

2.6 Major Bleeding

The human body has an average of _____ litres of blood. You can lose up to about _____ of your blood before it is considered “deadly”, but this can happen quickly depending on the wound.

Arterial bleeding =

Venous bleeding =

If someone has a major bleed, get your _____ on while asking the _____ questions. Then apply _____ pressure to the wound (or have the patient do it).

- 1) What happened?
- 2) Did you fall or hit your head?
- 3) How is your breathing?
- 4) Where are you hurt?
- 5) Do you have any medical conditions?

Once you done the primary survey and _____, then you need to focus on stopping the bleeding.

For a proper dressing, use GST

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

After bandaging the wound, check the _____

For an arm wound, check _____ pulse and fingers

For a leg wound, check _____ pulse and toes

Then consider applying ice, because _____ as long as distal circulation checks out.

Once the bleeding has stopped you can carry on with...

- Treat for Shock
- Secondary Survey
- etc.

If the bleeding did not stop or soaks through the bandage, you need to:

- 1) Apply more direct pressure
- 2) Use another bandage on top of the current one
(_____ previous dressing)

Other strategies

- 1) Elevation – **not recommended** as it may reduce your ability to apply direct pressure
- 2) Indirect Pressure Points – **not recommended** as it is difficult to apply correctly and distracts you from applying direct pressure.
- 3) _____ – something you could try **only if** nothing else is working... get something stretchy and ratchet it down on top of the wound to cut off blood flow.

Specific Cases

others will be covered later (open fractures, impaled objects, hole in chest, etc.)

1) Internal Bleeding

It is possible to have “deadly bleeding” inside the body
(_____) that is not visible.
There is not much to do except recognize it, phone 9-1-1, and treat the patient.

2) Severed Carotid Artery

Apply pressure immediately on both sides of the wound since the artery will begin to retract.

3) Amputation

Bandage in the same way, and then take care of the part...

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Unit 2: First Aid

2.5 Major Bleeding

The human body has an average of 5.6 litres of blood. You can lose up to about a third of your blood before it is considered “deadly”, but this can happen quickly depending on the wound.

Arterial bleeding = bright red and spurting

Venuous bleeding = dull red and oozing

If someone has a major bleed, get your gloves on while asking the primary survey questions. Then apply direct pressure to the wound (or have the patient do it).

- 6) What happened?
- 7) Did you fall or hit your head?
- 8) How is your breathing?
- 9) Where are you hurt?
- 10) Do you have any medical conditions?

Once you done the primary survey and called 9-1-1, then you need to focus on stopping the bleeding.

For a proper dressing, use

- 4) Sterile Gauze
- 5) Soaker Bandage (“abdominal pad”)
- 6) Tensor Bandage (or tie a “triangular”)

After bandaging the wound, check the distal circulation

For an arm wound, check radial pulse and fingers

For a leg wound, check pedal pulse and toes

Then consider applying ice, because “ice is nice” as long as distal circulation checks out.

Once the bleeding has stopped you can carry on with...

- Treat for Shock
- Secondary Survey
- etc.

If the bleeding did not stop or soaks through the bandage, you need to:

- 3) Apply more direct pressure
- 4) Use another bandage on top of the current one (do not remove previous dressing)

Other strategies

- 4) Elevation – **not recommended** as it may reduce your ability to apply direct pressure
- 5) Indirect Pressure Points – **not recommended** as it is difficult to apply correctly and distracts you from applying direct pressure.
- 6) Tourniquet – something you could try **only if** nothing else is working... get something stretchy and ratchet it down on top of the wound to cut off blood flow.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=03ho2yCIKd0&feature=related>

Specific Cases

others will be covered later (open fractures, impaled objects, hole in chest, etc.)

4) Internal Bleeding

It is possible to have “deadly bleeding” inside the body (abdomen or thorax) that is not visible. There is not much to do except recognize it, phone 9-1-1, and treat the patient.

5) Severed Carotid Artery

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=icJgO6j1y_E

Apply pressure immediately on both sides of the wound since the artery will begin to retract.

6) Amputation

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mjEcj8Kpujw>

Bandage in the same way, and then take care of the part...

- 5) Clean and wrap in moist gauze
- 6) Put in sealed bag
- 7) Put in another bag with ice
- 8) Transport with patient