

# SHOCK & TRAUMA



# SHOCK



# Objectives

- By the end of this lesson you will:
  - Know what shock is
  - Understand the causes of shock
  - Be able to recognise the signs and symptoms of shock
  - Be able to treat a patient in shock



# Definition of Shock

- Shock is inadequate tissue perfusion, caused by a fall in pressure or fall in blood volume
- That is.... An inadequate supply of oxygen to the tissues of the body.



# Types of Shock

- **Hypovolaemic**
  - Inadequate blood volume
- **Cardiogenic**
  - Inability of heart to pump properly
- **Anaphylactic**
  - A reaction to an external event such as a bee sting that causes an overreaction of the body's immune system



# Signs & Symptoms

- Weak rapid pulse
- Rapid shallow breaths
- Pale, cold, clammy skin
- Decreased level of consciousness
- Bluish lips and nail beds
- Shortness of Breath
- Nausea / vomiting
- Thirst
- Restlessness, anxiety



# Anaphylaxis

In anaphylactic shock these signs will all come on quickly and be more severe than in other types of shock

+ those signs and symptoms in the diagram including red, blotchy skin, swelling of the throat and tongue and wheezing

## ANAPHYLAXIS (SEVERE ALLERGIC REACTION)

- difficulty/noisy breathing
- swelling of tongue
- swelling/tightness in throat
- difficulty talking and/or hoarse voice
- wheeze or persistent cough
- loss of consciousness and/or collapse
- pale and floppy (young children)



# Treatment

- DRAcBC
- Secondary Assessment
- Lay the casualty down, keeping the head low.
- Raise and support the casualty's legs
- Loosen tight clothing
- Keep the patient warm
- Check and record breathing, pulse and level of response
- SAMPLE history
- Call an Ambulance on **999**.



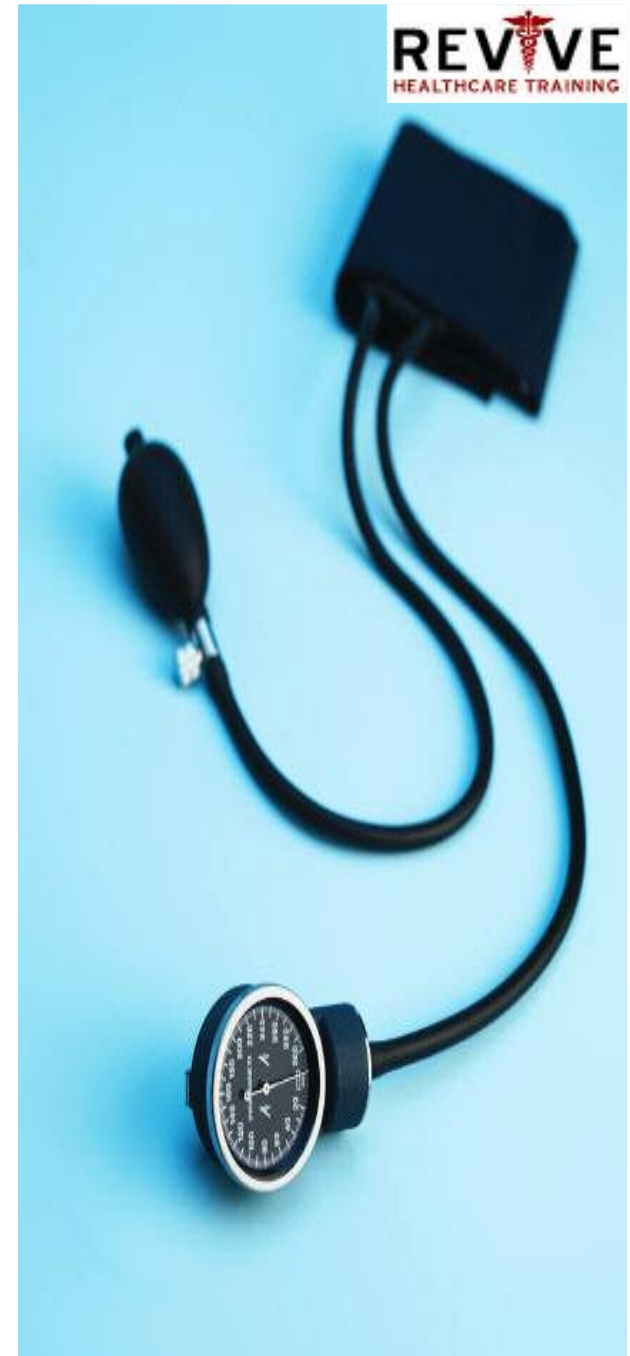
# Questions?

- Further Information – Anaphylaxis Campaign – [www.anaphylaxis.org.uk](http://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk)



## You are the Provider

- You are called to the factory floor for a possible allergic reaction.
- You arrive to find a crowd of onlookers around a 25-year-old man.
- He appears very anxious and has hives all over his chest and arms. He thinks he was stung.
- He says it is hard to breathe, and is dizzy.



- What type of reaction is this man having?
- What vital signs would you expect?
- What is your next step?



- Vital signs are:
  - Pulse 130 beats/min
  - Respirations 42 breaths/min
- He has rapid swelling around the mouth
- He has red blotchy skin
- You have patient lie down with feet propped up.
- What else can you do?



# Trauma



# Objectives

- By the end of this lesson you will know how to:
  - Recognise and treat:
    - Musculoskeletal injuries
    - Burns
    - Drowning
    - Head Injuries
    - Eye and Ear Injuries
    - Bleeding
    - Chest Injuries
    - Crush Injuries



# Mechanism of Injury

- It is important to consider how the patient was injured... This will provide clues as to how severely injured they could be....

