



STOP the BLEED





WHY???



- The “Stop the Bleed” campaign was launched by the White House in October of 2015, to reduce the number of preventable deaths from uncontrolled bleeding.





WHO???

- It is intended to spur a grassroots effort to get bystanders to become trained, equipped, and empowered to help in a bleeding emergency before help arrives.





3 Simple Steps



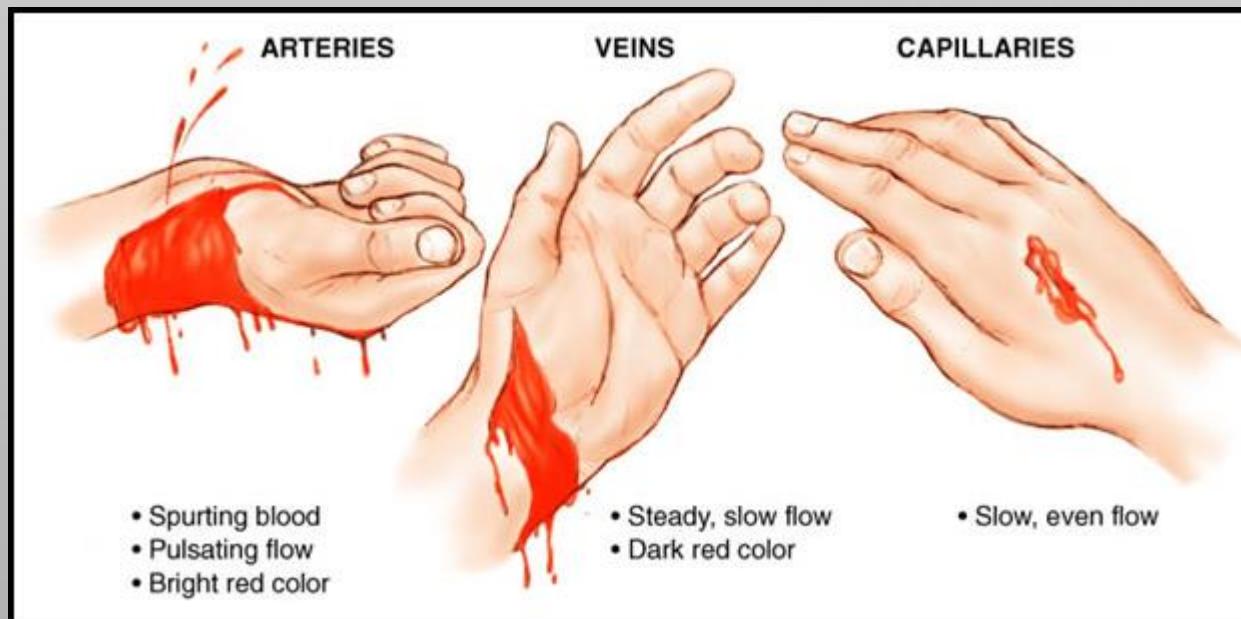
RPD Kits





Identify the Injury

- Locate the Injury and Type of Bleeding





Bleeding from an Artery

- Bright red in color
- Will spurt or pump from the wound
- Arterial bleeding is **LIFE-THREATENING**





Arterial Bleeding





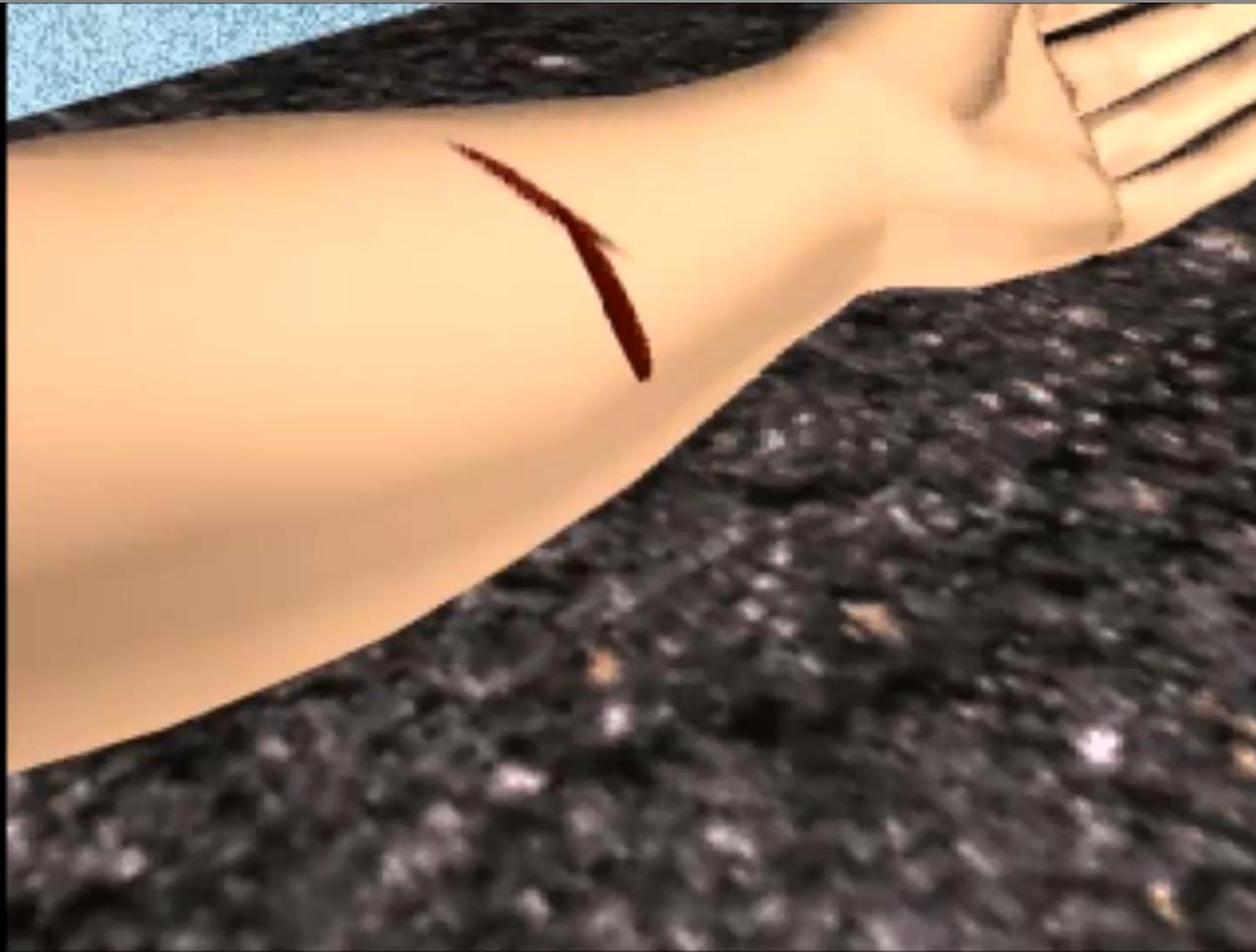
Bleeding from a Vein

- Dark red in color and flows steadily from the wound
- Venous bleeding may be life-threatening if a large vein is damaged





Venous Bleeding





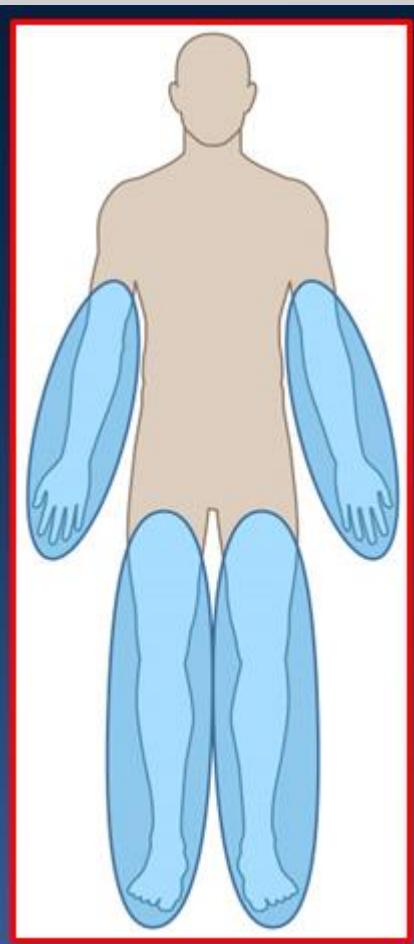
Bleeding from Capillaries

- Usually dark red in color and “oozes” from the injury site





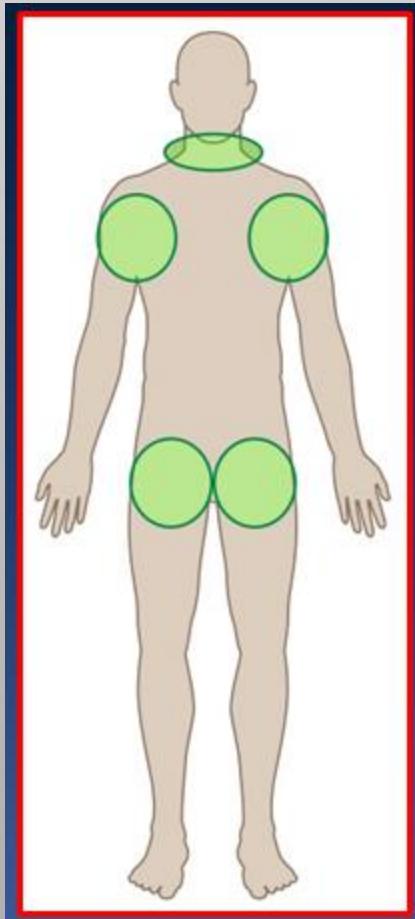
Bleeding from Arms & Legs



- Bleeding from arms and legs can be controlled by direct pressure and/or a tourniquet.



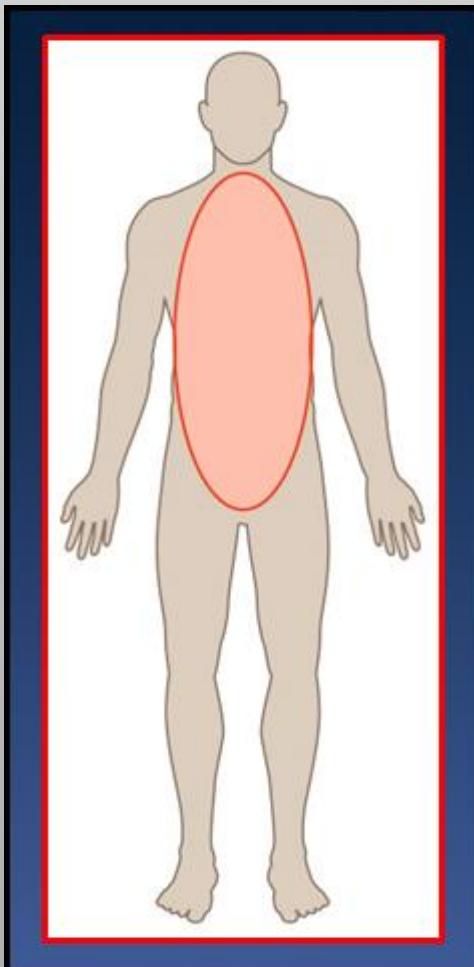
Bleeding from Junctional Sites



- Areas of concern are the neck, shoulder, and groin
- Bleeding can be controlled by direct pressure and/or wound packing



Internal Bleeding



- Injuries to the chest or abdomen may cause bleeding inside the body
- Cannot be managed outside the hospital
- Important to recognize these wounds and call 911 immediately

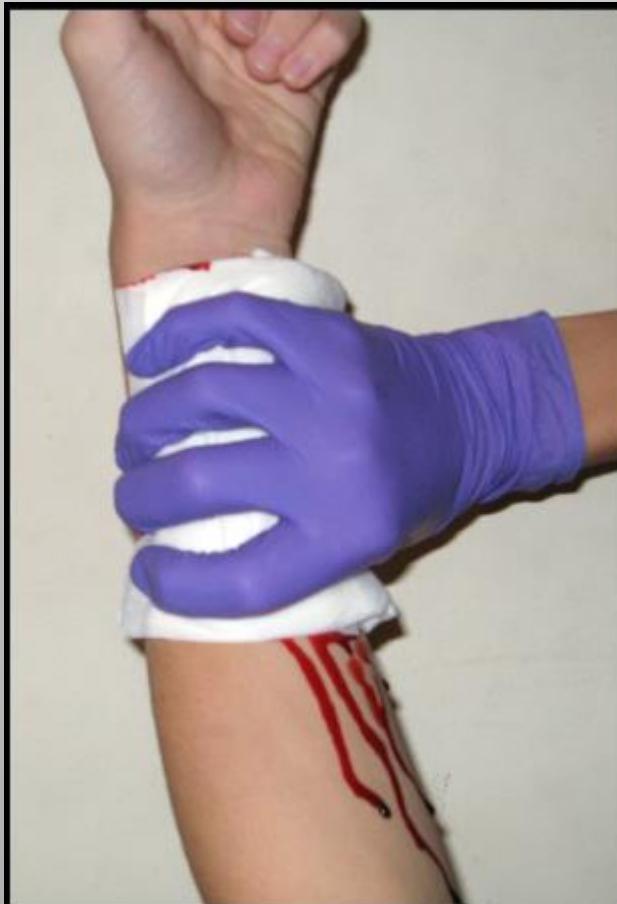


Apply Direct Pressure

- Bleeding control requires very firm pressure for up to 10 minutes
- Do not release pressure to check the wound
- Direct pressure can stop major arterial bleeding, even in the neck and groin
- This will hurt the victim – do not release due to pain



Direct Pressure





Packing in RPD Kits

- Gauze for Packing



Reinforcing





Expose the Wound

- Expose the wound by cutting or removing clothing which may hide the injury



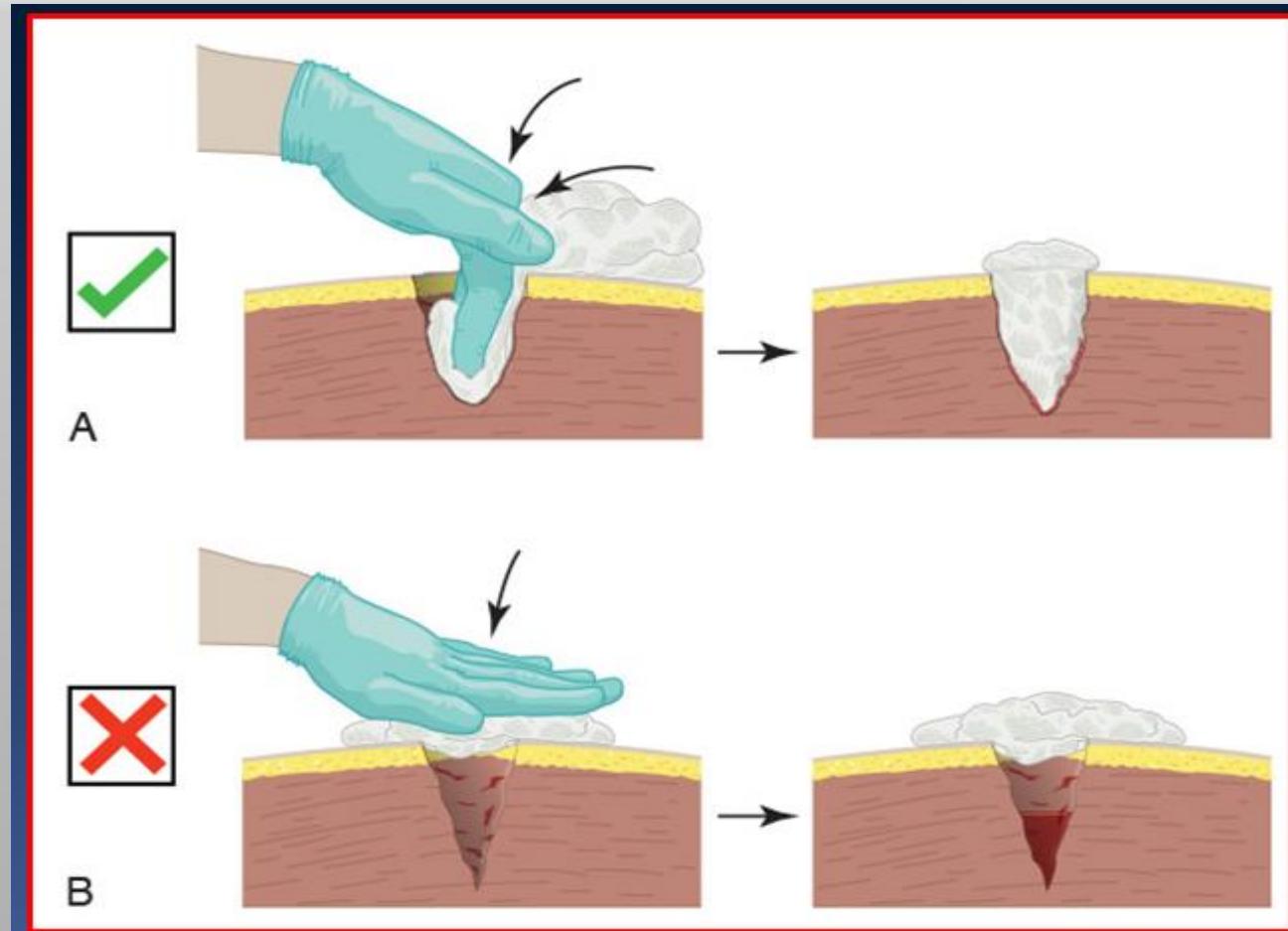


Packing the Wound

- Identify and expose the wound by opening clothing
- Locate the source of the most active bleeding
- Pack with gauze roll or dressing directly onto the source of the bleeding

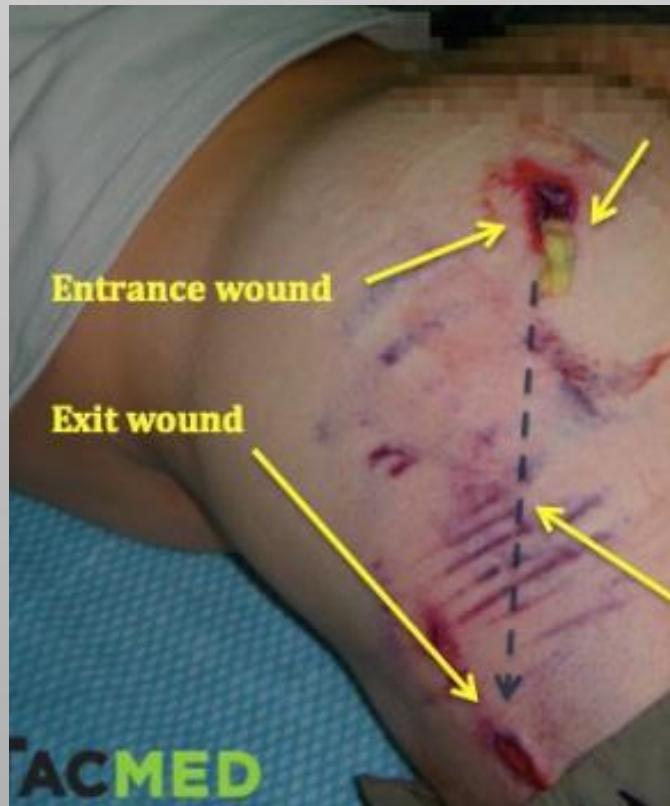


Packing the Wound





Check for Multiple Sites of Bleeding





Israeli Bandage





How to Apply



1 Place pad on wound.



2 Insert cloth leader
into pressure bar.



3 Pull and wrap in
opposite direction.



4 Continue to tighten/
wrap bandage.



5 Clip closure bar
onto bandage.



When to Use a Tourniquet

- Apply immediately if life-threatening bleeding is seen on an arm or leg
 - Only if blood spurts or pumps from the wound
- Do not remove the clothing
- Place above the bleeding site
- Tighten until bleeding stops
- If bleeding is not controlled by applying the initial tourniquet, apply a second one just above the first



When to Use a Tourniquet





When Not to Use a Tourniquet





How to Apply a Tourniquet

1. Place the band around the arm or leg





How to Apply a Tourniquet

2. Pull the self-adhering band tight, and securely fasten it back on itself





How to Apply a Tourniquet

3. Twist the rod until the bleeding has stopped and secure it in the clip





How to Apply a Tourniquet

4. Secure the rod with the white Time strap.
Write the time the tourniquet was applied





Important!

- **NEVER REMOVE A TOURNIQUET**

Only a paramedic or a physician should loosen or remove a tourniquet





Open Chest Wound

Open Pneumothorax

- Petroleum Gauze can also be used to seal a sucking chest wound.



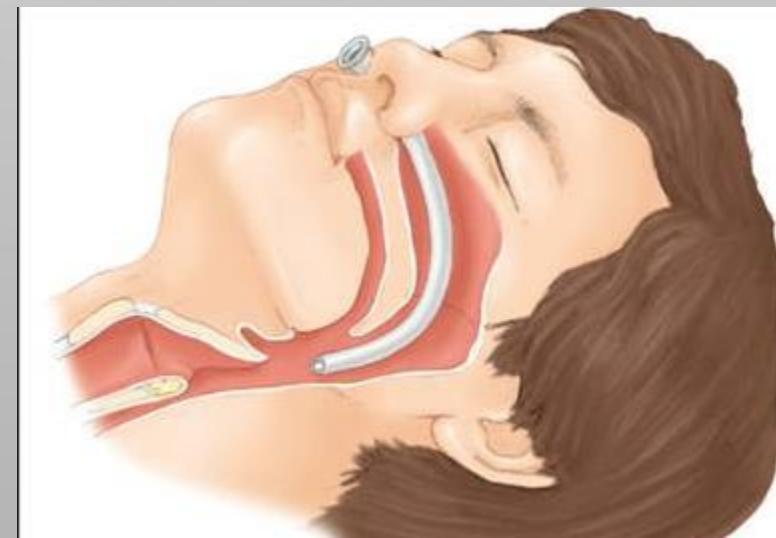


Sucking Chest Wound





Nasopharyngeal Airway





Keep them Warm

- Blood Loss = Heat Loss
- A low body temperature reduces the body's ability to clot blood
- Patient's who are bleeding should be kept warm
- Keeping the patient warm is just as important as stopping the bleeding



Questions & Practice

