

- **Objectives – by the end of this unit, students will be able to...**
- Define and provide examples of each of the following kinds of wounds: puncture, abrasion, avulsion, incision, laceration.
- Identify each of the following stages of healing by their symptoms: hemostasis, inflammation, debridement, repair, and maturation.
- Define and summarize the role of hemorrhage in wound healing.
- Summarize the steps by which a platelet blood cell forms a plug to stop bleeding.
- Show the relationship between a platelet and the collagen that is exposed after an injury.
- Summarize how degranulation enables the platelet plug to form.
- Review the properties of platelets and state how they enable a wound to heal.
- Summarize how platelets enable the formation of a fibrin mesh scab.
- Compare and contrast coagulants and anticoagulants and state the role they play in wound healing.
- Compare and contrast vasodilation and vasoconstriction and state when each occurs in healing and why.
- Define exudate and describe the role it plays in healing.
- Identify the problem or problems created by excess exudate formation.
- Summarize the role each of the following play in wound repair: fibroblasts, granulation tissue, myofibroblasts, capillaries, platelets.
- State the symptoms that indicate when a wound has matured and fully healed.
- Identify common sources of delay in the process of wound repair.