

Cravat bandage essay



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A strip of material such as gauze used to protect, immobilize, compress, or support a wound or injured body part. USES OF BANDAGE 1. Hold a dressing in place over a wound 2.

create a pressure over a bleeding wound 3. control of hemorrhage 4. secure a splint to an injured part GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BANDAGING 1. A bandage should never be applied directly over a wound.

2. A bandage should be applied firmly and fastened firmly. 3. If bandages work themselves loose or unfastened, wounds may bleed, become infected and broken bone may be displaced. 4.

Bandages must be properly applied and well secured. MATERIALS Bandages are made up from different types of materials: muslin, gauze, flannel, elastic webbing 1. GAUZE BANDAGE- widely used because they are light, soft, thin and porous and easily adjusted and applied. 2. MUSLIN BANDAGE- strong, inexpensive and readily obtainable. 3.

FLANNEL-soft and elastic, maybe applied smoothly and evenly; absorbed moisture and maintain body heat. 4. CRINOLINE-used in making plaster of Paris bandage 5. RUBBER OR ELASTIC WEBBING-used to afford firm support to a part.

Webbing permits the evaporation of moisture. TYPES OF BANDAGES 1. Triangular 2. Roller 3.

Tailed TRIANGULAR BANDAGES- Also known as a cravat bandage, A triangular bandage is a piece of cloth cut into a right-angled triangle, and often provided with safety pins to secure it in place. It can be used fully

unrolled as a sling, folded as a normal bandage, or for specialized applications USES 1. For temporary or permanent bandaging of the wound 2. Immobilization of fractures and dislocations 3.

As sling for the support of injured part of the body TRIANGLE OF FOREHEAD OR SCALP Hold dressing of the scalp or forehead. Procedure: 1. Place middle of base of triangle so that edge is just above the eyebrow and bring apex backward, allowing it to drop over back of the head. Bring ends of triangle backwards above ears. 2.

Cross ends over apex at occiput, carry ends around forehead and tie them on square nuts. 3. Turn up apex of bandage toward top of head. Pin with safety pin or tuck in behind cross part of the bandage. TRIANGULAR ARM SLING Support of fractures or injuries of hand, wrist and forearm Procedure 1.

The forearm is supported from both shoulders by the sling. a. Bend arm at elbow so that little finger is about hand breath above level of elbow. b.

Place one hand of triangle over shoulder on injured side and let bandage hang down over the chest with base toward the hand and apex toward elbow. . Slip bandage between body and arm. d.

Carry lower end up over flexed forearm. (End of finger should extend slightly beyond base of triangle. e. Slide lower end of bandage under injured shoulder between arm and body and secure the two ends with a square knot. f. Draw apex toward elbow until snug and secure with safety pin or adhesive tape.

TRIANGLE OF CHEST OR BACK Use to hold dressings on burn or wounds of chest or back
PROCEDURE a. Drop apex of triangle over shoulder of injured side. Bring bandage down over chest or back to cover dressing, so that middle of the base of bandage is directly below the injury. Turn up a cuff at base.

b. Carry ends around and tie in square knot, leaving one end longer than the other. c. Bring apex down and tie to long end of first knot.
TRIANGLE OF THE SHOULDER Used to hold dressing on wounds of the shoulder.

Two bandages are required . one a triangle and the other a cravat , roller bandage or belt. Procedure a. Place center of cravat , roller bandage or belt at based of neck on injured side and fasten just forward of opposite armpit. b.

Slide apex of triangle under cravat at base of neck and place over dressing on injured shoulder and upper arm. Turn cuff at the base. c. Bring ends around arm and tie. .

Secure apex to cravat at neck by tucking in or with safety pin.
TRIANGLE OF THE HIP Use to hold dressing on the buttocks or hip. It requires two bandages, one a triangle and the other a cravat, roller bandage or belt. Procedure a. Fasten cravat, roller bandage or belt around waist. b.

Place base of triangle below buttocks and slide apex under cravat at waist . Fold base upward to form cuff and carry ends of base around thigh. c. Tie the ends of base with square knot. Fasten apex to waist cravat with safety pin or

by tucking under TRIANGLE OF THE FOOT Hold dressings of considerable size on the foot. a.

Center foot upon bandage at right angles to base with heel well forward of base b. Carry apex of triangle over toes to ankle and tuck excess fullness of bandage into small pleats on each side of the foot. c. Cross each half of bandage toward opposite side of the ankle. d.

Bring ends of triangle around ankle. e. Tie ends in square knots. TRIANGLE OF THE HAND Used to hold dressing of considerable size of the hand a. Place middle of base of triangular well up on palmar surface of wrist b.

Carry apex around ends of fingers, cover back of the hand to wrist and tuck excess fullness of bandage into small pleats on each side of the hand. . cross each half of the bandage toward opposite side of the wrist d. Tie ends in square knots. CRAVAT OF THE HEAD AND EAR Use to apply pressure to control hemorrhage from wounds of scalp or to hold dressing on wounds of ear or lower scalp. a.

Place middle of cravat over dressing. b. Pass each end completely around head. c.

tie in square knots CRAVAT OF THE JAW Use to hold dressing on the chin, cheeks, and scalp and as a temporary support to immobilize a fractured or dislocated jaw. a. After making a triangular bandage into a cravat of proper width, place it under the chin and carry ends upward with one end longer than the other. .

Bring longer ends over top of head cross both ends on side of head. c. Pass ends around head in opposite directions and tie with square knot on other side of the head on primary turn of cravat. CRAVAT BANDAGE OF THE EYE

Use to hold dressings over the eye. Two cravats are required Procedure a.

Lay center of first cravat over top of the head with the front end falling over injured eye. b. Bring second cravat around head, over eyes and over loose ends of first cravat. tie in front. c. Bring ends of first cravat back over top of head, tying there and pulling second cravat up and away from uninjured eye.

SHOULDER –ARMPIT CRAVAT Use to hold dressing in the armpit or on the shoulder Procedure a. Place cravat over dressing in armpit so the front end is longer than the back. Carry the ends upward. b. Bring ends across each other over top of the shoulder.

c. Cross ends over back and chest respectively to opposite armpit Tie ends just in front of uninjured armpit. CRAVAT OF THE ELBOW Use to hold dressing on the elbow Procedure a. Bend arm at elbow and place center of cravat at point of elbow b. Bring ends up across each other in overlapping spiral turns .

continue one end up and across each other down forearm. . Bring ends to front of elbows and tie. CRAVAT OF THE KNEE Use to hold dressing around the knee Procedure a. place center of cravat over kneecap and let ends hang down each side of knee b. cross ends underneath and continue several overlapping descending turns down calf and several overlapping ascending turns up thigh.

c. brings end together and tie under knee. CRAVAT OF THE LEG Hold dressing on the leg a. Place center of the cravat over dressing b. Begins ascending turns with upper end and descending turns with lower end with each turn covering two thirds of preceding turns until dressing is covered.

. Terminate by tying both ends in square knots. CRAVAT OF THE HAND Hold dressing on the palm of the hand a. Lay center of cravat over center of palm of hand with ends hanging down each side. b. bring the thumb end across back of hand, over palm and through hollow between thumb and palm c.

bring the other end across back of hand toward base of thumb and obliquely across palm to base of little finger d. cross both ends at back of hand e.

Continue procedure ends crossing first at back of hand and then over palm.

f. Tie in square knot at wrist.

ROLLER BANDAGE Bandage consisting of a strip of sterile fabric (of variable width) rolled into a cylinder to facilitate application CONTROL OF PRESSURE IN APPLYING ROLLER BANDAGES 1. Roller bandage should be applied evenly, and not too tightly . 2. An extremity should be bandaged in its final position , since bending will change the pressure of parts of the bandage. 3.

In bandaging arm or leg the entire extremity should be covered (except fingers/toes) to maintain uniform pressure. The fingers and toes should be left exposed so circulation on this part will be check. 4. It is safer to use large number of turns rather than few too firmly applied turns to secure splints and dressings. 5.

Bandage turns should overlap to completely cover the skin. STEPS IN ANCHORING THE BANDAGES 1. Lay bandage end obliquely across top of wrist and then bring under wrist and back to starting point. 2. Fold uncovered triangle of end back over second turn.

3. cover by third turn completing the anchor. FASTENING THE BANDAGE

Bandages are terminated by applying several overlying circular turns and fastening the ends securely; by being tied, pinned or fastened with an adhesive tape. REMOVING BANDAGES Bandage scissors are preferable when bandage is to be removed by cutting.

Interference with the underlying dressing and wound should be carefully avoided. Folds should be gathered up when bandage is merely unwound.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BANDAGES 1. CIRCULAR BANDAGE-use to cover cylindrical parts and to anchor bandage; a turn is made around the part and anchored. Similar succeeding turns are made overlying each other completely.

The bandage is then terminated and secured. 2. SPIRAL BANDAGE-use to cover cylindrical part but cover a larger area than circular bandage. . anchor at wrist b. apply succeeding spiral turns up to forearm with each turn overlapping one third of preceding turns.

c. terminate just below the elbow. Spiral bandage 3. OBLIQUE BANDAGE-used for retention of thick dressing or temporary dressing which require frequent changes.

1. Anchor 2. Apply a series of spiral turns 3. Spaces between turns should be equal the width of the bandage 4.

Bandage terminated and secured
RECURRENT BANDAGE OF THE HEAD WITH ONE BANDAGE Used to hold dressing on the scalp
a. Anchor bandage with several turns around the head, terminating behind head. Fold with bandage upward with assistant or patient holding fold in place with two fingers.
b. Continue bandage over top of head to center of forehead; fold bandage back to point held by assistant at rear of head.

c. Continue procedure until head is totally covered, turns alternating to the left and right of the center.
d. Dapple several circular turns around head, covering the ends of initial turns and secure.
RECURRENT BANDAGE OF THE HEAD WITH TWO BANDAGES Use to hold dressing on scalp when assistance is not available.
a.

Tie two bandages together with square knot; place knot on forehead and bring both rolls back above ears. . Cross bandages at the back of head bringing roll #1 upward over top of the head. c.

Continue roll number 1 over top of head to forehead and bring roll 2 around head
d. Over other bandage and around side of the head.
e. Bring roll no. 1 from forehead over top of the head to nape of neck. f.

Bring roll no. 2 over folds of roll no. 1 back over top of head and repeat procedure. g. Cover head; bring both rolls to front with several circular turns.

h. Secure the bandage.
CROSS BANDAGE OF THE EYES Use to hold dressing on both eyes
a. Anchor bandage with circular turns around head
b.

Continue obliquely down across back of head, under ear, and obliquely up across bone and bridge of nose, joining primary turn. c. Continue around head to forehead then obliquely down across bridge of the nose and cheek to point below other ear. d Repeat procedure e.

continues until eyes are completely covered, apply circular turn around head and secure. BANDAGE OF JAW(modified gibson bandage) Bandage of the jaw is use for fracture of the jaw and to hold dressing on the chin a. Start bandage in front of ear, then bring over top of head and jaw . Make several turns as needed. b. Anchor vertical bandage by making several horizontal turns around head.

c. Reinforce both loops with strip of adhesive placed on direction of loops; to prevent vertical turns under jaw under from slipping , anchor with strips of adhesive tape across the chin SPICA OF SHOULDER Use to retain dressings of the shoulder and armpit. a. Pad the axilla well and anchor by several circular turns around upper arm on injured side.

b. Carry across back to armpit of opposite side; then across chest obliquely to top of primary turns. c. Carry around arm, under armpit, and upward towards shoulder; repeat procedure d. Continue until entire shoulder is covered.

The line of crossings on the shoulder be straight and should pass over the point of the shoulder. Secure with safety pin or adhesive tape. FIGURE OF EIGHT CLAVICLE Use to hold the shoulder back in a fracture of the collarbone; a. Pads are applied to axillary region to keep bandage from obstructing circulation. b.

End of bandage is placed between shoulder blades and roll is carried obliquely over shoulder, under armpit, across back, over opposite shoulder and under armpit. c. This procedure is repeated until shoulders are drawn back securely; the bandage is then terminated and secured. FIGURE OF EIGHT HAND Use to hold dressings on back or palm of hand. a.

Anchor bandage on hand with circular turns near ends of fingers; carry obliquely across back of hand to thumb. Bring under thumb and across palm to back of hand. b. Carry obliquely across back of hand to bottom of primary turn and across palm. c. Follow with several similar turn, each one overlying about two-thirds of preceding turn on back of hand.

After sufficient turn, terminate with circular turns around wrist and secure. FIGURE OF EIGHT OF FOREARM Use to retain dressings or secure splints in forearm. a. Continuation of figure of eight of hand or with primary circular turn of the wrist. b.

Carry spirally upward around forearm c. Apply circular turn just below elbow. d. Then carry spirally downward around forearm forming X with upward turn. e. Repeat procedure each turn overlapping one half of preceding turn f.

When forearm is covered, terminate below elbow and secure. FIGURE OF EIGHT ELBOW Use to hold a dressing in the triangular hollow in front of elbow joint.

a. Anchor with circular turn above elbow and carry bandage obliquely upward over hollow of elbow and pass around upper arm at primary circle. .

Circle forearm below to anchor, bring obliquely upward over hollow of elbow and pass around upper arm at primary circle. c.

Repeat procedure with oblique turns progressing up forearm, each turn overlapping preceding turn. d. Terminate at starting point and secure.

FRONT OF ELBOW BANDAGE Use to hold dressing on the ante – cubital fossa /allow movement of joint without disturbing the dressing. a. Terminate at circular turns above elbow and secure.

a . anchor bandage with circular turns around forearm below elbow. b. Carry bandage obliquely upward over hollow of elbow and circle arm just above elbow.

. Bring obliquely downward over hollow of elbow and pass around forearm at primary circle. d. Repeat procedure until hollow of elbow is covered.

COMPLETE BANDAGE OF HAND Use to retain dressing covering entire hands (for injured finger) a.

Anchor at wrist, then fold bandage back and bring over back of hand to tip of forefinger. b. Continue over front of finger and palm to wrist, repeating procedure four or five times covering all involved fingers except the thumb. c. circle around folds at wrist to secure them d.

Then bring bandage obliquely across back of hand to tip of fingers. e. Continue with figure of eight. f.

Terminate with several circular turns around wrist and secure. **FINGER BANDAGE** Use for holding dressing of finger a. Anchor bandage at wrist. Bring over back of hand and make one complete turn at base of injured

finger over dressing; . make turn to tip of finger to hold dressing while applying bandage. b.

Make another spiral turn back to base of finger. c. Complete bandage with figure of eight, progressing tip to finger base. Terminate with circular turns around waist and secure.

SPICA OF FOOT Use to hold dressings on foot and for support of sprained ankle. a. Anchor around foot near base of toes; carry obliquely across instep and around heel. Continue obliquely across instep crossing preceding turn to base of large toe. b.

Repeat procedure, turns gradually ascending on feet and heel, crossing being in line along middle of instep. c. Continue procedure in b above. d.

Terminate above ankle and secure. FIGURE OF EIGHT OF FOOT WITH HEEL EXPOSED Use to hold dressing on foot a. Anchor just above, ankle, bring bandage obliquely across in step to base of large toe with turnaround base of toes. b. Continue obliquely across instep to point of beginning.

c. Repeat procedure, leaving heel exposed with turns ascending until arch and instep are covered. Terminate at starting point and secure. FIGURE OF EIGHT OF FOOT WITH HEEL EXPOSED TAILED BANDAGES (T-bandage) Tailed bandages – consist of the T bandage, the double T bandage, the four –tailed bandage, and the many tailed bandage.

Use to secure dressing to parts which do not lend themselves to roller bandage applications. a. T –BANDAGE- a T shaped bandage consisting of

vertical strip of material sewn or pinned to the center of horizontal strip. It is used as scalp, ear, eye or perineum bandage.

b. DOUBLE T BANDAGE-made by sewing two vertical strips of material to the center of the horizontal strip and about 4 inches apart. It is used to hold dressing on the chest, back or perineum. c. FOUR TAILED BANDAGE-a piece of material 4-6 inches wide and about 30 inches long with each end cut about 12-14 inches in length ; use to hold dressing on the jaw , nose, forehead, and the back of the head.

d. MANY -TAILED BANDAGE-similar in construction to a four tailed bandage, except the ends are cut into the desired number of tails about 16 inches in length and the uncut portion is about 20 inches in length. T- Bandage of the Scalp hold dressing on the scalp, side of the head or the back of the head. A T-bandage 2 or 3 inches wide is used.

The junction of the horizontal and vertical strips is placed over the center of the back of the head just above the ear. The horizontal ends are brought around to the forehead and vertical end across the top of the head. the three ends are then tied. DOUBLE T-BANDAGE OF THE CHEST Double T-bandage is a horizontal strip about 8-10 inches wide and long enough to encompass the chest and the vertical strips about two inches wide long. If the wound is high upon the chest or back, armhole can be cut on each side of the upper edge of the horizontal strip of the bandage. The two vertical strip are brought over the shoulder and secured to the upper edge of the wide strip.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE OF THE NOSE Use for holding dressing around the nose a. Split the bandage lengthwise from each end to within 3 or 5 inches of

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the strip b. Place the top of the center over nose, carry the two upper ends under ears and around to nape of neck and tie. c. Fold at the bottom of the center carry the two lower ends above ears to top of head and tie.