

Module 7 - Bleeding

Activity Card 7a: Types of wounds

A wound is best described as an injury to living tissue caused by a cut, blow or other impact where the skin is torn, cut or punctured.

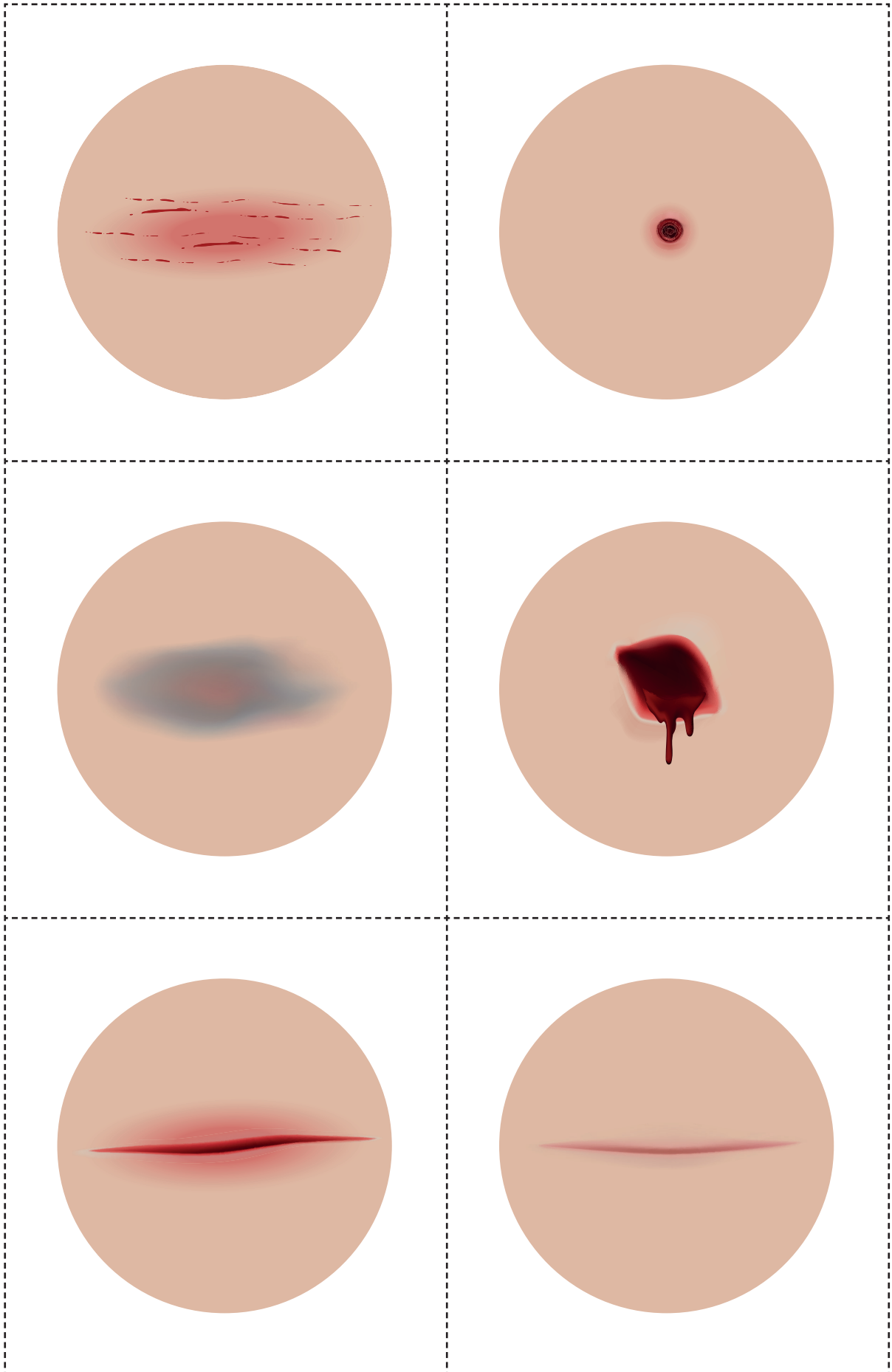
Copy and cut out this activity sheet for pupils to match the type of wound to the description and illustration.

<p>LACERATION</p>	<p>A tear – a wound that could be caused by an object, for example broken glass or a tin can, tearing the skin or soft tissue, resulting in a jagged edged wound. The severity of blood loss will depend on the size of the laceration.</p>
<p>ABRASION</p>	<p>A graze – a superficial wound where the top layer of skin has been scraped off. This tends to be caused by sliding or falling onto a rough surface. The bleeding from this wound tends to be a capillary bleed and will ooze from the site of the wound.</p>
<p>CUT</p>	<p>An incision – can be caused by, for example, the blade of a knife, scissors or a sharp piece of glass. The wound itself will be neat in appearance and dependent on the severity may result in severe blood loss.</p>
<p>PUNCTURE</p>	<p>This can be caused by an object, such as a nail, a needle, a splinter or a shard of glass, puncturing or piercing the skin. It does not usually cause excessive bleeding, as the wound tends to close on itself. There is a high risk of infection. Severe infection can cause substantial internal damage.</p>
<p>PENETRATING WOUND</p>	<p>This can be caused by a knife or bullet entering the body. The object passes through the skin and disrupts the underlying tissue. There could be severe internal and external blood loss with this type of wound and there is also a high risk of infection.</p>
<p>CONTUSION</p>	<p>This is the medical term for a bruise. In most cases, this is classed as a minor injury and will heal quickly without treatment. This type of wound occurs when blood vessels are damaged or broken. They can be caused by a direct blow to part of the body from a blunt object (for example, a hit or punch) or when the body comes into contact with a hard surface (for example, falling over). The more severe the contusion the higher the possibility of extensive internal bleeding.</p>



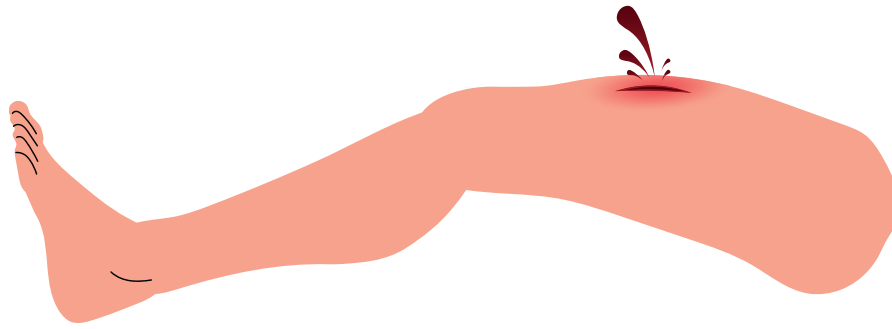
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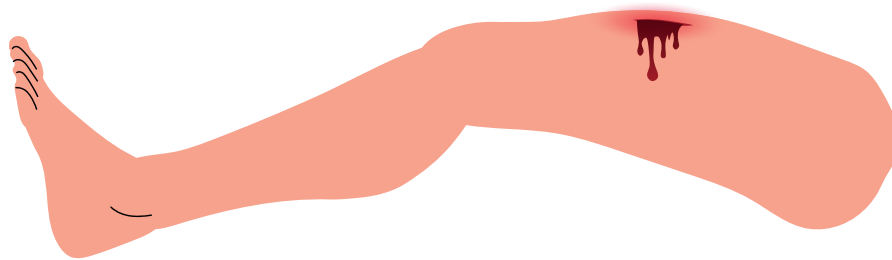
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Activity Card 7b: Types of bleeding



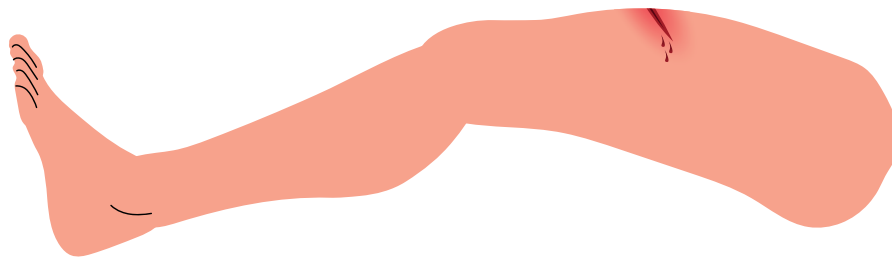
Arterial

Arterial blood is under direct pressure from the heart pumping and **spurts** in time with the heartbeat. Blood loss is rapid and can be life threatening in just **2 minutes**.



Venous

Veins are not under direct pressure from the heart, but they carry the same volume of blood as arteries. Bleeding from a major vein will flow profusely and is life threatening.



Capillary

Bleeding from capillaries occurs in all wounds. Blood loss is usually slight and is easily controlled. Bleeding from a capillary is more likely to be a trickle.