

__ position)

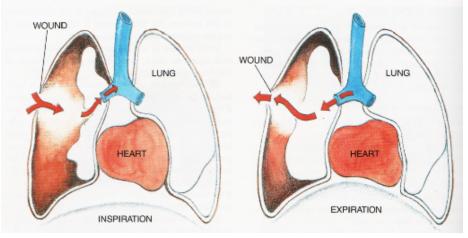
- **Critical Intervention:** Initially hold ______ firmly over the broken section
- **Definitive Treatment:** A pad (ex.triangular) large enough to cover the flail section should be placed over the injury and taped firmly in place. Use lots of _____!

EXPIRATION

Pneumothorax

(CLSM 8:13) Definition:

Open Pneumothorax:



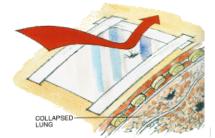
Signs & Symptoms:

- History of ______ to the chest
- An open chest wound
- _____ sound
- Blood bubbling from wound on exhalation
- Difficulty breathing
- Coughing blood
- Possible exit wound

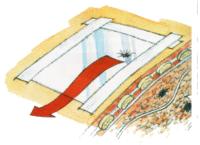
Treatment:

- ABC's
- EMS
- Assisted ventilations if necessary
- Lateral position with ______ side down
- Check for _____ wound
- Seal the wound
 - **Critical intervention:** Cover the injury with a ______ to prevent air from escaping the chest.
 - **Definitive treatment:** Tape a piece of ______ over the wound on _____ sides, with the open side down. This should act as a flutter-valve to prevent air from collecting in the chest cavity. (see picture)
- Monitor patient for signs of tension pnemothorax...

ON INSPIRATION, DRESSING SEALS



EXPIRATION ALLOWS TRAPPED AIR TO ESCAPE THROUGH UNTAPED SECTION OF DRESSING



Pneumothorax dressing

Closed (Tension) Pneumothorax:

This can occur from an internal lung injury, or from an open pneumothorax that is sealed. Notice that if the dressing is completely sealed, air can build up in the chest cavity effectively collapsing the lung.

Signs & Symptoms:

- Severe progressive respiratory distress
- Distended neck veins
- Over-expansion of the ______ side
- ______ shift towards uninjured side

If this condition develops after sealing an open wound, release the dressing and ensure that air has a chance to escape from the chest cavity if possible.

