Chapter 25 Injuries to the Face, Neck, and Eyes

Injuries to the Face and Neck
- Face and neck are _______________________ to injury
  - Relatively unprotected positions on body
- Some injuries are life-threatening.
  - _______________________ trauma to the neck may cause severe bleeding.
  - Open injury may result in an air embolism.
- With appropriate care, a patient with a seemingly devastating injury can have a surprisingly good _______________________.

Injuries to the Face
- Injuries about the face can lead to upper airway _______________________.
- Bleeding from the face can be profuse.
- Loosened teeth may _______________________ in the throat.
- If the great vessels are injured, significant _______________________ may occur.

Components of the Face
- _________________________
- Ears
- _________________________
- Mouth
- _________________________
- Jowls

Major Bones of the Face
- Nasal bone
- Two _________________________
- Two maxillae
- _________________________

The Orbit of the Eye
- The orbit of the eye is composed of:
- Lower edge of the frontal bone of the skull
- _________________________
- Maxilla
- Nasal bone
- Protects the _______________________ from injury

Structures of the Neck
- Neck contains many important structures
- Supported by the _________________________ spine
- The upper part of the esophagus and the trachea lie in the _________________________ of the neck.
- The carotid arteries are found on either side of the _________________________.

The Larynx (1 of 2)
- Adam’s apple is located in the _________________________ of the neck.
• Other portion of the larynx is the __________________________ cartilage.

9 The Larynx (2 of 2)
• The __________________________ membrane lies between the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage.
• Soft __________________________ in the midline of the neck

10 Other Structures of the Neck
• The trachea
  • Below the larynx in the anterior midline of the neck
  • Connects the oropharynx and __________________________ with the main passages of the lungs
• Sternocleidomastoid muscles
  • Origin from the __________________________ process
  • Allow movement of the head

11 Anatomy of the Eye (1 of 4)
• The design of the eye is a globe that is about 1” in diameter.
• __________________________ Humor: Jelly-like fluid behind the lens.
• Iris: Muscle that regulates the amount of light that enters the eye.
• __________________________ : Transparent tissue layer in front of the pupil and iris.

12 Anatomy of the Eye (2 of 4)
• __________________________ : Circular opening in the center of the iris.
• Sclera: White portion of the eye.
• __________________________ : Lines eyelids, covers exposed surface of the eye (membrane tissue).
• Eyelid: Skin covering eye, holds lashes.
• __________________________ Glands: Produces tears to lubricate and protect eyes.

13 Anatomy of the Eye (3 of 4)

14 Anatomy of the Eye (4 of 4)
• The conjunctiva is a __________________________ that covers the eye.
• The __________________________ glands produce fluid to keep the eye moist.

15 Appearance of Eye
• In a normal, uninjured eye, the entire circle of the iris should be visible.
• __________________________ should be round, equal in size, react equally when exposed to light.
• Both eyes should move in same __________________________ when following a finger.
• Always note patient’s signs and symptoms including severity and __________________________.

16 The Eye as a Vital Sign
• Pupils can be:
  • __________________________
  • Constricted
17 Normal Pupils
- Normal eyes are ________________
- Pupils
  - ________________
- And
- Round
- Reactive
- To ________________

18 Injuries of the Face and Neck
- ________________ obstruction is always a major concern with face and neck injuries
- Face is very vascular which causes major bleeding
- Blood clots easily form
- ________________ can be broken or dislodged
- ________________ can obstruct airway
- Cervical spine injury is a major concern

19 Soft-Tissue Injuries
- Soft-tissue injuries to the face and scalp are ________________.
- Wounds to the face and scalp bleed ________________.
- A blunt injury may lead to a hematoma.
- Sometimes a ________________ of skin is peeled back from the underlying muscle.

20 Facial Injury

21 Facial Injury

22 Hematoma
- Blunt injury that does not break the skin may cause a ________________ in a blood vessel wall.

23 Dental Injuries
- ________________ injuries are common.
- Most of these injuries are the result of vehicle collisions and assaults
- ________________ fractures are usually found after blunt force high-energy impacts.
- Fractured and avulsed ________________ are common following facial trauma

24 Care of Soft-Tissue Injuries (1 of 3)
- Assess the ________________ and care for life-threatening injuries.
• Follow proper BSI precautions.
• Blood draining into the throat can lead to vomiting. Monitor ____________ constantly.
• Take appropriate precautions if you suspect a ____________________ injury.

25 Care of Soft-Tissue Injuries (2 of 3)
• Control bleeding by applying direct ____________________.

26 Care of Soft-Tissue Injuries (3 of 3)
• Injuries around the ____________________ may obstruct the airway.
• Be prepared to ____________________

27 Eye Injuries
• Can produce severe ____________________
• Examine ____________________ for shape and reaction.

28 Foreign Objects in the Eye (1 of 2)
• For small foreign objects lying on the surface of the eye, irrigate with ________________.
  • Flush from the nose ____________________.

29 Foreign Objects in the Eye (2 of 2)
• To examine the underside of the eyelid, pull the lid upward and forward.
• Never attempt to remove an object on the ____________________.
• Gently remove the foreign object from the eyelid with a moistened, ________________ applicator.

30 Foreign Object in Eye

31 Impaled Objects in the Eye (1 of 4)
• If there is an object impaled in the eye, do not ____________________ it.
• Immobilize the object in place.
• Prepare a ____________________ ring by wrapping a 2” piece of gauze around your fingers and thumb.

32 Impaled Objects in the Eye (2 of 4)
• Remove the gauze from your hand and wrap remainder of ________________ around ring.
• Carefully place the ring over the eye and impaled object, without ____________________ the object.

33 Impaled Objects in the Eye (3 of 4)
• An alternative method is to use a ____________________ to stabilize the object
• If object is longer than cup, carefully cut a ____________________ in the bottom of the cup
• Use 4 X 4’s inside cup
• Place cup over object
  • ____________________ with roller gauze

34 Impaled Objects in the Eye (3 of 3)
• Stabilize the object with _______________________ gauze.
• Cover the injured and uninjured eye.
• Do not apply _______________________ to eye

35 □ Impaled Object in the Eye

36 □ Chemical Burns of the Eye
• _______________________ , heat, and light rays can burn the eye.
• For chemicals, flush the eye with saline solution or clean water.
• You may have to _______________________ the eye open to get enough irrigation to the eye.
• With an alkali or strong acid burn, irrigate the eye for about ________ minutes.
• Bandage the eye with dry dressing.

37 □ Chemical Burn

38 □ Irrigating the Eye

39 □ Thermal Burns of the Eye
• For thermal burns, cover _______________________ eyes with a moist, sterile dressing.
• Transport the patient to a _______________________ center.

40 □ Light Burns
• Infrared rays, eclipse light, direct sunlight, and _______________________ burns can damage the eye.
• Cover each eye with a sterile pad and eye shield.
• Transport the patient in a _______________________ position.

41 □ Lacerations
• Lacerations to the eyes require very careful repair.
• Never exert _______________________ on or manipulate the eye.
• If part of the eyeball is exposed, apply a _______________________ , sterile dressing.
• Cover the injured eye with a protective metal eye shield.

42 □ Laceration of the Eye

43 □ Blunt Trauma
• Blunt trauma can cause a number of serious injuries:
• A fracture of the orbit (_______________________ fracture)
• _______________________ detachment

44 □ Blowout Fracture
• May occur from _______________________ trauma caused by a fracture of the orbit
• Bone _______________________ may entrap muscles that control eye movement, causing double vision.

45 □ Blowout Fracture

46 □ Retinal Detachment
- Often seen in ________________ injuries
- Produces flashing lights, specks, or ____________________ in field of vision
- Needs prompt medical attention

47 □ **Hyphema**
- Bleeding in the ____________________ chamber of the eye
- May seriously impair ____________________

48 □ **Eye Injuries Following a Head Injury**
- One pupil ____________________ than the other
- Eyes not moving together or pointing in different directions
- Failure of the eyes to follow ____________________
- Bleeding under the conjunctiva
- Protrusion or ____________________ of one eye
- Hyphema

49 □ **Pupil Size and Head Injury**
- Variation in ____________________ size may indicate a head injury.

50 □ **Contact Lenses and Artificial Eyes**
- Contact lenses should be kept in the eye unless there is a ____________________ burn.
- Do not attempt to remove a lens from an injured eye.
- Notify the ____________________ if the patient has contact lenses.
- If there is no function in an eye, ask if the patient has an ____________________ eye.

51 □ **Contact Lens Removal (1 of 2)**
- If absolutely necessary, remove a hard contact lens with a small ____________________ cup, moistening the end with saline.

52 □ **Contact Lens Removal (2 of 2)**
- To remove a soft contact lens:
  + Place two drops of normal ____________________ in eye.
  + Gently pinch it between your ____________________ thumb and index finger.
  + Lift it off surface of eye.

53 □ **Injuries of the Nose**
- ____________________ trauma is common
- Blunt trauma to the nose can result in fractures and soft-tissue injuries.
- ____________________ fluid coming from the nose is indicative of a basal skull fracture.
- Bleeding from soft-tissue injuries of the nose can be controlled with a dressing.

54 □ **Injuries of the Ear**
- Ear injuries do not usually ____________________ much.
- Place a dressing between the ear and scalp when bandaging the ear.
- For an avulsed ear, wrap the part in a ____________________ sterile dressing.
• If a foreign body is lodged in the ear, do not try to manipulate it.
• Clear fluid coming from the ear may indicate a __________________________ fracture.

55 □ Outer, Middle, and Inner Ear

56 □ Ear Injuries

57 □ Facial Fractures
• A direct blow to the mouth or nose can result in a facial fracture.
• Severe bleeding in the mouth, loose teeth, or movable bone __________________________ indicate a break.
• Fractures around the face and mouth can produce __________________________.
• Severe __________________________ may obstruct the airway.

58 □ Dislodged Teeth
• Dislodged teeth should be __________________________ with the patient in a container with some of the patient’s saliva or with some milk to preserve them.

59 □ Blunt Injuries of the Neck
• A crushing injury of the neck may involve the larynx or __________________________.
• A fracture to these structures can lead to subcutaneous __________________________ (air pockets under skin).
• Be aware of complete airway obstruction and the need for __________________________ transport to the hospital.

60 □ Subcutaneous Emphysema

61 □ Penetrating Injuries of the Neck (1 of 2)
• Can cause severe __________________________.
• The airway, esophagus, and spinal cord can be damaged from penetrating injuries.
• Apply direct pressure to control bleeding.
• Place an __________________________ dressing on a neck wound.

62 □ Penetrating Injuries of the Neck (2 of 2)
• Secure the dressing in place with roller gauze, adding more __________________________ if needed.
• Wrap gauze around and under patient’s __________________________.

63 □ Key Points
• Injuries to the face, neck, and eyes can be __________________________ and bloody.
• Do NOT get __________________________ vision.
• Always perform a complete assessment and treat injuries in the order of life threats.
• CONTROL THE __________________________ FIRST!