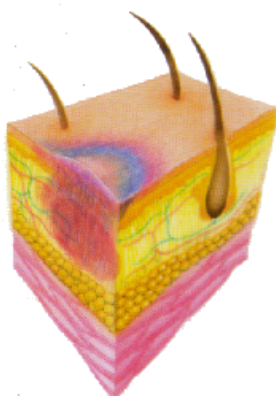
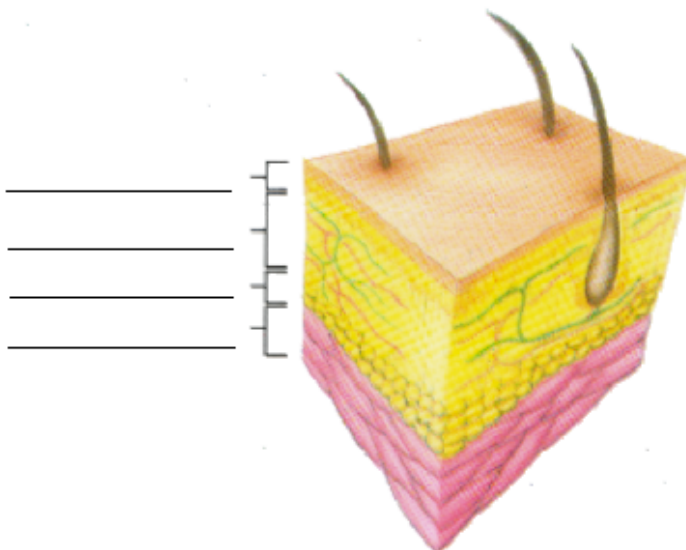


Soft Tissue Injuries

Four layers of soft tissue:



Bruise

Bruise

(CLSM 8:24)

A bruise indicates tissue or muscle damage below the skin.

****Bruising may indicate a serious internal injury.**

Ice may be beneficial to reduce blood-flow to the injured area and reduce swelling.

Infection

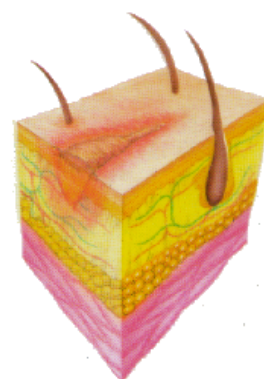
Open wounds can become infected.

Signs of infection include: _____

In order to prevent infection, make sure that wounds are carefully rinsed with water before bandaging with sterile gauze.

Advise patients to re-apply bandages at home, and contact their doctor if the wound becomes infected.

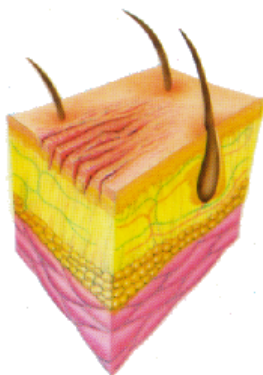
Tetanus: There is a possibility of getting a tetanus infection, especially from penetrating objects or bites. Ensure that your patient has had a tetanus shot within the past _____ years.



Infection

The basic bandaging for all minor bleeds is to apply:

G _____
S _____
T _____



Abrasion

Abrasion

An abrasion is typically caused by scraping skin across a rough surface (ex. _____). A major concern, therefore, is that dirt from that surface is in the wound.

Treatment:

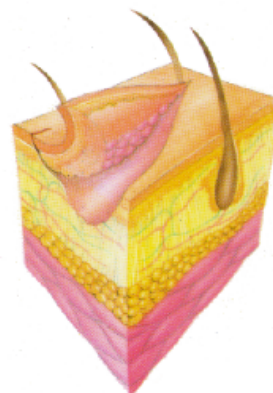
- Stop any significant bleeding
- _____ carefully with water
- Cover the wound with gauze for protection
- If the wound covers a significant area, refer the patient to a doctor for further treatment.

Avulsion

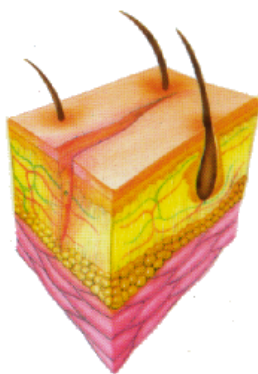
An avulsion is when a chunk, or flap of skin is displaced. This could be a very serious injury with loss of blood, possible infection, and delayed healing.

Treatment:

- Stop any significant bleeding
- _____
- Bandage area carefully
- Refer patient to the doctor



Avulsion



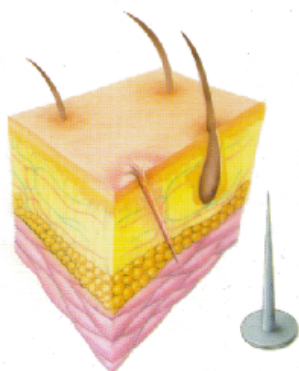
Laceration

Laceration

A laceration is a slice in the skin. This will vary in severity depending on the location, depth, and width of the wound.

Treatment:

- Stop any significant bleeding
- Depending on the severity of the wound, you can
 - Bandage and send the patient for stitches
 - Close the wound yourself with steri-strips



Puncture wound

Puncture

(CLSM 8:14)

When a small pointed object pierces the skin, it leaves a puncture wound. Often the skin _____ and there is not a lot of external bleeding.

Treatment:

- Stop any significant bleeding
- Find out what they were punctured with (how _____?)
- If caused by a bite or stinger, wash the wound and _____ the stinger (try to flick it out with a hard edge of plastic)
- Cover wound with a bandage
- Recommend a visit to the doctor if serious

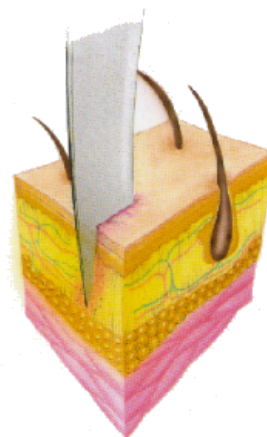
Impaled Object

(CLSM 8:13-14)

When an object is 'stuck' in a wound, it is called an impaled object.

Treatment:

- DO NOT _____ the object!
- Control any bleeding
- Contact EMS
- Sterile gauze around the object
- Stabilize the object
 - Triangular, or _____ bandages around the object
 - Stabilize the bottom 2-3 inches of the object if it is large
 - Fill holes with more gauze
 - Tape bandage down securely



Impaled object

Amputation

When treating an amputation, the primary concern is ABC's and treatment of the patient. There may be serious bleeding that needs to be controlled with bandages and possibly the use of pressure point control. (see handout on major bleeding)

Treatment of severed part:

1. Find the part
2. Rinse the part, and cover with _____ gauze
3. Place in a bag
4. Place in another bag with _____
5. _____ bag, and have it transported with the patient