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Types of laceration

Lacerations are the lesions of the beveled force in which the skin and the underlying tissues have been separated due to the application of force. Features The wound edges are irregular, irregular and often contudi margins are often abraisis due to the impact of weapon weapons of the tissue bridge through the deeper parts of a laceration while blood vessels are usually crushed that external bleeding They may not be marked. Also found Types of lacerations 1. Lacerenations split the crushing of the skin and subcutaneous tissues between two hard objects, divulgal, producing uniform lacerations (perpendicular impact). The example includes on the face, the scalp, in the hands and on the lower legs. 2. Extraordinary stretch skin lacerations can tear it, producing a skin strip in the wound direction. It is due to the tangential impact. The example is of a laceration on the scalp when it affects the windshield in an accident or laceration due to kicks from a hard start that raises a skin flap. 3. Skin avulture due to a compression of tissue grinding, eg A wheel passing over a limb (de-gloving of the skin). 4. Indriessly direct impact tears with a beveled object can cause skin tearing. It's flalaying. For instance. Blows from broken bottles. 5. Top tears These are the lacerations produced by a weapon with a sharp heavy border, such as an ax or ax. The margins show abrasions and bruises, these are usually murders. The forensic importance of lacerations Lacerations is generally an accidental or murderous distribution and form can help in the forensic reconstruction of the events that the matter of track can be found in the differences of lacerations between lacerations and engraved injuries lacerations engraved hair and light bulbs For hair and bulbs are not the crushed edges the bruised edges are not in a hurry, the wound base has filled through the muscle fibers no bridge updated by: Jacob L. Heller, MD, MHA, emergency medicine, emeritus, center Virginia Mason's doctor, Seattle, WA. Reviewed by David Zieve, MD, Mha, Medical Director, Brenda Conway, Director Editorial and A.D.A.M. Editorial team. The injuries that translate into bleeding can occur in many ways and you could have heard them of many different ways. Learn the four most common types of injured and how to better treat them. Four more common types of bleeding wounded 1. Abrasion abrasions are usually the result of a rubbing or scraping on a rough surface, such as knee skin on the playground or scratch the elbow on a brick wall. Sometimes people call strawberries or rasperry abrasions. Typically, a abrasion did not heavily bleed, but the area should be carefully cleaned and washed with soap and water to avoid infection. A abrasion can request a bandage or a condiment in extreme cases, but minor abrasions should heal themselves after cleaning. 2. Lacerations lacerations are cuts, slices or tears in the skin. The lacerations are often caused by sharp objects such as knives or broken glass. Bleeding can quickly occur in the cases of deep tears, so it is important to stop bleeding by covering the wound and applying the pressure. If the bleeding is severe or will not stop, you may need to make a first aid or call 911 for further medical attention. 3. Drilling punctures can occur when any type of pointed object, like a nail, penetrates the skin. Drilling wounds may not bleed very externally, but a deep drill can cause internal bleeding. Apply the pressure and rinse the wound with water To remove all dirt. Before drying and covering with a bandage, apply antibiotic cream or ointment. Watch the puncture for signs of infection, such as spreading redness, pain, swelling or fever. Tetanus: If the person with the wound did not have a tetanus stroke over the past five years, a booster may need. It is better to get this within 48 hours of wound. Radia: if the wound comes from a cat, a dog or or Bite of animal, it is important to find out if vaccine against the anger of the animal is updated, or consult your doctor about the best way to proceed. 4. Avulsion Avulsions are serious injuries that can cause uncontrolled, hazardous hemorrhage for life. This type of lesion typically occurs when the skin or part of the body is partially or completely torn. These lesions often the result of serious trauma, such as in cars or motorcycles accidents, explosions or shots. In avulsions, bleeding occurs instantly and widely, so you should call 911 immediately and try to control bleeding as soon as possible. For some avulsions, you may need to apply a hemostatic lace to stop the hemorrhage [VL1] [MH2]. If a part of the body is cut, it should be taken to the hospital for a possible to hang up. Wrap the body part in a clean cloth and pack them in ice, if possible. As a non-controlled stop bleeding if you meet someone experiencing uncontrolled bleeding, first make sure you are safe. If you are safe, it is important to remember that every attempt to control bleeding is better than any intervention. So follow the Bleeding ABC: A - Alert - called 911 B - Bleeding - find the source of bleeding. Look on the arms, legs, neck, groin, and abdomen areas for bleeding. C - Compress once the source of bleeding is found, apply pressure. You can use a garment, or anything else available that bleeding can help stop. Cover the wound and apply pressure by pushing directly with both hands. It is also possible to pack the wound with a gauze or a clean cloth, and then continue with maintenance pressure with both hands. If the hemorrhage does not slow down or stop, and the damage is located on an arm or a leg, a hemostatic lace can be applied high and tight on the flap to stop bleeding. Continue to keep the pressure on the wound until the rescue arrives. Get medical care for wounds if you are on the scene of an accident and sees someone with substantial bleeding, call 911 immediately. It is important to get rescuers on the scene as soon as possible. For minor wounds, such as abrasion and superficial lacerations, the treatment can be provided at home is often sufficient. Clean the injured area thoroughly with water and soap to avoid high injury infection and apply a pressure on the affected area to slow down the bleeding when the hemorrhage has been placed, apply a sterile dressing. Leave covered and keep it dry for a maximum of five days if you have less pain, paracetamol usually relieve pain. To continue enjoying our site, we ask you to confirm your identity as human. Thank you so much for your cooperation. We offer a wide selection of courses from cultural universities and institutions from around the world. These are delivered one step at a time, and are accessible on mobile devices, tablets and desktops, so you can adapt learning around your life. We believe learning should be a pleasant, social experience, so our courses offer the possibility of discussing what youÂ € re-learn with others, as you go, helping you to make new discoveries and form new ideas. You can unlock new opportunities with unlimited access to hundreds of short online courses for a year by subscribing our unlimited package. Build your knowledge with the best universities and organizations. More information on how futurelearn is transforming access to the instruction a wound is a wound that causes both an internal or external break in the body tissue. An open wound (like in a cut It is a break in the skin or mucosa membranes.DescriptionThe most common accidents resulting in open wounds are fallen, mistreatment of sharp objects, accidents with instruments or machinery and car accidents.a closed wound (a bruise or internal bleeding) is a bruise that damages The underlying tissue without breaking the skin (as in a black eye). There are at least five different types of open wounds: Abrasionsan abrasion is a skin wound caused by rubbing or scraping the skin against a hard, rough surface. Bleeding in this this It is usually limited, but it is important that the skin is clean to protest against infection. The incudine engraving is a cut caused by a knife, the rough metal edge, broken glass, a razor blade or some other sharp object. This type of wound generally blees quickly and heavily. If the cut is deep, muscles, tendons and nerves can be damaged. Laceration tearing is a jagged, irregular or chamfered break or tear of soft tissues, often deriving from misandling instruments and machinery and other accidents. Bleeding from a laceration can be quick and extended. Punctures Drilling is a penetrating wound that causes a small hole in the tissues. These objects such as nails, needles, picks and other pointed objects can produce drilling wounds. Although outer bleeding is light, there may be a serious internal bleeding deriving from internal damage to an organ (like in a weapon wound). All drilling wounds require the attention of a health professional due to the danger of Tetanus.avulsan avult is a forced tearing or partial tear of the tissues. These accidents occurs as wounds from firearm, explosions, animal bites or other body crushing wounds. Bleeding is heavy and rapid. If a part of the body (a finger, tooth or point, for example) has been torn in an accident, should always be sent together with the victim of the hospital (placed on a damp and cooled gauze), since there is The possibility that can be reattached. TreatmentFirst aid a cut is on a certain part of the body, like the lips or eyelids, or a part of the body that folds and puts stress on the cut, a doctor may need to position points or sutures To close the wound. In general, the sutures are used to hold together the two edges of a wound so that healing can occur with a minimum of scars. Moreover, they may be necessary if the wound is deep and tends to look widely, or if the bleeding cannot be checked after 20 minutes of direct pressure. The doctor often will inject some local anesthesia (anesthesia medicine) to the area around the wound so that suture will be less painful. Generally, if a cut is less than half a half-thumb, not deep, or the edges of the skin tend to fall together, so the sutures may not be necessary. Some doctors can use a skin glue (Dermabond) to close small wounds, especially in children. Tourist wounds that stop bleeding special problems quickly. These wounds can be infected easily and can accommodate Tetanusbacteria (Blockjaw). Infectionfter an injury that causes a pause in the skin or after an operation, various wound infections may occur. The wound can be red, tender, painful or produce pus. A type of infection is cellulite (inflammation of the skin caused by bacteria). Another gangrene, which can lead to death or the decay of tissues. Subcutaneous infection in Trissoni is a serious infection caused by bacteria that infect tissue through wounds. The primary symptoms are swelling, discoloration and death of the surrounding tissue. The skin around the wound becomes warm, inflamed, tender and red. If the infection gets worse, the skin can be discolored and the cancer can develop. "Gas Gangrene" results when a wound becomes infected by some bacteria, usually Clostridium. This infection causes sudden pain and swelling around the wound, moderate temperature increase, decreased blood pressure and quick heartbeat. The skin around the wound becomes pale, due to the fluid that is built under it and a watery and bad smell can be The fabric changes from pale to the highly discolored dusky while the infection gets worse. The treatment consists of the penicillin administered intravenously. The surgical removal of the infected tissue is essential and the removal of the surrounding tissue is usually necessary. To a wound, it is important to have a doctor inspect the wound and help decide if sutures, antibiotics, tetan therapy or other treatment are needed. wound to bleed freely and clean yourself Unless there was a great loss of blood or blood is spraying, in which case it is necessary to apply the pressure to stop the bleeding. Acquire the wound with soap and water (or hydrogen peroxide) the most accurately possible. You should also try to remove all particles or debris to avoid infections or scars before applying sterile dressing. Minor cuts, however, often recover more quickly if left uncovered. discovered. types of laceration repair. types of lacerations during delivery. types of laceration shapes. types of laceration wounds. types of laceration injury. types of lacerations during labor. types of lacerations of cervix. different types of laceration

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