

## Splinting the Extremities

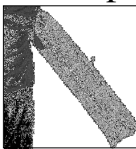


## Reasons for Splinting

- ❖ Reduces pain
- ❖ Prevents damage to muscle, nerves, and blood vessels
- ❖ Prevents a closed fracture from becoming an open fracture

## Types of Splints

- ❖ Rigid
- ❖ Anatomic
- ❖ Soft
- ❖ Pneumatic
- ❖ Vacuum



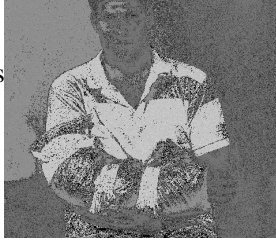
## Principles of Splinting

- ❖ Remove clothing.
- ❖ Assess limb.
- ❖ Cover all open wounds with dressing.
- ❖ Do not attempt to move before splinting.



## Elbow Injuries

- ❖ Do not move an injured elbow from the position in which you find it.
- ❖ Pillow splints help stabilize injured elbows



## 4 Basic Rules

- ❖ Do it only if you can do it w/o harming the victim
- ❖ Splint in the position found

## Splinting Guidelines

- Support injured area
- Cover any open wounds
- Check CSM



## When to Seek Immediate Medical Attention

- ❖ Open fracture
- ❖ Dislocation
- ❖ Joint injury with swelling
- ❖ Deformity

## When to Seek Immediate Medical Attention

- ❖ Injury area becomes:
  - ❖ Hot
  - ❖ Tender
  - ❖ Swollen
  - ❖ Painful
- ❖ Bone maybe broken
- ❖ Injury does not improve after two weeks

## Slings

- ❖ Support and protect the upper extremities
- ❖ Used to support an injury to shoulder and arm

