

FRACTURE OF LOWER LIMB

Splint

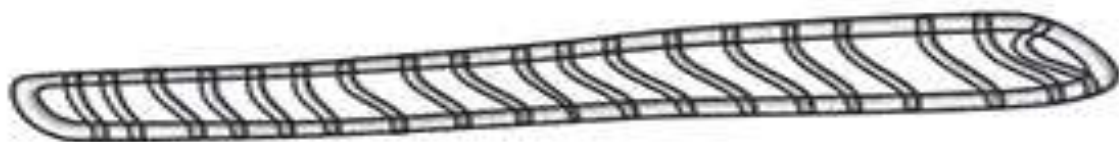
A splint is a device used for holding a part of the body stable to decrease pain and prevent further injury



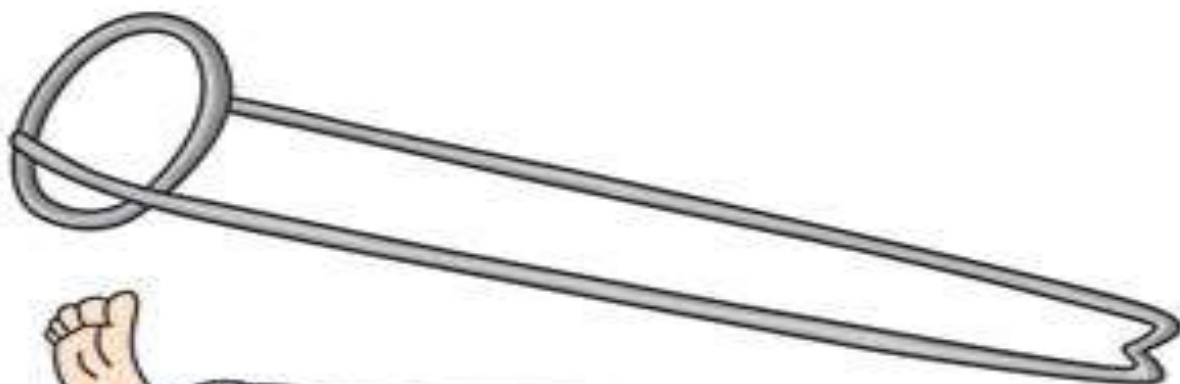
Wooden plank



Cramer-wire
Splint



Thomas'
Splint



Inflatable
Splint

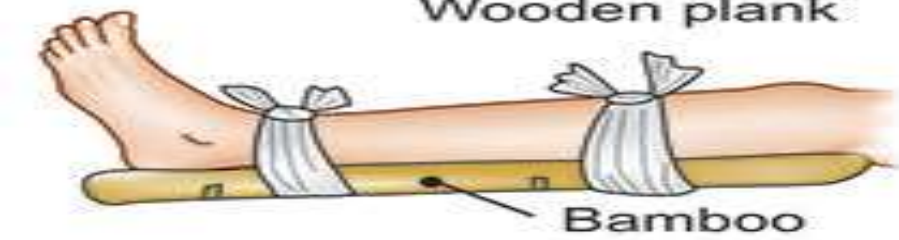
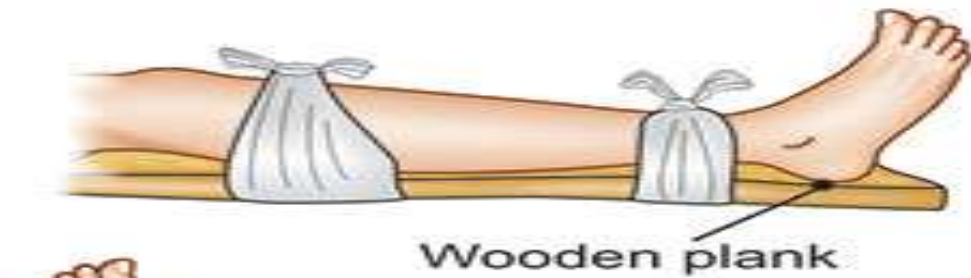
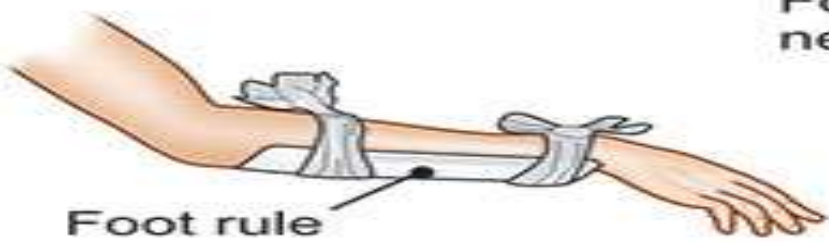


Head-halter
Sling





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Chest arm bandage



Triangular sling


FRACTURE OF PELVIS

Causes or Mechanisms:


- Falls
 - Motor vehicle collisions
 - Being squeezed with or between two objects.
 - Direct or indirect force result.
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SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:

Complaint of pain in

- Pelvis,Hips,Groin,Back
 - Painful reaction when pressure is applied to the iliac crests or to the pubic bones.
 - Patient complains that he cannot lift his legs when lying on his back
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EMERGENCY CARE STEPS FOR THE PATIENT WITH PELVIC FRACTURE:

1. Move the casualty as little as possible.
 2. Determine PMS function distal to the injury site.
 3. Straighten the casualty's lower limbs into the anatomical position if there are no injuries to the hip joints and lower limbs
 4. . Place a folded blanket between the patient's legs from the groin to the feet and bind them together
 5. Immobilize the casualty on a long spine board.
 6. Transport the casualty as soon as possible to nearby hospital.
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HIP DISLOCATION

When the head of the femur is pulled or pushed from its pelvic socket. This is called as hip dislocation.

Casualty assessment:

- Conscious casualties will complain of intense
- The hip can be dislocated either anteriorly or posteriorly.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:

Anterior hip dislocation: The casualty's entire lower limb is rotated outward and the hip is usually flexed.

Posterior hip dislocation (most common): The casualty leg is rotated inward, the hip is flexed and the knee is bent.

- The foot may hang loose (foot drop)
- Often there is a lack of sensation in the limb due to the damage or compression of the sciatic nerve.



EMERGENCY CARE STEPS

- Assess distal PMS function.
- Move the casualty onto a long spine board
- Immobilize the limb with pillows or rolled blankets.
- Secure the casualty to the long spine board
- Transport carefully, monitor vital signs.


HIP FRACTURE

A hip fracture is a fracture of the proximal femur, not to the pelvis. The fracture can occur to the femoral head, the femoral neck, or at the portion of femur just below the neck of the bone. •

Mechanisms of fracture:

- Motor vehicle collision (direct force). Fall (twisting forces).
- Elderly people (due to brittle and weakened bones).

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:

- Pain is localized
 - Surrounding tissues are discoloured.
 - Swelling may be evident.
 - Unable to move limb while on his back
 - Casualty complains about being unable to stand.
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CASUALTY CARE

- Assess distal PMS function.
- Move the casualty onto a long spine board
- Immobilize the limb

FRACTURE OF THE FEMORAL SHAFT


Because the femur is large, strong bone,
considerable force is necessary to cause a
fracture of the femoral shaft.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:


- Pain often intense
- Often open fracture protruding through the wound.

EMERGENCY CARE STEPS


- Assess distal PMS function.
 - Apply a traction splint.
 - Control any bleeding by applying direct pressure (avoiding the possible fracture site)
 - If a traction splint is not available bind the legs together after placing them in the anatomical position
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INJURIES TO THE KNEE

The knee is a joint and not a single bone. Fractures can occur to the distal femur, to the proximal tibia and fibula and to the patella (knee cap).



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:

- Pain and tenderness.
 - Swelling
 - Deformity with obvious swelling.
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CASUALTY CARE:

Knee bent:

- Assess distal PMS function. -
- Tie 2 padded board splints to the thigh and above the ankle so that knee is held in position. A pillow can be used to support the leg.

Knee straight or returned to anatomical position:

Immobilize with 2 padded board splints or a single padded splint

INJURIES TO THE TIBIA OR FIBULA

Signs and symptoms:

- Pain and tenderness
- Swelling Possible deformity

EMERGENCY STEPS

1. Administer the oxygen.
2. Assess the distal PMS function.
3. Splinting



INJURIES TO ANKLE OR FOOT

Sprains (torn ligaments) and fractures are the most common musculoskeletal injuries to the ankle and foot.



Signs and symptoms:

- Pain
- Swelling Possible deformity

EMERGENCY CARE STEPS:

1. Assess the distal PMS function.
2. Stabilize the limb.
3. Lift the limb but do not apply manual traction
- . Gently lower the limb onto the pillow