Bandaging Notesheets by C. Kohn, Waterford WI

Name: Hour Date:

Date Assignment is due: Why late? Score: + ✓ -
 Day of Week Date If your project was late, describe why

**Directions**: Use the accompanying PowerPoint (*available online*) to complete this sheet. This is graded on a + ✓- scale.

1. Prior to bandaging a wound, the wound itself must be .
2. In the space below, describe how to cleanse a wound:

To begin,

Use your

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Use

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Rinse

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3. What is the best option for cleansing a wound?

What if you don’t have this?
4. After cleansing the wound, use a
to disinfect the wound.
5. What is an antiseptic?
6. What is an antibiotic?

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7. Antiseptics can be used

	1. Is this also true of antibiotics? Explain:

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8. What is antibiotic resistance?

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9. Describe four ways in which the threat of antibiotic resistance can be reduced:

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10. Summarize seven ways in which bandages support the healing of a wound:

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5\_

6\_

7\_
11. What is wound desiccation?

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12. What is a seroma?
13. What is a hematoma?
14. A bandage must be changed
15. The wound must be
16. How do you know if the bandage is too tight?
17. How might you know if the wound is infected?
18. What are the three layers of a bandage?

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19. The primary layer consists of

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20. What are the four functions of the primary layer?

1\_

2\_

3\_

4\_
21. What are the two key properties of a primary layer?
22. What is occlusive dressing?
23. What is non-occlusive dressing?
24. The primary layer properties determine
in order to heal.
25. When would an occlusive bandage provide the right environment?

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26. When would a non-occlusive bandage provide the right environment?

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27. The primary layer should be made of
28. What materials work best?
29. If you don’t have tefla bandages, what household items could you use?
30. Why are paper products a bad choice for the primary layer?
31. What can be added to reduce stickiness or infection?
32. Briefly summarize each of the following kinds of primary layer dressings:

**Dry Dressing**:

Unique Properties:

Works best for these kinds of wounds:

**Wet-to-Dry Dressing**:

Unique Properties:

Works best for these kinds of wounds:

**Foam Dressing**:

Unique Properties:

Works best for these kinds of wounds:

**Chemical-Impregnated Dressings**:

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Unique Properties:

Works best for these kinds of wounds:

**Alginate Dressing**:

Unique Properties:

Works best for these kinds of wounds:

**Hydrofiber Dressing**:

Unique Properties:

Works best for these kinds of wounds:

**Transparent Film Dressing**:

Unique Properties:

Works best for these kinds of wounds:

**Hydrogel Dressing**:

Unique Properties:

Works best for these kinds of wounds:

1. The secondary layer determines

	1. It also
2. The thickness of the secondary layer is determined by

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3. Wounds in highly disrupted areas
4. What material is most commonly used for the secondary layer?

	1. What if you don’t have gauze?
	2. What household items could work?
5. Describe how the secondary layer should be applied:

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6. How do you know if the secondary layer is too tight?

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7. What is the tertiary layer usually made from?
8. Why should the tape be porous (usually)?
9. What household item could you use if you don’t have medical tape?

Why should you be careful with the use of this material?

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10. The tertiary layer should
11. If using tape
12. How do you know if the tertiary layer is too tight?
13. When are suture, staples, or glue needed for a wound?

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14. How do sutures work?
15. What are the benefits of sutures?
16. What are the disadvantages of sutures?

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17. What are staples?
18. What are staples made from? Or
19. What are the benefits of staples?

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20. What are the disadvantages of staples?

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21. What are the benefits of glue?

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22. What are the disadvantages of glue?

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23. Summarize how to bandage a paw:

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24. Summarize how to bandage a leg:

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1. Summarize how to bandage an ear:

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1. Summarize how to bandage a chest wound:

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1. Summarize how to bandage a hip wound:

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2. Summarize how to bandage a stomach wound:

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Unit Wrap-up C. Kohn, Agricultural Sciences - Waterford WI

This page is designed to help raise your grade while enabling you to develop skills you will need for after high
school. You will need to complete every question and blank in order to receive full credit for your notes. Note: if you cannot come up with a strategy to remember a difficult concept on your own, see your instructor for help.

1. What is a topic or concept from this unit that you found to be more challenging? Write or describe below:

In the space below, create a mnemonic, rhyme, analogy, or other strategy to help you remember this particular concept:
2. What is a 2nd topic or concept from this unit that you found to be more challenging? Write or describe below:

In the space below, create a mnemonic, rhyme, analogy, or other strategy to help you remember this particular concept:
3. What is a 3rd topic or concept from this unit that you found to be more challenging? Write or describe below:

In the space below, create a mnemonic, rhyme, analogy, or other strategy to help you remember this particular concept:
4. Circle the most appropriate response. You will only be graded on whether or not you completed this section.

Circle one: *I used my notes outside of class to prepare for the quiz.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I took extra notes in the margins for very difficult concepts.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I created a personal strategy for at least three difficult items.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I was very involved and actively studying during the quiz review.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I think I will be satisfied with the quiz grade I received this week.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I might need to meet with the instructor outside of class.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No