

First aid treatment for burns, cuts, fractures

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In 1st degree burns, the patient presents with dry red skin burnt area with no blister formation. First aid, in this case, is the management of pain and cooling with cold water. In 2nd degree burns, the burnt area is always reddened, weeping, and has blister formation and very painful. In the event of the burn, ensure the fire is put off and the patient safe from it.

Washing the area with cold water is a useful first aid, but ensures that the place is kept dry and topical antibiotics and painkillers applied. In 3rd degree burns, it is often painless and appeared black with leathery consistency. In the first aid of 3rd-degree burns, washing the burnt surface with cold water, cleaning it dry, then dressing it.

When it comes to fractures, first aid management entails placing a tourniquet to achieve hemostasis, then immobilizing the limb. Immobilization can be achieved by placing temporarily pads and sticks to align the fractured site. Then ice packs can be placed on the site of the fracture to minimize it.

In the case of cuts and lacerations, first aid entails stopping bleeding first by placing tourniquets beyond or applying pressure to stop bleeding. It is important to achieve hemostasis so as to avoid the patient from going into hypovolemic shock. In fracture patients, achieving hemostasis and immobilization are key in the first aid management of the patients. In burn patients, it is important to ensure that the burned surface is washed with clean cold water (Kimberly 19).