

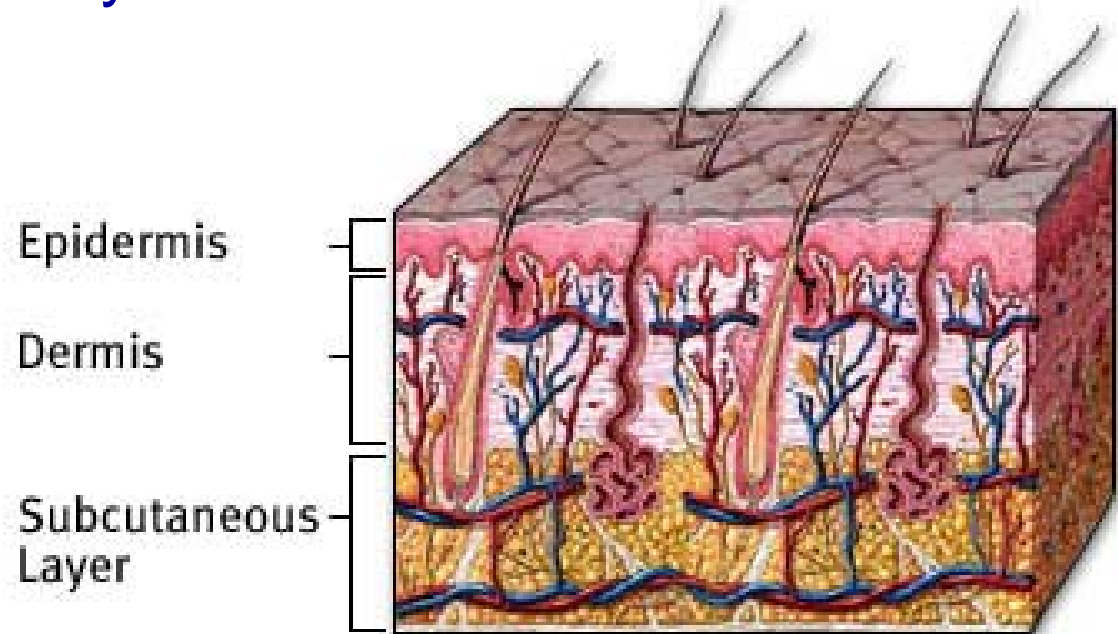
# Treating Burns

- ◆ Cool the burned area.
- ◆ Cover to reduce infection.



# Layers of Skin

- ◆ Epidermis
- ◆ Dermis
- ◆ Subcutaneous layer





# Classification of Burns

- ◆ First degree
- ◆ Second degree
- ◆ Third degree

# Wound Care

- ◆ Control bleeding
- ◆ Prevent secondary infection
- ◆ Clean wound—don't scrub
- ◆ Apply dressing and bandage





# Rules of Dressing

1. In the absence of active bleeding, remove dressing and flush, check wound at least every 4-6 hours.
2. If there is active bleeding, redress over existing dressing and maintain pressure and elevation.



# Treating Amputations

- ◆ Control bleeding
- ◆ Treat for shock
- ◆ Save tissue parts, wrapped in clean cloth
- ◆ Keep tissue cool
- ◆ Keep tissue with the victim



# Treating Impaled Objects

## Impaled Objects:

- ◆ Immobilize.
- ◆ Don't move or remove.
- ◆ Control bleeding.
- ◆ Clean and dress wound.
- ◆ Wrap.

# Treating Fractures, Dislocations, Sprains, and Strains

- ◆ Objective: Immobilize the injury and joints above and below the injury.
- ◆ If questionable, treat as a fracture.





# Treating an Open Fracture

- ◆ Do not draw exposed bones back into tissue.
- ◆ Do not irrigate wound.



# Treating an Open Fracture

## DO:

- ◆ Cover wound.
- ◆ Splint fracture without disturbing wound.
- ◆ Place a moist 4" x 4" dressing over bone end to prevent drying.

# Signs of Sprain

- ◆ Tenderness at injury site
- ◆ Swelling and/or bruising
- ◆ Restricted use or loss of use
- ◆ Immobilize and elevate



# Guidelines for Splinting

1. Support the injured area.
2. Splint injury in the position that you find it.
3. Don't try to realign bones.
4. Check for color, warmth, and sensation.
5. Immobilize above and below the injury.



# Practice



Visual 4.13

# Nasal Bleeding

- ◆ Causes:
  - Blunt force
  - Skull fracture
  - Nontrauma-related conditions
- ◆ Blood loss can lead to shock.
- ◆ Victims may become nauseated and vomit if they swallow blood.





# Symptoms of Hypothermia

Primary signs and symptoms:

- ◆ A body temperature of 95° Fahrenheit (37° Celsius) or less
- ◆ Redness or blueness of the skin
- ◆ Slow, irregular pulse
- ◆ Numbness accompanied by shivering
- ◆ Glassy stare



# Care for Hypothermia

- ◆ Move patient to a warm place
- ◆ Check ABCs and care for shock
- ◆ Remove wet clothing and cover patient with blankets and plastic sheeting
- ◆ Warm the patient slowly and handle carefully





# Signs of Heat Exhaustion

- ◆ Cool, moist, pale, flushed or ashen skin
- ◆ Headache, nausea, dizziness
- ◆ Weakness, exhaustion



# Signs of Heat Stroke

- ◆ Change in level of consciousness
- ◆ High body temperature
- ◆ Red, hot skin that can either be dry or moist
- ◆ Rapid or weak pulse
- ◆ Rapid or shallow breathing



# Care for Heat Emergencies

- ◆ Move patient to cooler environment
- ◆ Loosen or remove clothing
- ◆ Circulate air while applying water with a cloth or sponge
- ◆ If conscious, give sips of cool water to drink

# Wrap Up

- ◆ Questions
- ◆ Homework
- ◆ Snack Assignment
- ◆ Feedback Sheet