Wound Repair 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

# Unit Preview

1. What are some factors that speed up healing?   
     
     
   What are some factors that slow healing?
2. Summarize how the body heals a wound based on what you currently know.

**Units**

1. Lab Safety

2. Pet Portfolio  
  
3. Animal Handling & Care  
  
4. Physical Exams  
  
5. Wounds & Healing  
  
6. Bandages  
  
7. Sutures   
  
8. Emerg. Responses  
  
9. Pet Nutrition  
  
10. Pet Obesity  
  
11. Repro Health

**Weekly Schedule**

*Page through this notesheet. Then answer the questions below:*  
Circle one: *I need to review my notes & practice before the quiz.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I have never seen or heard of some of these concepts.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *This may be a challenging unit for me personally.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I may need extra strategies for some topics/vocab.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

1. What factors in wound healing would make it necessary to use a bandage?  
     
     
   What factors in wound healing would make it necessary to use sutures (stitches)?
2. Break the healing process down into stages and name each stage.

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**Directions**: Use the accompanying PowerPoint (<http://bit.ly/cell-resp-notes>) to complete this sheet.   
This is graded on a + ✓- scale.

1. A wound occurs when
2. Does a surgical incision count as a wound?
3. List and describe the five kinds of wounds:  
     
    Description:   
     
      
     
    Description:   
     
      
     
    Description:   
     
      
     
    Description:   
     
      
     
    Description:
4. What are the five phases of wound repair?
5. What happens in hemostasis?
6. What is hemorrhage? How does this aid in helping   
     
   the wound to heal?
7. What is vasoconstriction?
8. What is collagen?
9. How do collagen and platelets interact to stop the blood loss?
10. What is the most important role of platelets?
11. What is degranulation?
12. When does degranulation occur?
13. Broken platelets will react with a protein called to form   
      
     called
14. The will form a that will   
      
    \_ .
15. The combination of ,   
      
    \_ , and will dry and form what is commonly   
      
    known as .
16. The scabbing process is dependent on   
      
    \_
17. Platelets are the of the three major   
      
    types of blood cells (the others being )
18. Where are platelets produced?
19. Why are platelets not considered to be true cells?
20. Platelets contain (which are sort of like   
      
     ) that secrete .
21. The released by   
      
    (during ) will cause the nearby to become   
      
    \_ to each other.
22. Under normal circumstances,   
    1. Why?
23. Platelets have a that allows them to   
      
    \_ that
24. This protein also allows platelets to   
    during an injury.  
    1. Why is this necessary?   
         
       \_
25. Platelets only adhere to
26. Because platelets can stick to each other, the body must closely
27. What is the difference between coagulants and anticoagulants?
28. Platelets contain similar to   
    1. Why are these necessary?   
         
       \_
29. After 2-3 days, the platelets’ will
30. This reduces the chance of
31. Platelets are the of the blood cells. How does this aid the healing   
      
    process?
32. What is the second phase: . What occurs during this phase?
33. Dilation will cause the wound to due to
34. How will the wound appear during the inflammation phase?
35. Why is heat also given off after this phase?
36. What do platelets do during this phase?
37. What is the third phase: . What occurs during this phase?
38. What two key actions do white blood cells perform?
39. As white blood do their work, what will begin to form on the surface of the wound?   
      
    What is this?
40. While is a common aspect of , excess  
      
    \_ can
41. What is the fourth phase: . What occurs during this phase?
42. This phase begins when
43. What is a fibroblast?
44. Why are fibroblasts needed for tissue repair?
45. \_ returns to the in this phase,   
      
    which allows
46. What is a sign of capillary growth?
47. What is granulation tissue?
48. Provide four reasons why granulation tissue is important:
49. Granulation tissue also supplies to the wound.
50. What are myofibroblasts?
51. Why is smooth muscle from myofibroblasts necessary?
52. What two key benefits are provided by wound-contraction?
53. How does wound contraction relate to the need for bandages or sutures?
54. How can granulation tissue indicate whether or not the healing process is occurring poorly?
55. What is epithelialization?
56. What process provides this new tissue?
57. What is the fifth phase: . What occurs during this phase?
58. Why do wounds lighten as they mature?
59. Why is less blood needed by a wound as it matures?
60. When does the maturation phase end?
61. Depending on the injury, the wound will
62. Summarize how following wound factors can delay healing:  
      
    Wound size:   
      
    Foreign material:   
      
    Excessive exudate:   
      
    Blood supply:   
      
    Wound disruption:   
      
     Drug interference:

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

1. Write the 3 topics that you most need to review before the quiz:  
     
   1\_   
     
   2\_   
     
   3\_
2. Create 3 **high-level questions** related to this material   
   (*These questions could be something you still don’t know or questions that reflect understanding that you have now that you did not have before.*)  
     
   1\_   
     
   2\_   
     
   3\_
3. List 6 **vocabulary words** that you did not know before or have not used very often prior to this unit:  
     
   1\_ 2 3

4 5 6

1. In the spaces below, fully write three strategies that will help you to remember specific vocabulary words or topics from this unit. **NOTE**: A strategy is *not* an activity such as reviewing your notes, studying hard, etc. A strategy is a mnemonic, rhyme, analogy, or other brain-based device that is specific to one item from the unit.

1.\_   
  
2.\_   
  
3.\_

1. Circle the most appropriate response. You will only be graded on whether or not you completed this section, so be entirely honest with yourself when completing 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