounds
• Gunshot wounds have _______________________ characteristics
• Normally produce small entrance and large _______________________ wounds due to cavitation

19 Crushing Open Wound
• May involve damaged _______________________ organs or broken bones

20 Care for Soft Tissue Injuries
• Use proper BSI precautions.
• Administer _______________________ if needed.
• Treatment priority is ABCs—including controlling _______________________ .
• Treat/prevent _______________________ 

21 Care for Closed Injuries
RICES
- __________________——keep patient quiet and comfortable as possible.
- Ice slows bleeding.
- __________________ over an injury slows bleeding.
- Elevation above the level of the heart reduces swelling.
- __________________ decreases bleeding and reduces pain.

22 ■ Care for Open Injuries (1 of 2)
- Apply dry, __________________ dressing over entire wound.
- Maintain pressure and secure dressing with a roller __________________.

23 ■ Care for Open Injuries (2 of 2)
- Leave original dressing in place if __________________ continues.
- Apply a __________________ dressing on top of first and secure.
- Splint the extremity.
- Apply __________________ if bleeding continues

24 ■ Abdominal Wounds
- An open wound in the abdomen may expose __________________.
- An organ protruding through the abdomen is called an __________________.

25 ■ Abdominal Wound Management
- Do not __________________ exposed organs.
- Cover organs with a __________________ sterile dressing.
- __________________ immediately.

26 ■ Impaled Objects (1 of 3)
- Do not attempt to move or __________________ the object unless:
  - Impaled in __________________ causing airway obstruction
  - Object in __________________ that interferes with CPR
- Objects may require shortening to accommodate transport

27 ■ Impaled Objects (2 of 3)
- Do not attempt to move or remove __________________.

28 ■ Impaled Objects (3 of 3)
- Control bleeding and __________________ object.
- Tape a __________________ item over object to prevent movement.
- Transport to hospital __________________.

29 ■ Amputations
- Immobilize a partial amputation with bulky dressings and a splint.
- Wrap a complete amputation in a dry sterile dressing and place in a __________________ bag.
- Put the bag in a cool container filled with __________________.
- __________________ severed part with patient.

30 ■ Neck Injuries (1 of 2)
- An open neck injury can be __________________ threatening.
• Air can get into the veins and cause an air _______________________ .

31 Neck Injuries (2 of 2)
• Cover the wound with an _______________________ dressing.
• Apply _______________________ pressure.
• Secure a _______________________ dressing loosely over the neck and firmly through the opposite axilla.

32 Principles of Bandaging
• Dressings and Bandages
• Functions
  • Stop _______________________ 
  • Protect wound
  • Prevent _______________________ 
• Dressings
  • _________________ dressings
  • 4 X 4 gauze pads
  • Adhesive type dressings
  • Occlusive dressings

33 Bandaging
• Bandages:
• Purpose
  • to hold a _______________________ in place
  • applies or continues _______________________ to wound
  • should not interfere with _______________________ 

34 Bandaging
• Types of Bandages
• Self _______________________ 
• Gauze rolls
• Triangular _______________________ (cravats)
• Adhesive tape
• Air _______________________ 

35 Applying a Pressure Bandage
• 1. Cover wound with a _______________________ sterile dressing.
• 2. Apply hand pressure over wound until bleeding stops
• 3. Apply firm roller bandage (Kerlix)
• 4. Check for bleeding and _______________________ 
• 5. Apply additional dressings and bandages as needed (do not remove soaked ones)
• 6. _______________________ with patient.

36 Principles of Bandaging (1 of 2)
• There are no hard fast rules for bandaging wounds as long as the following conditions are met:
• Bleeding is controlled
• The dressing is opened carefully and handled in a ______________________ (sterile) technique
• Dressings and bandages are ______________________ but does not affect the blood supply to affected parts.

37 Principles of Bandaging (2 of 2)
• The bandage is securely tied so that it will not ______________________.
• No ______________________ ends that could get caught while moving the patient.
• The bandages must be checked and rechecked for bleeding or ______________________ of circulation.