Chapter 28: Abdomen and Genitalia Injuries

Abdominal Injuries

- Abdomen is major body cavity extending from ______________________________ to pelvis.
- Contains organs that make up digestive, urinary, and genitourinary systems.
- 8% of significant trauma involves the abdomen.
- Injuries to the abdomen that go unrecognized or are not repaired in ______________________________ are a leading cause of traumatic death.

Abdominal Quadrants

- Right upper quadrant (RUQ)
  - ______________________________, gallbladder, duodenum, pancreas
- Left upper quadrant (LUQ)
  - Stomach and ______________________________
- Left lower quadrant (LLQ)
  - Descending colon, left half of transverse colon
- Right lower quadrant (RLQ)
  - Large and small intestine, the ______________________________

Hollow Organs in the Abdominal Cavity

- Structures through which materials pass
  - Stomach, intestines, ureters, ______________________________
- Most contain digested food, ______________________________ , or bile

Peritonitis

- Inflammation of the ______________________________ of the abdomen
- Caused by ruptured hollow organs spilling content into the peritoneal cavity
- Can lead to a lethal ______________________________

S/S of Peritonitis

- Abdominal pain
  - ______________________________
- Muscle spasm
- Diminished bowel sounds
- Nausea/vomiting
  - ______________________________

Solid Organs in the Abdominal Cavity

- Solid masses of ______________________________
- Perform chemical work of the body: enzyme production, blood cleansing, energy production
- Because of rich blood supply, ______________________________ can be severe.

Liver

- The liver is the ______________________________ organ in abdomen.
- Vascular, can lead to ______________________________
• Often injured by fractured lower right rib or penetrating trauma

10 Spleen and Pancreas
• _______________________________ and prone to heavy bleeding
• Spleen is often injured.
  • Motor vehicle collisions
  • Steering wheel trauma
• _______________________________ from heights
  • Bicycle and motorcycle accidents involving handlebars

11 Kidneys and Diaphragm
• Kidneys
• Can cause significant blood loss
• Common finding is blood in urine (_____________________________).

12 Injuries of the Abdomen
• _______________________________ injury
  • Severe blows that damage the abdomen without breaking the skin
• _______________________________ injury
  • Foreign body enters the abdomen and opens the peritoneal cavity to the outside

13 Signs and Symptoms of Abdominal Injury
• Pain
• _______________________________
• Decreased blood pressure
• Pale, cool, moist _______________________________
• A firm abdomen on palpation
• _______________________________

14 Evaluating Abdominal Injuries
• Determine the type of injury, extent of damage, and presence of _______________________________.
  • Keep airway clear and watch for vomiting.
  • Place the patient supine with knees bent.
  • Obtain baseline vitals.
  • Follow _______________________________.
  • Inspect abdomen for wounds.
  • _______________________________ any impaled objects.

15 Blunt Abdominal Wounds
• Severe bruises of the abdominal wall
• Laceration of the liver and spleen
• _______________________________ of the intestine
• _______________________________ in the mesentery

16 Care of Blunt Abdominal Wounds
• Place patient on _______________________________.
• Protect airway.
• Monitor vital signs.
• Administer oxygen.
• Treat for _______________________________.
• Provide prompt transport.

17 Seat Belts and Airbags
• Prevent many injuries and save lives
• If used inappropriately, seat belts may cause injuries.
  • _______________________________ airbags provide protection only during head-on collisions.
  • Airbags must be used in conjunction with _______________________________.

18 Seat Belt Positions
• The proper position of a seat belt is below the _______________________________ superior iliac spines and against the hip joints (C). A and B show incorrect positions.

19 Care for Penetrating Injuries
• Inspect patient’s back and sides for _______________________________ wounds.
• Apply a dry, sterile dressing to all open wounds.
• If the penetrating object is still in place, apply a _______________________________ bandage around it to control bleeding and minimize movement.

20 Abdominal Evisceration
• Internal organs or fat protrude through the open wound.
• Never _______________________________ organs.
• Cover the organs with a moist gauze, then secure with a dressing.
• Organs must be kept warm and _______________________________.
• Transport promptly.

21 Treatment for Evisceration

22 Genitourinary System
• Controls reproductive functions and _______________________________ discharge
• Generally considered together
  • Male genitalia lie _______________________________ pelvic cavity.
    • Except prostate gland and seminal vesicles
  • Female genitalia lie _______________________________ pelvic cavity.
    • Except vulva, clitoris, labia

23 Anatomy of the Genitourinary System
24 Female Reproductive System
25 Male Reproductive System
26 Injuries to the Kidneys (1 of 2)
Suspect kidney damage if patient has a history or physical evidence of:

- Abrasion, laceration, or contusion in the _______________________________
- A penetrating wound in the region of the _______________________________ rib cage or upper abdomen
- _______________________________ on either side of the lower rib cage or of the lower thoracic or lumbar vertebrae
- A hematoma in the flank region

27 Injuries to the Kidneys (2 of 2)
Kidney injuries may result from a _______________________________ blow, such as in a tackle in football.

28 Injury of the Urinary Bladder (1 of 2)
- Either a blunt or penetrating injury can rupture the bladder.
- _______________________________ will spill into the surrounding tissues.
- Suspect if you see _______________________________ at the urethral opening or physical signs of trauma on the lower abdomen, pelvis, or perineum.
- Monitor vitals signs.
- The presence of associated injuries or shock will dictate the urgency of transport.

29 Injury of the Urinary Bladder (2 of 2)
- Fracture of the _______________________________ can result in a laceration of the bladder.

30 Care for Injury to the External Male Genitalia (1 of 3)
- These injuries are very _______________________________ but rarely are life threatening.
- Should never take priority over more severe injuries
- Make the patient _______________________________.
- Use sterile moist compresses to cover areas stripped of skin.

31 Care for Injury to the External Male Genitalia (2 of 3)
- Apply direct pressure to control bleeding.
- Never manipulate any _______________________________ objects or objects incarcerating the penis.
- Identify and bring avulsed parts to the hospital.
- Be _______________________________.

32 Care for Injury to the External Male Genitalia (3 of 3)
- Zipper Trauma
- If only 1 or 2 teeth caught, _______________________________ zipper ends and pull apart
- If more than 2 teeth caught, cut out zipper and leave on the patient
- Blunt Trauma
- Causes swelling, apply _______________________________
- Can cause rupture of testicle and blood in scrotum

33 Care for Injuries of the Female Genitalia (2 of 3)
• Female internal genitalia is well protected and usually not injured.
• The exception is the pregnant ______________________________ which is vulnerable to both blunt and penetrating injuries.
• Keep in mind that the unborn child is also at risk.
• Expect to see signs and symptoms of ______________________________.
• Provide all necessary support.
• Transport promptly.

34 Care for Injuries of the Female Genitalia (3 of 3)
• Injuries to the external genitalia are very painful but not life threatening.
• Treat lacerations, abrasions, and avulsions with ______________________________, sterile compresses.
• Use local pressure and a ______________________________ -type bandage to hold the dressing in place.

35 Care for Injuries of the Female Genitalia (3 of 3)
• The urgency of transport will be determined by the associated injuries, amount of hemorrhage, and the presence of ______________________________.
• Do not put dressings in the ______________________________.
• Comfort patient and transport
  • Leave any foreign bodies in place after stabilizing with bandages.

36 Rectal Bleeding
• Common complaint
• Blood may appear in undergarments or may be passed during a bowel movement.
• Can be caused by sexual assault, hemorrhoids, colitis, or ulcers of the digestive tract
• ______________________________ bleeding should never be passed off as something minor.
• Pack the ______________________________ between the buttocks with compresses and consult with medical control.

37 Sexual Assault
• Do not ______________________________ genitalia unless there is obvious bleeding.
• The patient should not wash the area, douche, defecate, eat, or drink until examined.
• Offer to call the local rape crisis center.
• ______________________________ carefully and preserve evidence.
• Use same gender EMT if possible