

Different Types of Wounds & Bleeding



	Bruise (Contusion)	Abrasion	Cut (Incision)	Laceration	Puncture	Tear (Avulsion)
Kind of wound	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
Caused by	Blow from something blunt	Skin being scraped across a hard surface	Something sharp (e.g. knife or glass)	Machinery, barbed wire, teeth or claws	Blunt or pointed instruments	Severe force
Injury causes	Vessels under skin to bleed into surrounding tissues	Outer layer of skin and tiny underlying blood vessels to be exposed	Skin, soft tissue or muscles to be severed	Skin and underlying tissue damage	Skin and underlying tissue damage and possible infection	Skin and other soft tissues to be partially or completely torn away
Management	<p>RICE Rest the patient and the injured part</p> <p>Icepacks (cold compress) in a wet cloth may be applied to the injury – for 15 mins every 2 hrs for 24 hrs, then 15 mins every 4 hrs for 24 hrs</p> <p>Compression Bandages, such as elastic bandages, should be firmly applied to extend well beyond the injury</p> <p>Elevate the injured part</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean wound 2. Apply non-adherent dressing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean wound thoroughly with sterile gauze soaked in saline (if available) or in cooled, boiled water 2. Apply non-adherent dressing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean wound thoroughly with sterile gauze soaked in saline (if available), or in cooled boiled water 2. Apply non-adherent dressing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean wound thoroughly with sterile gauze soaked in saline (if available), or in cooled boiled water 2. Apply non-adherent dressing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Return skin to original position is possible 2. Apply pressure to wound using a pad, with hand pressure of a dressing to control any bleeding 3. Bandage