

Oral Review

Burns, Splinting, and Transportation

Questions and Answers



**How can you relieve the
pain of a burn?**



By flushing with lots of water.



How do you treat a burn?



When treating a burn...

- **Relieve the pain by flushing with lots of water.**
- **If possible, remove clothing and jewelry from the affected area.**
- **Do not attempt to clear debris from the burned area.**
- **Apply dressing and bandage.**



Eye protection can prevent many injuries to the eyes. However, injuries to the eyes can occur and must be properly treated.



**How do you treat a
chemical burn to the eye?**



Chemical burns of the eye

- **Brush off any remaining powder from the patient and flush eyes with plenty of water**
- **It is best to have the patient lying down with the eyelids open, while flushing the eyes with plenty of water**
- **Be sure the water flows across the eyes in large amounts**



**How do you treat a burn
to the fingers?**



When treating a burn of the fingers, dress and bandage them individually



After flushing with water and bandaging the fingers individually, cover the entire hand with a suitable dressing



**What is the general
treatment for a burn?**



When treating a burn...

- **Stop the burning, by flushing with water**
- **Remove all clothing and jewelry from the burned area if there is no resistance**
- **Cover with dry sterile dressing, preventing further contamination**
- **Don't break blisters or use ointment or antiseptic on the burn**
- **Treat for shock**



What is a fracture?



A fracture is a break in a bone.



What is a dislocation?



A dislocation is a displacement of a bone in a joint.



What is a simple fracture?



A simple fracture is one in which the bone is broken but there is no wound extending from the ends of the bone out through the skin.



What is a compound fracture?



A compound fracture is one in which the bone is broken and the wound extends from the bone out through the skin.



What is a sprain?



A sprain is a stretching or tearing of ligaments.



What is a strain?



A strain is a pulling or tearing of the muscles.



**Name the signs and symptoms
of muscle and bone injuries?**



Signs and Symptoms

- **Pain and tenderness (An injury is said to be tender when touching it causes pain.)**
- **Swelling**
- **Deformity**
- **Bruising**
- **Grating of bone ends (called *crepitus*)**
- **Exposed bones**
- **Loss or reduction of function**



**What is the treatment for
muscle and bone injuries?**



Treatment

- **Treat all life threats. Administer oxygen.**
- **Place patient in position of comfort, unless spinal injury is suspected.**
- **Stabilize injury above and below injury site**
- **Don't try to pull the bones to realign them**
- **Cover open wounds with sterile dressings**
- **Apply cold pack to injury site**
- **Assess above and below injury site for pulse, sensation, and movement**



**What must be checked above
and below the injury site
before and after splinting?**



The patient's pulse and sensation. (This can be done by checking the patient's fingers and toes. This is one reason for leaving them exposed.)



If there is a deformity, and if the extremity below the injury is cyanotic (bluish) or has no pulse, then align the extremity with gentle traction (pulling). However, if the injury site is at a joint, stop traction immediately if you feel any resistance at all.



SPLINTING

Measure the splint and pad it appropriately. To immobilize long bone injuries, apply the splint so that the joint _____ and _____ the injury site is immobilized too.



above and below



**To immobilize a joint, apply
the splint so that the bones
_____ and _____ it are
immobilized.**



above and below



Several types of splints can be used to immobilize bones and joints.

Name some.



**Air splints, rigid splints
and improvised splints.
Splints can be made from
cardboard, wood, hard
plastic, tongue depressors,
pillows and blankets.**



A sling and swathe, made from two triangular bandages, works well to immobilize a shoulder injury.



What type of splint can be used and shaped to immobilize an angulated injury?



A wire splint.



Wire Splints



A wire splint has been wrapped with roller gauze and can be used for immobilizing the arm or leg.



What type of splint is located in the first aid box and can be used for suspected injuries to the arm, leg, or ankle?



Air splint



Air splints may leak and should be checked periodically. You can monitor the pressure in the splint with your thumb or fingertip. The splint should be inflated to a point where you can make a slight dent in the plastic when you press it with your finger or thumb.



It becomes necessary to lift or move an injured or ill person when the patient is in immediate danger, when moving will prevent further injuries, and when it is necessary in preparing for transport.



What is the responsibility of a first aid person in transporting an injured person?



- (1) To prevent further injury;**
- (2) Not to increase the severity of the original injuries;**
- (3) Not to subject the patient to unnecessary pain or discomfort.**



When the injured or ill person must be moved immediately, what _____ move must be performed.



emergency



In an emergency, make every effort to protect the spine by pulling your patient in the direction of the long axis of his body.



What are the three emergency moves that can be used when patients are at ground level?



The *shirt drag*, *blanket drag*, and *shoulder drag*.



Should a stretcher always be tested by a weight equal to or greater than that of the patient before the injured person is placed on it?



Yes



End of Part 2

Unit 8