

Soft-Tissue Injuries

<p>Open and Closed Wounds</p>	
<p>Closed Wound – Internal injury with no open pathway from the outside to the injured site</p>	
<p>Types of Closed Wounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contusion • Hematoma • Crush injury 	
<p>Emergency Care of Closed Wounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take appropriate BSI precautions • Manage airway; apply oxygen • If shock is suspected, treat it • Splint painful, swollen, or deformed extremities • Transport 	
<p>Open Wound – An injury in which the skin is interrupted, or broken, exposing the tissue underneath</p>	
<p>Types of Open Wounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasions & lacerations • Avulsions • Punctures • Amputation • Crush 	
<p>Emergency Care of Open Wounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take BSI precautions 	

Emergency Care of an Impaled Object

- Manually stabilize object
- Expose area
- Control bleeding
- Stabilize with bulky dressing
- Bandage

Signs of Chest Wounds

- Wound or trauma to the chest
- Sucking sound
- Patient may be short of breath or gasping for air

Emergency Care of Chest Wounds

- Manage airway
- Expose area
- If open wound, apply occlusive dressing
- Administer oxygen
- Place in position of comfort (if no spine injury suspected)

Closed Abdominal Wounds

- Monitor airway; administer oxygen
- Be alert for vomiting
- Flexing patient's knees may reduce pain
- Treat for shock
- Transport

Abdominal Evisceration (Open Abdominal Wounds)

- Monitor airway; administer oxygen
- Do not touch or try to replace exposed organs
- Cover exposed organs & wound with dressing moistened with

sterile saline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treat for shock; maintain warmth• Transport	
Burns	
Conditions That May Affect Burn Severity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Source• Depth• Extent and regions burned• Age of patient• Preexisting medical conditions	
Sources of Burns	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thermal• Chemical• Electrical• Light• Radiation	
Superficial Burn (1st Degree Burn)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reddened skin• Pain at burn site• Involves only epidermis	
Partial-Thickness Burn (2nd Degree Burn)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intense pain• White to red skin• Blisters• Involves epidermis and dermis	
Full-Thickness Burn (3rd Degree Burn)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dry, leathery skin (white, dark brown, or charred)• Loss of sensation (little pain)• All dermal layers may be involved	

