

symptoms to appear before beginning treatment!	
Supplemental Methods of Bleeding Control	
Bleeding from the Nose, Ears, and Mouth	
Skull Fracture	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May cause loss of blood or clear fluid (cerebrospinal fluid) from the nose and ears• Do not stop the flow of fluid	
Internal Bleeding	
Severity of Internal Bleeding Should Be Based on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mechanism of injury• Clinical signs and symptoms	
Mechanism of Injury May Include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Falls• Auto, motorcycle, or pedestrian accidents• Penetrating trauma• Blast injuries	
Signs and Symptoms of Internal Bleeding	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant MOI• Pain, tenderness, deformity, swelling, discoloration• Bleeding from the mouth, rectum, or vagina• Tender, rigid, or distended abdomen• Vomiting blood<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bright red▪ Coffee-ground color and	

consistency

- Blood in stool
 - Bright red
 - Dark, tarry
- Capillary refill time > 2 seconds
- Infants and children only:
Nausea and vomiting
- Decreasing blood pressure (late sign)
- Dilated pupils (late sign)

Emergency Care of Internal Bleeding

- BSI
- Maintain airway; administer oxygen
- Control any external bleeding
- Splint if injured area is on an extremity
- Transport immediately

Signs of Shock (hypoperfusion) appear LATE!

- Waiting for signs of shock to appear before recognizing and treating may result in the DEATH of your patient.

Shock

Shock (Hypoperfusion)

- Inadequate perfusion of cells with oxygen and nutrients AND
- Inadequate removal of metabolic waste products

Causes of Shock

- Inability of heart to pump
- Decreased supply of blood
- Lack of integrity in blood vessels

- Failure of vessels to dilate and constrict

Early Shock

To compensate for shock, the body shunts blood away from areas of lesser need to areas of greater need

Late Shock

- Reduced perfusion results in malfunction of cells and organs
- When this is not recognized and treated, death may result

Signs and Symptoms of Shock

- Restlessness, changes in mental status
- Pale, cool, and clammy skin
- Increased pulse rate
- Increased respiratory rate
- Decreasing blood pressure is a LATE sign
- Pulse oximetry may be unreliable
- Nausea and vomiting
- Dilated pupils
- Thirst
- Cyanosis

Signs & Symptoms of Shock (Infants & Children)

- Capillary refill time > 2 seconds
- May maintain blood pressure until blood volume is half gone
- By the time an infant's or child's blood pressure drops, they are NEAR DEATH!

Emergency Care of Shock

Rapid transport is goal

<p>patient?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the treatment priority for this patient?• How often should you get a new set of vital signs?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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