



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

**JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR**  
**FACULTY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY & DIAGNOSTICS**

**Faculty Name** : JV'n SEEMA GANGWAR (Lecturer)  
**Program** : 1 SEM  
**Course Name** : BASIC PATHOLOGY  
**Digital Session Name** : INTRODUCTION OF HEAMATOLOGY

**Program outcome –**

**Course outcome-** Students can learn about hospital management system helps register complete patient information. It captures and stores the medical history, treatment required, details of their previous visits, upcoming appointments if any, reports, insurance details and more. It helps eliminate the need to get these details on every visit. Student can also learn about Evidence-based Leadership, Management, Communication and Collaboration, Strategic and Business Planning, Ethics and Responsibility.

**Academic Day starts with –**

- Greeting with saying ‘**Namaste**’ by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and **National Anthem**.

**Lecture Starts with-** Review of previous Session- NA

- Topic to be discussed today- Today We will discuss about the FIRST AID Lesson deliverance (ICT, Diagrams & Live Example)-

### **TOPIC -First Aid Management of Fractures**

#### **What is First Aid?**

First aid is the term used to describe medical care that is typically provided at the scene of the injury and shortly after it happens.

It typically only requires one quick treatment and is performed without much assistance from technology or specialized knowledge.

Cleaning up small wounds, scrapes, or scratches; tending to a minor burn; donning bandages and dressings; using over-the-counter medications; draining blisters; removing debris from the eyes; massage; and consuming fluids to relieve heat exhaustion. All of these are instances of first aid.

#### **First Aid Management of Fractures**

- A bone fracture is a medical ailment that develops when the bones experience severe pressure, which can be brought on by falls, car accidents, or bone stress (which is the cause of stress fractures in athletes). Additionally, several medical diseases that weaken the bones, like osteoporosis and some malignancies, may be to blame for fractures. Pathologic fractures are fractures brought on by an illness.

#### **Common fractures are of two types:**

In a closed fracture, the broken bone does not rip through the skin. In an open (complex) fracture, the broken bone rips through the skin and penetrates it. More dangerous fractures are open ones.

#### **Symptoms**

Bruising, swelling, and pain;

- Skin that is discolored around the affected area;
- An odd angle may be formed in the affected area due to angulation;
- Being unable to move the injured part;
- Bleeding in the event of open fractures where the skin is ripped;
- Other symptoms emerge when a big bone is injured, such as the pelvis or femur, such as pale complexion, nausea, and dizziness (fainting feeling).

**First aid of fractures:**

Stop bleeding by covering the wound with a sterile bandage or a clean cloth, especially in cases of open fractures where the skin has been ripped.

Refrain from moving the injured area; any movement can lead to serious complications, especially in the case of fractures to the neck and back.

Apply an ice pack or ice cubes wrapped in a clean cloth to cool the affected region.

Assist the patient in finding a comfortable posture, invite them to take a nap, and reassure them in order to alleviate their shock. To keep them warm, wrap them in garments or a blanket.

Request an ambulance, and assist the patient in traveling to the emergency room for evaluation and care.

**ACADEMIC DAY ENDS WITH NATIONAL SONG**

**VANDE MATARAM**