Wound Repair Group Worksheet

Group Names (first/last):

1. For each of the following wounds, describe a way in which that kind of wound could occur in a dog or cat. The first has been done for you as an example:
Puncture: A dog steps on a nail sticking out of a board.
How you know it’s a puncture: The wound goes straight into the tissue of the dog’s paw.
Abrasion:
How you know it’s an abrasion:
Avulsion:
How you know it’s an avulsion:
Incision:
How you know it’s an incision:
Laceration:
How you know it’s a laceration:
2. A small child falls and cuts their knee open. They start panicking as soon as they see blood oozing out of the cut. What can you tell this child to comfort them AND inform them about the benefits of hemorrhage?
3. In the spaces below, explain how platelets ‘know’ where to go to plug a wound. Use full sentences and all the space given. Be sure to include the following: *collagen, protein coat, degranulation, fibrin, scab.*
4. In the space below, summarize the six unique properties of platelets that enable them to stop bleeding:
5. Wounds can sometimes be hot, red, and swollen. Explain what cause these symptoms and how this relates to the healing of a wound:
6. Summarize the Debridement Stage of healing in the space below:
7. In the space below, summarize the relationship between a fibroblast and granulation tissue. Conclude by stating what each does for the healing process.
8. Myofibroblasts and platelets perform a similar function but are very different kinds of cells. In the space below, begin by stating what each does that is similar. Then state how they are different.
9. In the space below, summarize the process of epithelialization and state where this new tissue comes from.
10. In the space below, compare and contrast the phases of Repair and Maturation. State how they are similar; then state how they are different.
11. For each of the following problems, state how it could delay the healing process:
A dog is brought to a vet clinic with a major gash across its abdomen:

A cat was hit by a car, and has severe ‘road rash’ across its chest.

A dog with an infected wound is producing large amounts of pus.

A cat’s bandages were applied too tightly.

A dog keeps chewing on its wounds.

An injury has become painful and inflamed, requiring the administration of a pain killer.