Bandages Notesheet Part 1

Name: Hour Date:

1. Why is it that wounds heal at different rates?
2. What are five factors that affect the rate at which a wound heals? List and describe.
3. If a wound heals at a slower rate, what might this indicate?
4. What are five ways in which bandages improve healing?
5. What is a seroma?
6. What is a hematoma?
7. What are six signs of an ill-fitting bandage?
8. What are the 5 rules of bandaging?
9. What are the three parts of a bandage?
10. What is the function of the absorbent pad?
11. What material should be used for the pad?
12. What is the function of the gauze?
13. How can you tell if the gauze is too tight?
14. How much should the gauze overlap with each loop?
15. What materials could be used instead of gauze?
16. What is the function of the tape?
17. What materials could be used instead of tape?
18. How do you control bleeding when applying a bandage?
19. If the pad becomes saturated in blood, should you remove it and replace it with a clean unsoaked pad? Why or why not?
20. How do you prepare a wound for a bandage?
21. How do you flush a wound before applying a bandage?
22. What is antiseptic?
23. How do you disinfect a wound?
24. Briefly paraphrase the slide on applying the bandage:
25. How often should you check and replace a bandage?

Suturing Notesheet

1. When preparing a wound for suturing, first the area surrounding the wound to avoid contamination and to ensure proper airflow  
   1. The wound edges should be
   2. There should be a diameter of hair free skin surrounding the wound.
   3. This means that you should shave at least inch from the site of the wound.
2. What should be used to clean the surrounding skin?   
   1. How long should the wound be flushed with warm water?
   2. How often an d how long should sutures be rinsed each day?
3. What is Betadine?
4. What should be used to dry the wound after flushing?
   1. What should NOT be used and why?
5. What kind of needle should be used for suturing? Why?
6. What is a needle holder?
7. Describe how to hold a needle holder properly:   
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Compare and contrast absorbable and non-absorbable suture materials below:
   1. Advantage of absorbable:
   2. Advantage of non-absorbable:
9. Absorbable suture materials are made from
10. Name four types of non-absorbable suture materials:
11. What is the function of a forceps in suturing?
12. What are skin hooks, and what are they used for?
13. Describe a continuous suture:
14. What are two other names for this kind of suture?
15. Describe a non-continuous suture:
16. What is this kind of suture also known as?
17. List two pro’s and two con’s of each kind of stitch below:
    1. Two pro’s of continuous sutures:
    2. Two pro’s of non-continuous sutures:
    3. Two cons of continuous sutures:
    4. Two cons of non-continuous sutures:
18. Describe a purse-string suture and describe what it is typically used for:
19. The ideal skin suture should for a .
    1. It should penetrate the and the
    2. It should be to the skin surface
    3. The needle should be held with the needle holder at a degree angle.
    4. The needle should enter to mm from the wound edge.
    5. The forceps should the skin while penetrating.
20. When releasing the needle from the needle holder, the forceps should continue to the skin
21. List the six knot-tying principles listed in the PowerPoint below:
22. Draw a square knot below:

1. Draw a surgeon’s knot below:

1. Sutures should be removed from the face in days, scalp in days, trunk in days,   
     
   arm or leg in days, and foot in days.