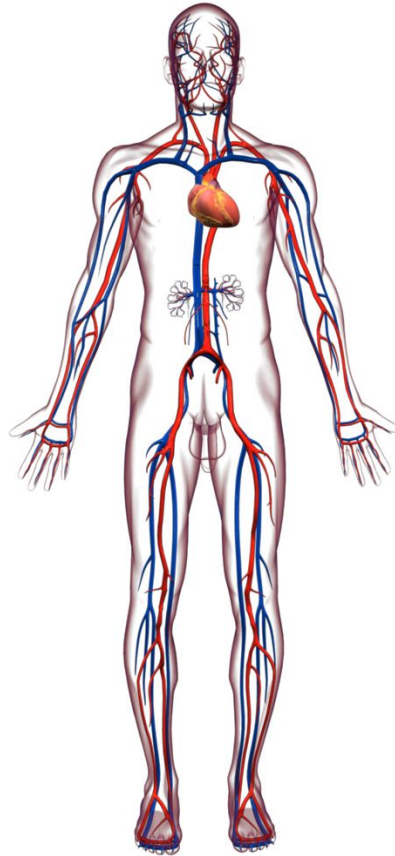


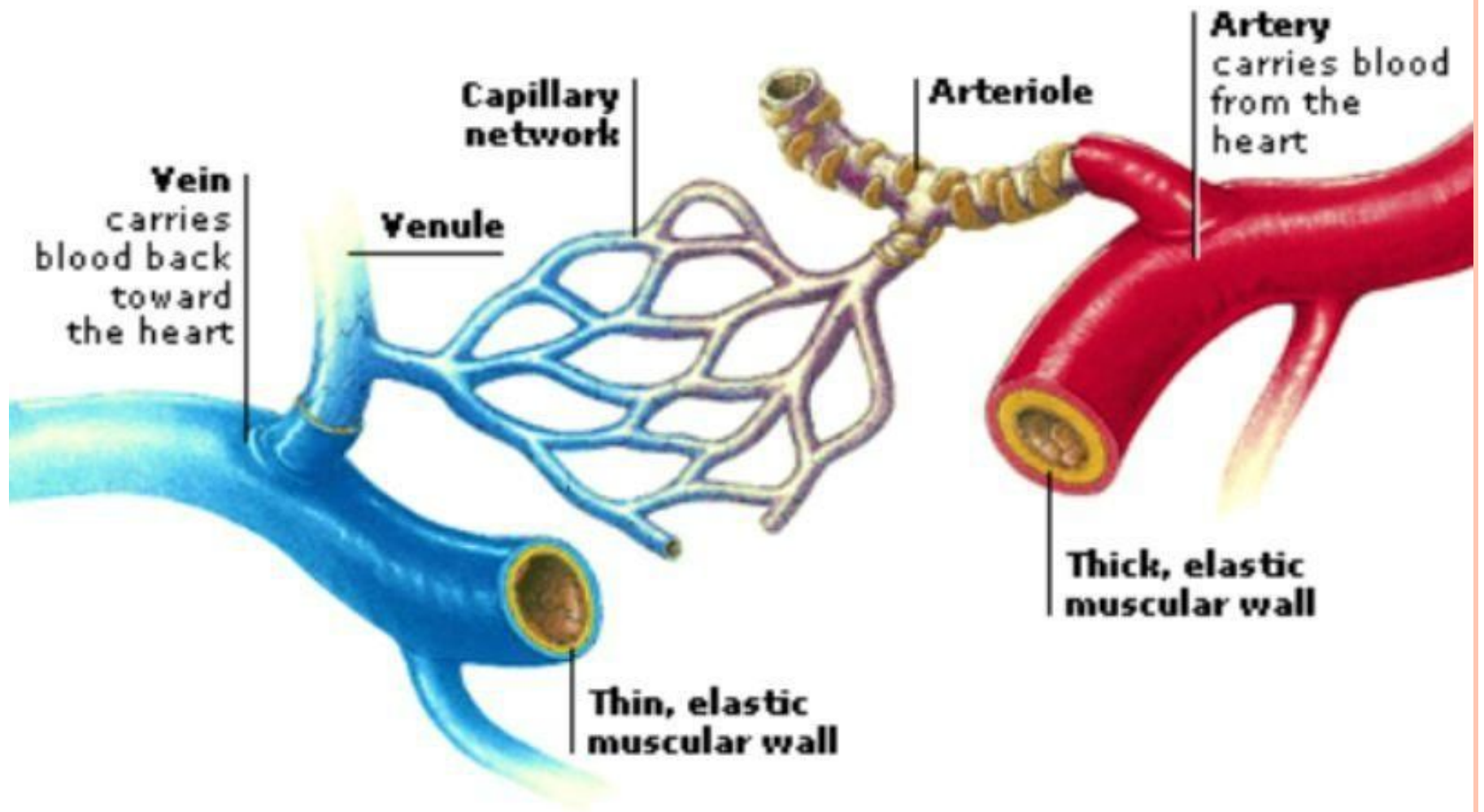
# EXTERNAL BLEEDING OF EXTREMITIES & EMERGENCY CARE



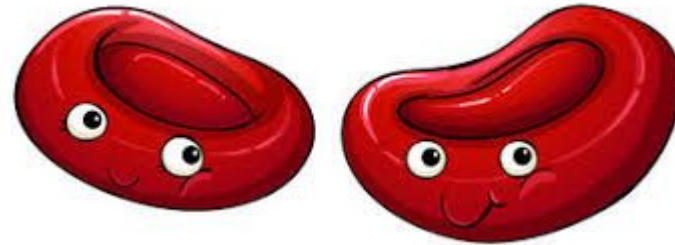
**Presentation : Ashik  
shamsudeen**

# CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM





- 
1. Transport of gases
  2. Nutrition
  3. Excretion
  4. Protection
  5. Regulation



## PERFUSION

Adequate circulation of blood throughout body

## HYPOPERFUSION

Inadequate circulation of blood throughout body  
tissues and organs



# HEMORRHAGE

□ Bleeding, or hemorrhage, is the name used to describe blood loss. Which further we can say as large amount of bleeding in short time . It can refer to blood loss inside the body, called internal bleeding. Or it can refer to blood loss outside of the body, called external bleeding



# Hemorrhage Classification

CAPILLARY



- Slow, even flow
- Bright red color

VENOUS



- Steady, slow flow
- Dark red color

ARTERIAL



- Spurting blood
- Pulsating flow
- Bright red color

**Arteries spurt. Veins don't.**

**Arteries pump. Veins dump**





# PRIMARY PRINCIPLES OF TRAUMA CARE RESPONSE

## Ensure your own safety

- Before you offer any help, you must ensure your own safety!
  - If you become injured, you will not be able to help the victim
  - Provide care to the injured person if the scene is safe for you to do so
  - If, at any time, your safety is threatened, attempt to remove yourself (and the victim if possible) from danger and find a safe location
  - Protect yourself from blood-borne infections by wearing gloves, if available



# THE ABCs OF BLEEDING



**A - ALERT**

**B - BLEEDING**



**C - COMPRESS & CONTROL**



# A: ALERT

## Get help

- Call 103 yourself, OR
- Tell someone to call 103



This will notify emergency medical responders and, depending on the situation, police officers to respond to the scene



## B – BLEEDING

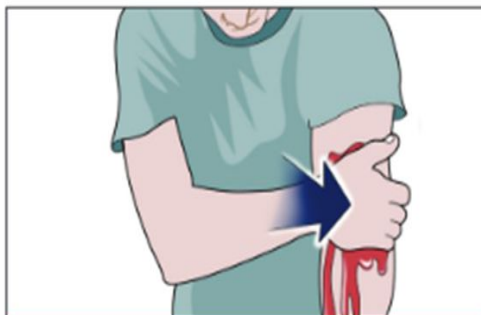
- Find the source of bleeding



- Open or remove the clothing over the wound so you can clearly see it
- Look for and identify “life-threatening” bleeding



## What is "life-threatening" bleeding?



Blood that is spurting out of the wound.



Blood that won't stop coming out of the wound



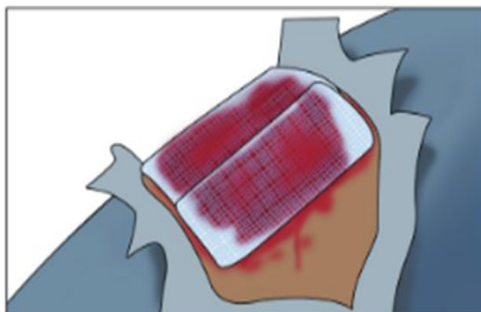
Bleeding in a victim who is now confused or unconscious



Blood that is pooling on the ground



Clothing that is soaked with blood



Bandages that are soaked with blood



Loss of all or part of an arm or leg



## C – COMPRESS & CONTROL

*There are a number of methods that can be used to stop bleeding and they all have one thing in common—compressing a bleeding blood vessel in order to stop the bleeding.*

- ❑ Apply direct pressure on the wound (Cover the wound with a clean cloth and apply pressure by pushing directly on it with both hands)
- ❑ Take any clean cloth (for example, a shirt) and cover the wound.
- ❑ If the wound is large and deep, try to “stuff” the cloth down into the wound.
- ❑ Apply continuous pressure with both hands directly on top of the bleeding wound.
- ❑ Push down as hard as you can.
- ❑ Hold pressure to stop bleeding. Continue pressure until relieved by medical responders.



# WOUND PACKING

For life-threatening bleeding from an arm or leg and a tourniquet is NOT available OR for bleeding from the neck, shoulder or groin : Pack (stuff) the wound with a bleeding control (also called a hemostatic ) gauze, plain gauze, or a clean cloth and then apply pressure with both hands

- ❑ Open the clothing over the bleeding wound. (A)
- ❑ Wipe away any pooled blood.
- ❑ Pack (stuff) the wound with bleeding control gauze (preferred), plain gauze, or clean cloth. (B)
- ❑ Apply steady pressure with both hands directly on top of the bleeding wound. (C)
- ❑ Push down as hard as you can.
- ❑ Hold pressure to stop bleeding. Continue pressure until relieved by medical responders.



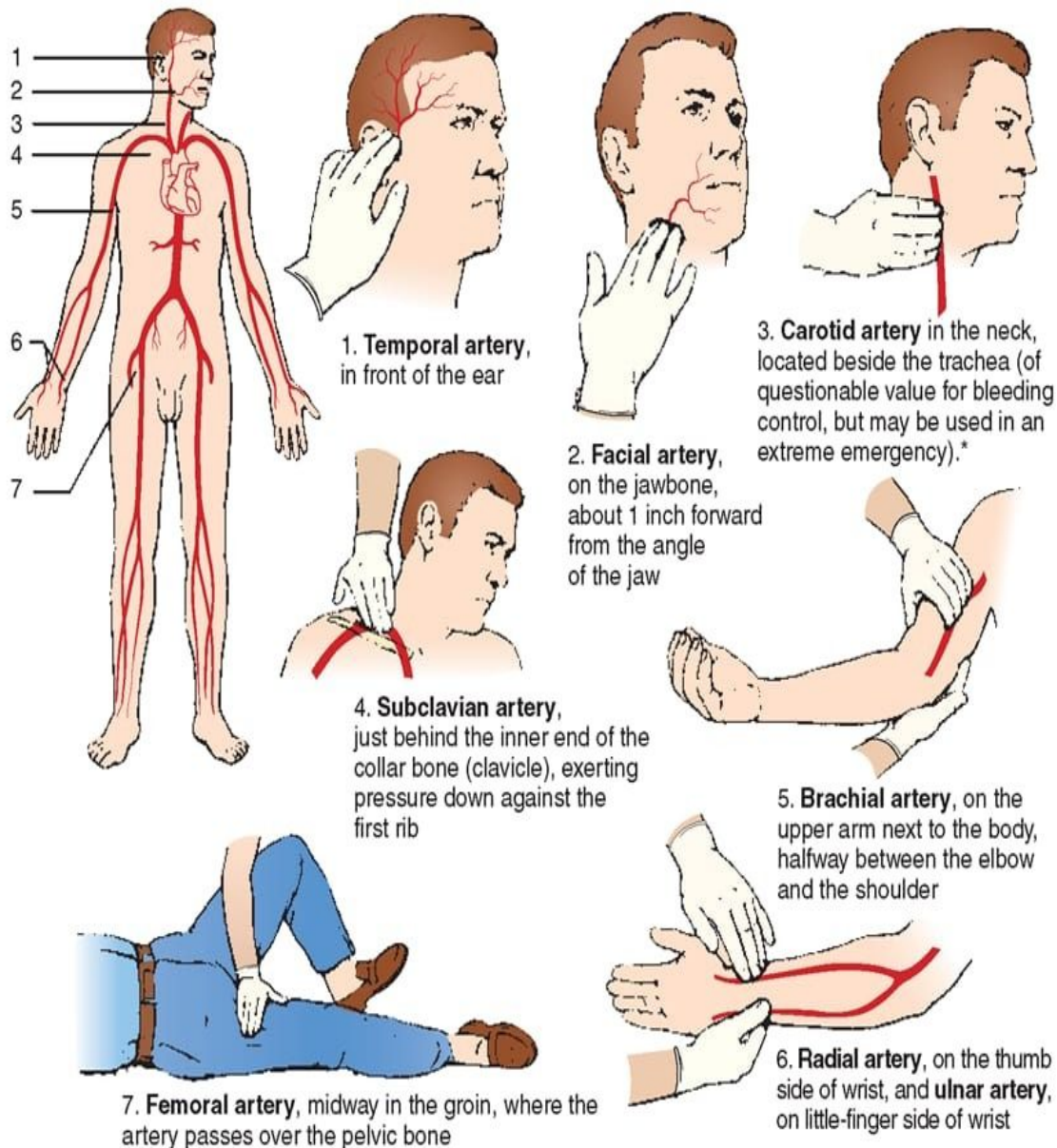
# ELEVATION

- ❑ If the bleeding is from an arm or leg, elevate the injured area above the level of the heart to reduce blood flow as you to continue to apply pressure
- ❑ Elevation allows gravity to make it more difficult for the body to pump blood to affected extremity.
- ❑ Elevation alone however will not stop bleeding and must be used in combination with direct pressure over the wound





# PRESSURE POINTS



\*Note: Do *not* apply pressure to both sides of the neck at the same time. This would cut off the blood supply to the brain.



Temporal



Carotid



Facial



Brachial



Femoral



Radial-ulnar



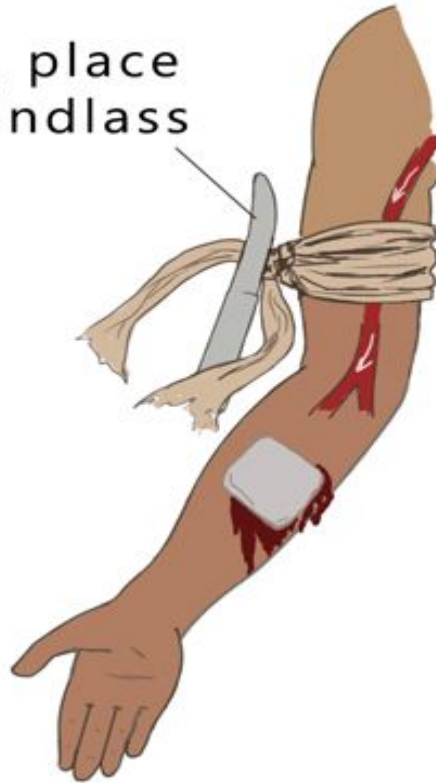
Subclavian

# FOR LIFE-THREATENING BLEEDING FROM AN ARM OR LEG AND A TOURNIQUET IS AVAILABLE:

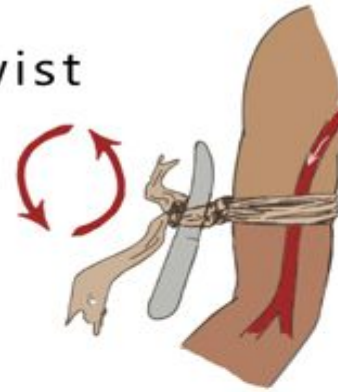
- Apply the tourniquet
- Wrap the tourniquet around the bleeding arm or leg about 2 to 3 inches above the bleeding site (be sure NOT to place the tourniquet onto a joint—go above the joint if necessary).
- Pull the free end of the tourniquet to make it as tight as possible and secure the free end. (A)
- Twist or wind the windlass until bleeding stops. (B)
- Secure the windlass to keep the tourniquet tight. (C)
- Note the time the tourniquet was applied. (D)



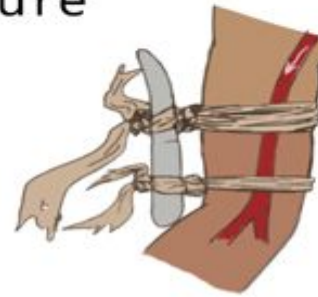
1. place  
windlass



2. twist



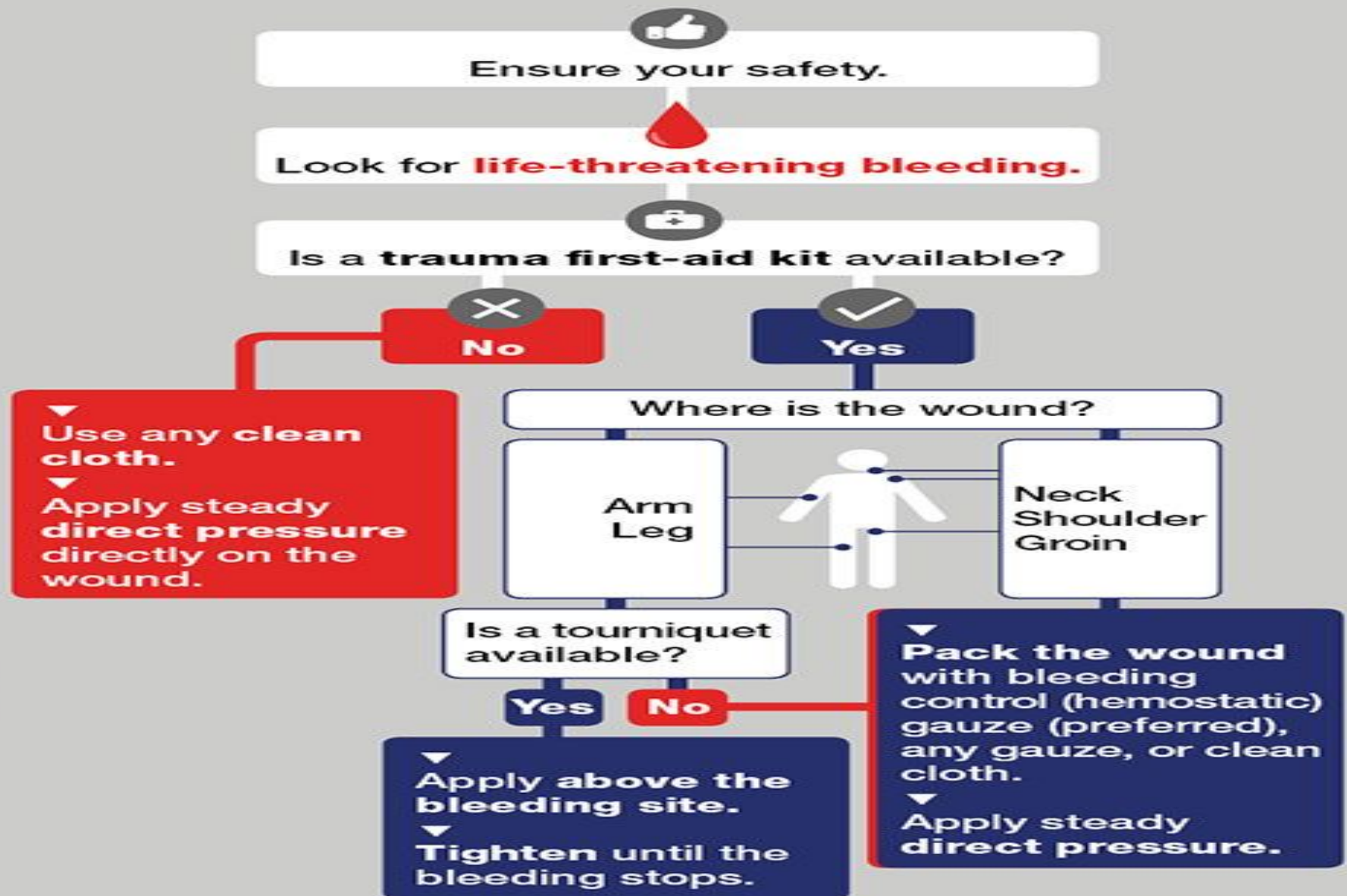
3. secure





# Save a life

What everyone should know  
to stop bleeding after an injury



Any Questions?

