

Traumatic Medical Emergencies – TCCC

First Aid/CPR/AED Refresher Module 6

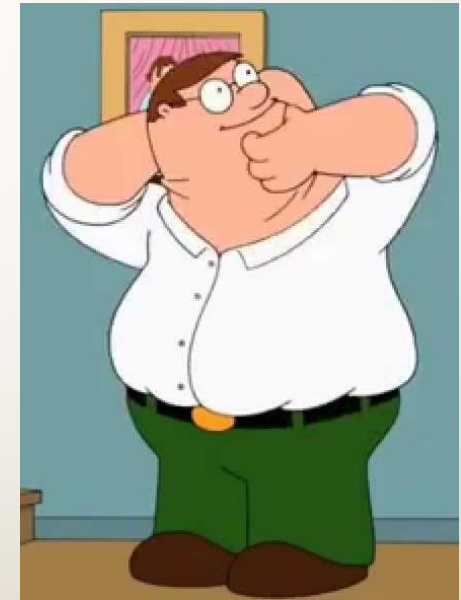
DETENTION
TRAINING UNIT



Head, Neck, and Spine Injury

Suspect a head, neck or spine injury with:

- *Vehicular accident*
- *Fall from height greater than standing*
- *Violence*
- *Electrical shock/lightning*
- *Diving accident*
- *Contact sports*
- *Unresponsive for unknown reasons**



Signs of head, neck or spine injury:

- *Head Trauma – Bleeding, bruising, swelling, soft spots*
- *Headache*
- *Nausea, vomiting*
- *Confusion, memory loss*
- *Slurred speech*
- *Impaired movement or sensation*
- *Blurred vision, unequal pupils*
- *Ringling in the ears*
- *Bleeding of fluid from nose, ears, eyes*
- *Seizures, unresponsiveness*



Care for Head, Neck, and Spine Injury

- Activate EMS
- Stabilize the head and neck together in the position found
- Treat the condition found –
Control bleeding
- Calm & reassure patient
- Monitor for changes in response, breathing, & appearance
- Focus on preventing further injury by keeping person still
- Do not move unless:
 - ✓ Imminent danger
 - ✓ Cannot perform CPR
 - ✓ Airway management



Chest Injuries

Blunt Trauma with Compression: Ex. Car Accident

- *Fractured bones / cartilage*
- *External/Internal bleeding*
- *Ruptured lungs, spleen and other organs*

Penetrating Injury/Open Chest Wound: Ex. Gunshot

- *Impaired breathing*
- *Vital organ damage*
- *Place victim on recovery position if appropriate.*
 - *On injured side or flat on their back*
 - *Treat for shock and monitor CAB's*

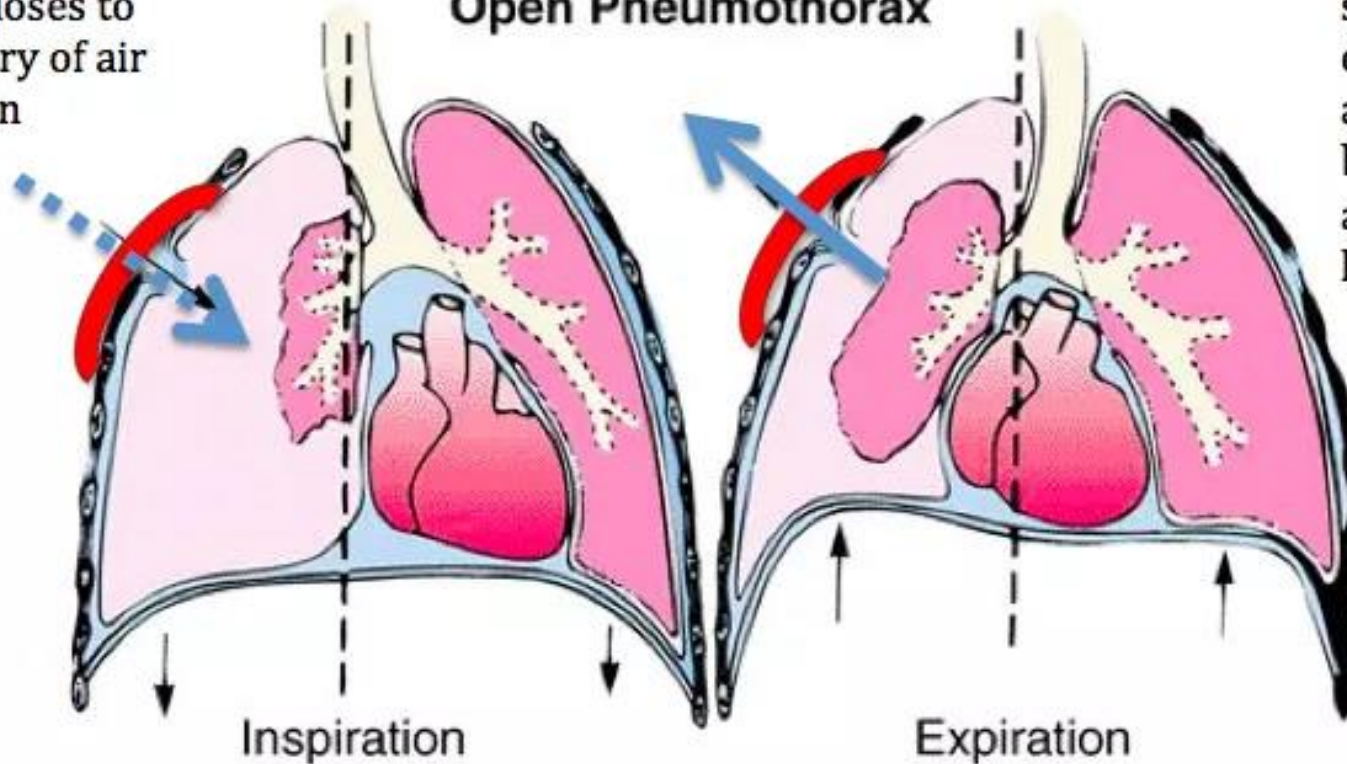


Chest Seals



Valve in vented chest seal closes to prevent entry of air into chest on inspiration

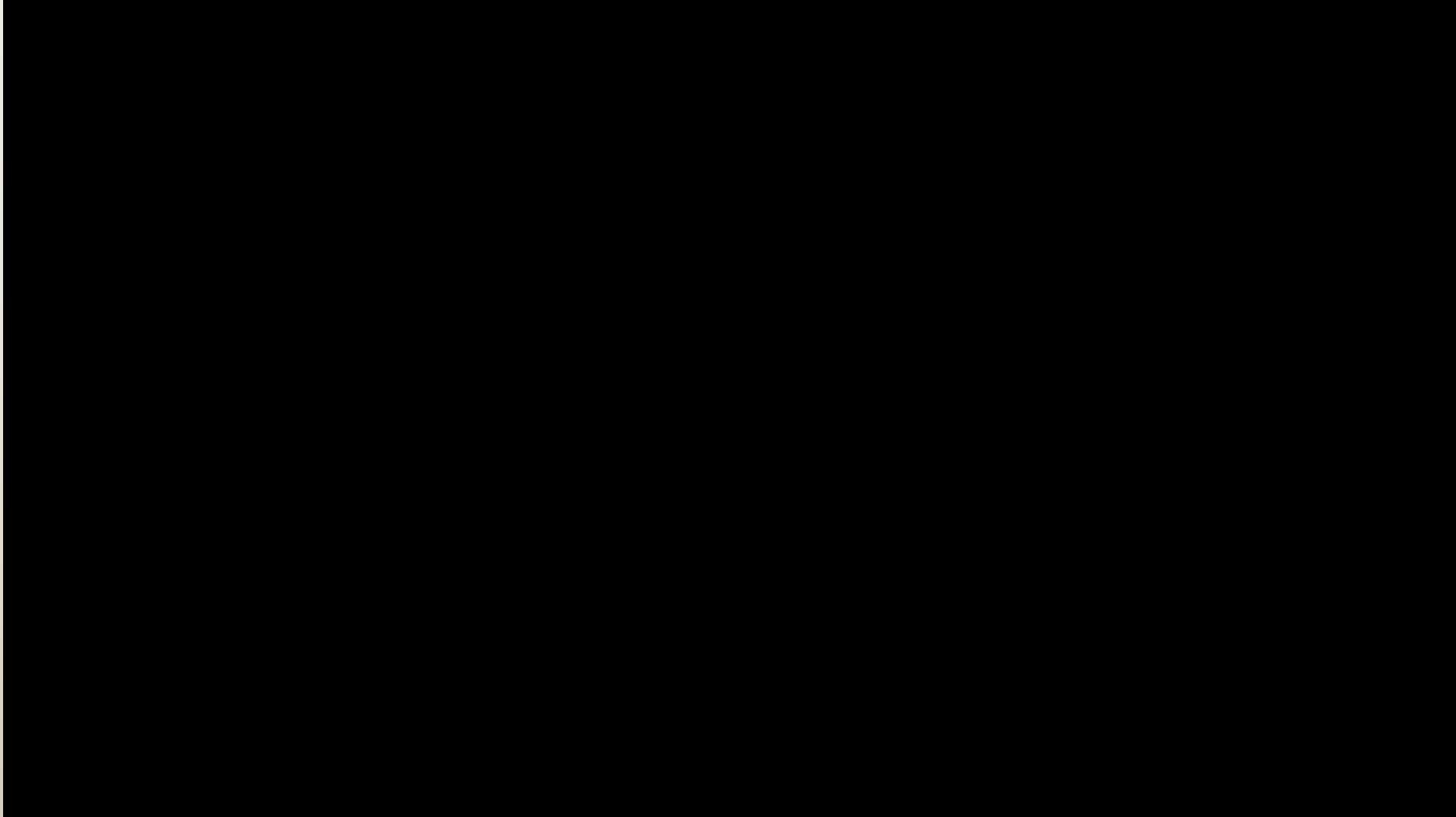
Open Pneumothorax



Valve in vented chest seal is pushed open on expiration allowing air and blood to drain from around the damaged lung



Chest Seals



Abdominal Injuries

Closed: No external bleeding

- *Possible Internal Bleeding*
- *Recovery position if appropriate*
- *Place victim on their back with knees up if appropriate*
- *Treat for shock and monitor CAB's*



Open: Bleeding – Exposed organs

- *Recovery position if appropriate*
- *Place victim on their back with knees up if appropriate*
- *Apply a moist, sterile dressing over the wound*
- *Seal with an airtight bandage*
- *Treat for shock and monitor CAB's*



Soft Tissue Injury & Wounds

TYPES OF BLEEDING:

- *Arterial:* *Bright red & spurts*
- *Venous:* *Dark red & steady flow*
- *Capillary:* *Dark red & “oozes”*

OPEN WOUND:

- *Abrasion*
- *Incision*
- *Laceration*
- *Puncture*
- *Avulsions*
- *Amputations*



Wounds: Abrasion

Scraping of the outer skin



Wounds: Incision

Smooth straight cut by sharp object



Wounds: Laceration

Jagged-edged wound caused by tearing/ripping of skin



Wounds: Puncture

Deep wound through the skin and other tissue



Wounds: Avulsions

Part of the body that has been forcibly torn or cut away



Wounds: Amputations

Surgical or traumatic removal of a body extremity



Avulsions / Amputations

- **Place partially separated skin or tissue back in proper position before applying a dressing**
- **Attempt to locate any amputated extremity**
- **DO NOT immerse, pack in ice, or freeze separated part/extremity**
- **Transport parts with victim for possible surgical replacement**



Wounds: Impaled Objects

Do not attempt to remove the object, unless it is obstructing the airway. Remove each dressing as it becomes soaked with blood. After bleeding is controlled, leave the wound exposed without dressing. A blood soaked dressing can be fatal.



Open Wound Care

- In all cases, monitor pulse below the injury site.
- Check capillary circulation by pinching fingertips or toes.
- If circulation is impaired, loosen bandage until circulation improves (DO NOT remove).
- Maintain pressure on the wound (if applicable).
- Reassure the victim and treat for shock.



Shock

A state of not having enough blood flow to the tissues of the body as a result of problems with the circulatory system

TYPES OF SHOCK:

1. Electric

- ✓ *Electrical current passing through body causing organ damage/SCA*
- ✓ *Symptoms: Difficulty breathing, unconsciousness, cardiac arrest*

2. Toxic

- ✓ *Bacterial: Antibiotics & Drainage of abscess*
- ✓ *Symptoms: Fever, chills, headache, fatigue, red rash*

3. Cardiogenic/Hemorrhagic

- ✓ *Cardiogenic: Inadequate blood flow to ventricles (lower chambers in the heart)*
- ✓ *Hemorrhagic: Mass hemorrhage injury*
- ✓ *Rapid breathing, loss of consciousness, weak pulse, sweating, clammy skin*

4. Septic

- ✓ *Organ injury/damage leading to infection*
- ✓ *Chills, confusion, fever or low body temp, rapid heartbeat*



Life-Threatening Bleeding

Blood spurting out of a wound



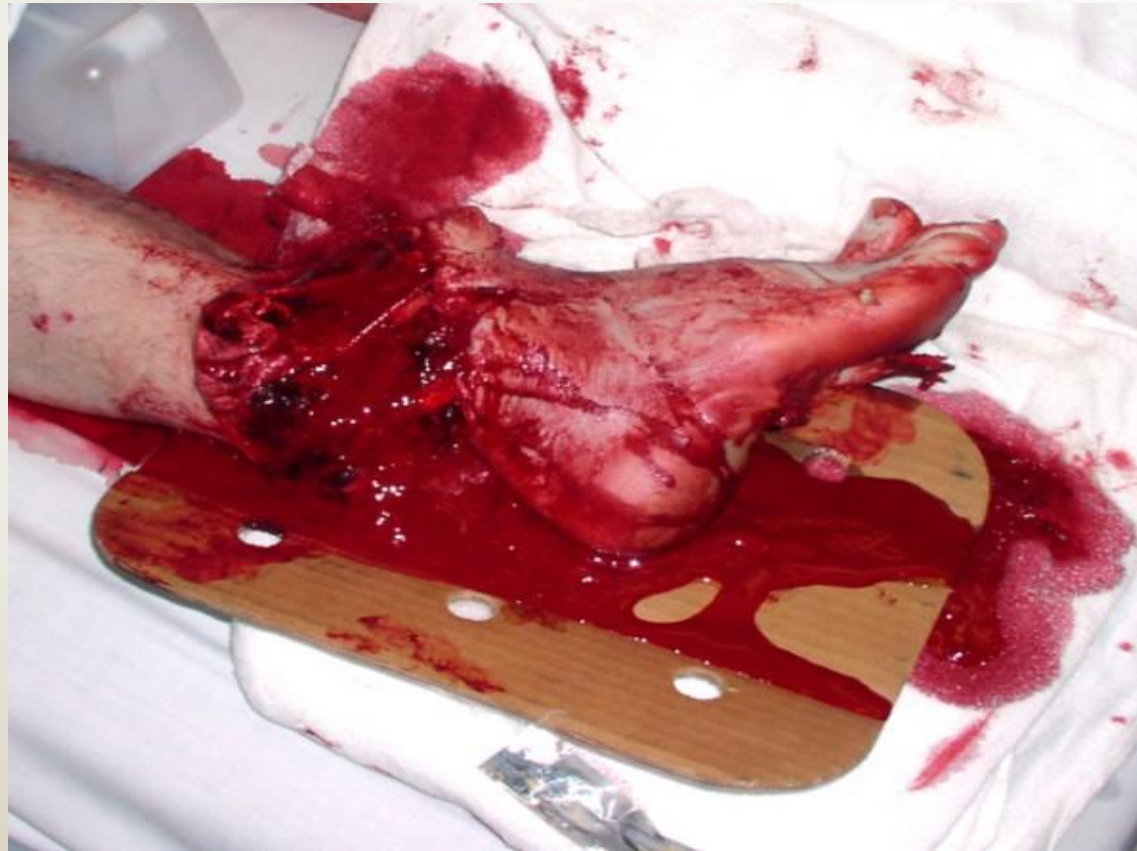
Life-Threatening Bleeding

Blood soaking the sheet or clothing



Life-Threatening Bleeding

Loss of all or part of an arm or leg





STOP THE BLEED !



1. Direct Pressure

- ✓ *Typically applied by hand, elbows, and/or knees*

2. Pressure Bandage/Dressing

- ✓ *If direct pressure does not work*
- ✓ *Start furthest from heart*

3. Tourniquet

- ✓ *If pressure bandage alone does not work*
- ✓ *Constricts blood vessels against the bone*

4. Hemostatic Dressing

- ✓ *If tourniquet is not available or cannot be applied*
- ✓ *Only on junctional hemorrhages: Base of neck, shoulder, armpit, groin, butt*
- ✓ *Pack the dressing directly into the wound & wrap with pressure bandage*





Stop the Bleed Kits



ULINE S-25331
BLEED CONTROL KIT

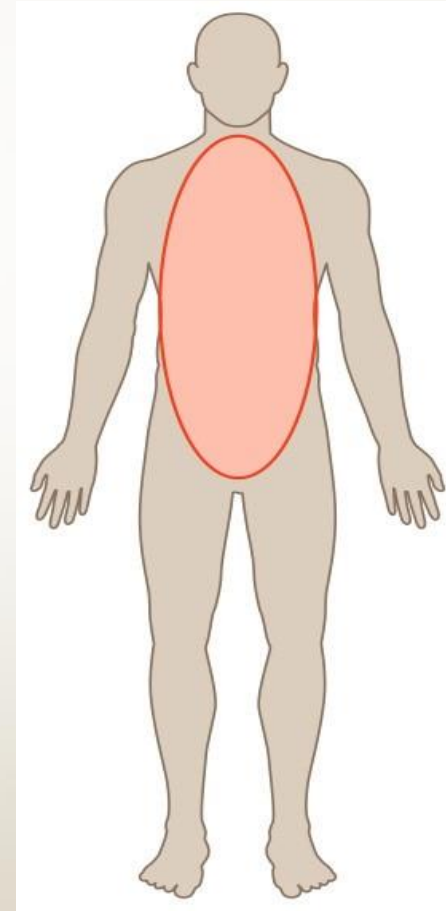
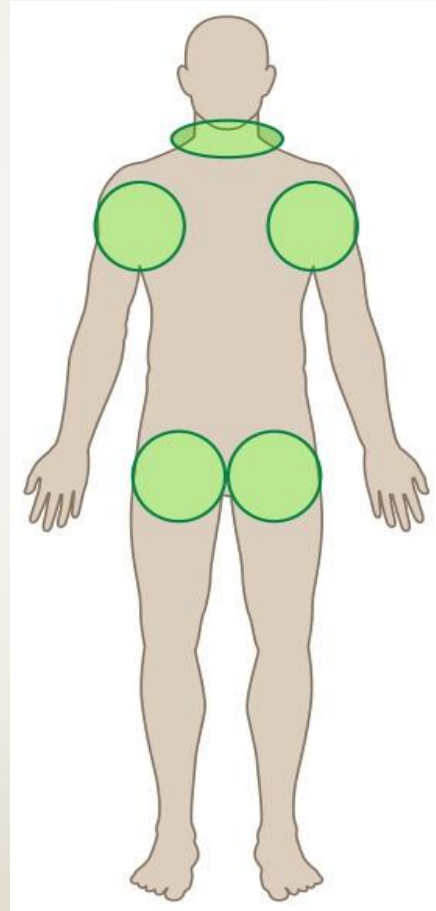
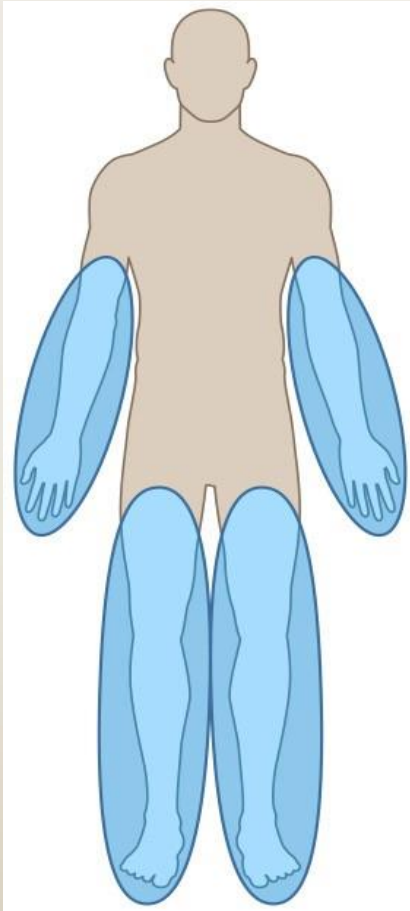


CONTENTS LIST

REORDER MODEL NO.	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	QTY.
—	Bleed Control Guide	—	1
—	Elastic Band Tourniquet	1 x 18"	1
S-23360	Emergency Blanket	52 x 84"	1
S-12699BL	Marker	—	1
S-12549L	Nitrile Exam Gloves	Large	1 Pr
S-24330	Scissors	—	1
—	Trauma Dressing	8 x 10"	1
—	Trauma Pad	5 x 9"	2
—	Windlass Tourniquet	—	1



Wounds That Can Lead to Death







NORTH AMERICAN RESCUE®

Presents



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THAT IS DISTURBING AND UNSUITABLE FOR SOME VIEWERS**

VIEWER DISCRETION IS ADVISED





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COMBAT GAUZE™ Z-FOLD

TRAINING PRESENTATION





TCCC
Tactical Casualty
Combat Care

Learning Activity #4

