Module 5

Bleeding

Blood Facts

- The normal adult has six liters of blood.
- Blood carries oxygen to body tissues and removes waste products.
- Blood carries cells that combat infection.
- Capable of clotting



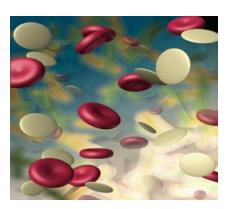
Pulse Location?

- The brachial (inside the upper arm)
 The infant's pulse is always taken here
- the carotid (neck)
- the radial (wrist)
- the femoral (inside upper leg)



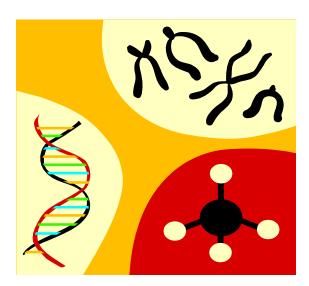
Perfusion

- Circulation of blood within an organ
- Perfusion keeps the body cells healthy
- Provides oxygen and other nutrients
- Removes waste products



Risks When Contacting Blood

- May expose you to infections such as
- Hepatitis B and C
- HIV



Prevention When Handling Blood

 Whenever possible put on a pair of disposable gloves.

 Wash hands thoroughly before and after touching the person.

Blood Loss

Blood Loss

- Adult- one liter is serious.
- Child- one-half liter is serious.

Blood Loss

- If blood vessel damage is severe clots cannot stop the damaged blood vessels from bleeding.
- If uncontrolled, bleeding can result in shock, followed by death.

Types of Bleeding

- Arterial Bleeding:
- Blood coming from an artery
- spurts and is bright red in color (rich in oxygen).

Types of Bleeding

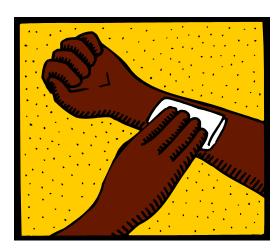
- Venous Bleeding: Blood flows steadily
- Dark bluish-red in color (rich in carbon dioxide)

Types of Bleeding

- Capillary Bleeding:
- oozes
- similar in color to venous blood.

Treatment for Bleeding

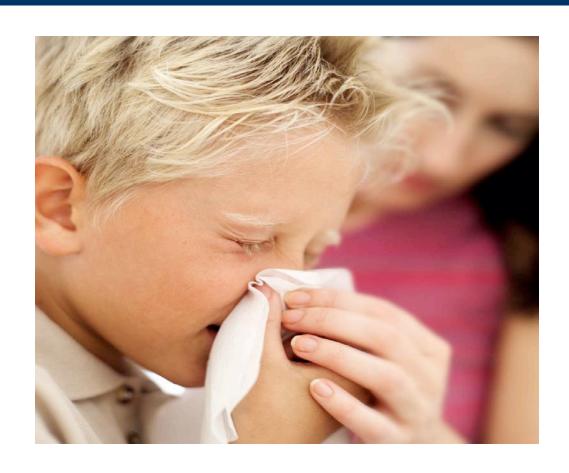
- Use protective gloves.
- Place gauze pad or other clean cloth over the wound.
- Apply direct pressure to the wound.
- If bleeding does not stop, apply additional pressure over the bandage with additional dressings.
- Elevate the wounded body part.
- Use pressure points.
- Treat for shock.
- Call 911.



Simple Nosebleeds

- sit person down
- loosen any tight clothing around the neck.
- lean person forward
- pinch his or her nostrils
- pinch for at least ten minutes
- put a cool compress over the victim's nose, neck, and forehead.
- If bleeding is still uncontrolled, seek medical help.

Nosebleed



Internal Bleeding

- Severe blood loss
- Victim may die of shock
- Lacerations of the liver may be fatal
- The signs are similar to shock
- Fast transportation to a hospital is a must
- Call 9-1-1.

1. Where is an infants pulse located?

- 1. femoral pulse
- 2. carotid pulse
- 3. radial pulse
- 4. brachial artery

2. A normal adult has ____ liters of blood.

- 1.5 liters
- 2.8 liters
- 3. 6 liters
- 4. 2 liters

3. The term perfusion means:

- 1. Pulse can easily be felt where an artery is close to the skin.
- 2. It has the capability of clotting.
- The circulation of blood within an organ.
- 4. Severe blood loss.

4. The body has a natural mechanism of defense against bleeding which is called?

- 1. clotting
- 2. bleeding
- 3. internal bleeding
- 4. capillaries

5. Signs of internal bleeding are similar to?

- 1. Circulatory problems
- 2. Shock
- 3. Flu symptoms
- 4. Heart disease