

The book was found

Wound Care (Quickstudy: Health)

WOUND CARE

INTRODUCTION

The guide is designed to teach and inform about wounds and their care. The first section covers the structure of the skin and describes general facts about wounds. **Chronic wounds** and their treatment are described in the middle pages, including **diabetic foot ulcers**, **venous leg ulcers** and **healed care products** are detailed on the back page. **For Wound Care** is the first section of information about taking care of your skin, always check with your healthcare provider if your wound is deep, you don't know how you got it, you think it may be infected or it isn't healing as expected.

THE SKIN

The skin is the largest body organ of humans. It protects from very little (such as the sun) to the sun, which is the most harmful. The skin, which is the largest organ of the body, is made up of layers. The epidermis, the outermost layer, is the thickest and contains most of the body's hair follicles, sweat glands, and sebaceous glands. The dermis, the middle layer, contains most of the body's blood vessels and nerves. The hypodermis, the innermost layer, is made of fat and provides insulation and padding for the skin. Below the dermis is the subcutaneous tissue, providing a cushion and structural support for the skin. All layers of the skin are made of epithelial cells. The epidermis and dermis are made of epithelial cells. The hypodermis is made of fat cells.

THE BASICS

What is a Wound?
A wound is a break in the skin caused by disease, trauma, burns or other factors. Wounds can occur on any part of the body. Wounds can be open or closed. Open wounds are those that bleed or ooze. Closed wounds are those that do not bleed or ooze. Wounds can be minor or major. Minor wounds are those that heal quickly. Major wounds are those that take a long time to heal. Wounds can be superficial or deep. Superficial wounds are those that only affect the epidermis. Deep wounds are those that affect the dermis and hypodermis. Wounds can be acute or chronic. Acute wounds are those that occur suddenly. Chronic wounds are those that last for a long time. Wounds can be infected or not infected. Infected wounds are those that have bacteria or other germs in them. Non-infected wounds are those that do not have germs in them.

Wound Damage Severity
Wound severity is described in terms of depth and extent. The depth of the wound is measured in centimeters. The extent of the wound is measured in square centimeters. Wound severity is also described in terms of the type of tissue that is damaged. Superficial wounds damage only the epidermis. Deep wounds damage the dermis and hypodermis. Wounds that damage the epidermis and dermis are called partial thickness wounds. Wounds that damage the epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis are called full thickness wounds.

How Do Wounds Heal?
When an injury causes a wound, the body starts a complex series of events to repair the wound. The first step is to stop the bleeding. The body then starts to clean the wound. The next step is to stop the infection. The body then starts to repair the tissue. The final step is to prevent scarring. The body then starts to heal the wound. The healing process is called wound healing. Wound healing is a complex process that involves many different steps. The first step is to stop the bleeding. The body then starts to clean the wound. The next step is to stop the infection. The body then starts to repair the tissue. The final step is to prevent scarring. The body then starts to heal the wound.

Wound Care for Minor Wounds
• Apply pressure and elevate the area to stop any bleeding.
• Clean out dirt and debris with clean, running water.
• Apply a bandage to cover and protect the area.
• Change the bandage when it becomes loose or soiled.
• Seek medical care if the wound is deep or won't stop bleeding.

GLOSSARY

abrasion: wearing away of the skin through outer mechanical pressure (friction or impact)
abscess: accumulation of pus (purulent material) that has collected anywhere in the body
actinic: inflammation of the skin, including wrinkles
collagen: most supporting protein of the skin
debridement: removal of foreign material and dead tissue from a wound
dermis: middle layer of the skin
epidermis: outermost layer of the skin
eczema: itchy rash of the skin
excoriation: scratch
crust: accumulation of fluids in a wound
ulceration: tissue damage extending through the dermis
granulation: formation of connective tissue and many new capillaries; looks red and rough
healed: dead
partial thickness: wounds that extend through the epidermis but not through the dermis
pus: thick fluid composed of white blood cells and bacteria
rough: rough, uneven, tactile quality
skin: tissue of skin with dermal layer
wound: break in the skin

Function of the Skin
The skin provides protection from ultraviolet radiation, bacteria, and other harmful things. **Sweat glands** in the skin allow us to feel pain, touch, pressure, heat, and cold. The skin helps control our body temperature and helps produce vitamin D when exposed to sunlight. The body is constantly producing factors that can damage the skin. **Ultraviolet radiation** from **sunbathing** or **tanning beds**, **smoking**, **air pollution**, and **cosmetics** can damage the skin. **Work** or **in the home**, over the drying of **skin** or **burning** can damage the skin. **Excessive use of alkaline soaps** can contribute to skin problems. **Adequate nutrition** and **fluid intake** are needed for healthy skin. **Good skin care**, use of **moisturizer** or **skin cream**, and **sunscreen** are important for **skin care**.



Synopsis

This chart is designed to educate the patient or caregiver about various types of wounds, their prevention and care. Â

Book Information

Series: Quickstudy: Health

Pamphlet: 4 pages

Publisher: QuickStudy; 1 Lam Crds edition (June 20, 2002)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 1572225742

ISBN-13: 978-1572225749

Product Dimensions: 8.5 x 11 x 0.1 inches

Shipping Weight: 1.5 pounds (View shipping rates and policies)

Average Customer Review: 4.3 out of 5 starsÂ Â See all reviewsÂ (61 customer reviews)

Best Sellers Rank: #34,780 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #1 inÂ Books > Children's Books > Growing Up & Facts of Life > Health > First Aid #7 inÂ Books > Medical Books > Nursing > Nursing Home Care #42 inÂ Books > Health, Fitness & Dieting > Safety & First Aid

Customer Reviews

This wound chart is so basic and not aimed at a healthcare professional it is more of a patient guide written in laymen terms, It does not benefit nurses in wound care setting or for clinical use, it is very general as basic as you can get maybe helpful for nurse aids or home health aids working in a home who have minimal medical knowledge with patients who have wounds but otherwise useless

I know that this is just a quick reference but the information contained is extremely basic. It is aimed at people with little to no clinical experience, and especially those dealing with Diabetes.

This is directed towards patients and caregivers who are changing dressings as directed by a provider. It is a terrific reference for them. Back when my mother came home from rehab with a half-healed stage 4 pressure ulcer, I would have loved to have had this. Now, as a student in nursing school, it is a bit basic. It gives a very good introduction for someone who knows nothing about wound care but it does not give enough information to be useful to someone who is already a nurse.

I have student nurses come into the clinic and it is a good quick guide to get a "picture" of what we do.

This product content is very basic, not recommended for nursing students or ones that is already working in medical facility, laminated, good to keep around for reference for those who's not on medical field at home use or going to medical school.

Great product to carry around with you. It has basic information on how to stage wounds, how to measure wounds. What products to use on certain types of wounds, etc. A great addition to your locker reference stack.

Keep in mind this is a study sheet, it does not give instruction on how to respond to a large wound or a trauma situation. But it is handy to have around as it can help keep a first responder up to date.

This document is a detailed yet concise wound evaluation and treatment resource that is perfect for home or for clinics to provide prompt wound care advice.

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Wound Care (Quickstudy: Health) Wound Care: A Collaborative Practice Manual for Health Professionals Cats: Cat Care- Kitten Care- How To Take Care Of And Train Your Cat Or Kitten (Cat Care, Kitten Care, Cat Training, Cats and Kittens) Dogs: Dog Care- Puppy Care- How To Take Care Of And Train Your Dog Or Puppy (Dog Care, Puppy Care, Dog Training, Puppy Training) Nurse to Nurse Wound Care Essentials in Hospice Palliative Care - Second Edition: A basic end-of-life manual explaining how to care for the dying and helps health care workers, family and patients deal with death and dying. The Wise Wound: Myths, Realities, & Meanings of Menstruation Scars That Wound, Scars That Heal: A Journey Out of Self Injury (Live Free) Words Wound: Delete Cyberbullying and Make Kindness Go Viral Oral Wound Healing: Cell Biology and Clinical Management Clockwork: Or All Wound Up Healing the Core Wound of Unworthiness: The Gift of Redemptive Love Health Care Information Systems: A Practical Approach for Health Care Management Health Care Finance: Basic Tools for Nonfinancial Managers (Health Care Finance (Baker)) Curing Medicare: A Doctor's View on How Our Health Care System Is Failing Older Americans and How We Can Fix It (The Culture and Politics of Health Care Work) Delivering Health Care In America (Delivering Health Care in America: A Systems Approach) Health Care Will Not Reform Itself: A User's Guide to Refocusing and Reforming American Health Care Global Health

Care: Issues and Policies (Holtz, Global Health Care) Cat Care (Quickstudy: Home) Cats: Cat Care-
Kitten Care- How To Take Care Of And Train Your Cat Or Kitten

[Dmca](#)