



## Wound treatment

### - Compression and pressure bandage -

#### Bleeding from larger vessels

A large amount of blood flows or oozes from the wound. In the case of a puncture, bite or cut wound, we can expect heavier bleeding.

Minden bõrõn áthatoló trauma állatorvosi ellátást igényel!

A cactus can also cause a **puncture wound**, so don't play with the dog around them, because they can impale themselves on the cactus during intense play!

In the case of a **bite wound**, veterinary care is required even if it does not bleed outwards at all. It can cause internal bleeding or pneumothorax, which is a life-threatening condition.

In the case of a **cut wound**, it is always necessary to apply a bandage until you get to the vet!

#### Your task:

##### *In case of light bleeding*

1. Your task is the same as in the case of capillary bleeding: **apply bandages** after cleaning the wound.

##### *Heavy, profuse bleeding*

1. In this case, stopping the bleeding is the primary task before treating the wound, so we start by applying a **clamping bandage**. For example, with a strip of gauze or any material - **squeeze the limb above the wound**. Tie this tightly in a knot. Later, after applying a **compression bandage**, loosen the compression bandage every 15 minutes for 15-20 seconds so as not to cut off the entire blood supply!



2. After applying the compression bandage, clean and disinfect the area around the wound, from the center outwards.
3. **Apply a sterile pressure bandage**: place sterile gauze sheets on the wound, press it firmly, and with a sterile bandage roll or gauze roll wrap it up. The thicker it is, the greater the pressure effect. Wrap the limb around making sure that the bandage remains tight throughout. If it bleeds, don't take it off, just wrap another layer around it. The tightness of the binding is adequate if the other side fits your fingertip.
4. **Take them to the vet immediately after applying the pressure bandage, because the large blood loss can be life-threatening!**

In case of heavy bleeding, check the dog's oral mucosa, if it starts to fade, it is a serious sign of blood loss. In this case, there is a risk of shock, take them as soon as possible to the vet!

#### **Arterial bleeding:**

Bright red blood spurts from the wound.

Immediately place a **pressure bandage on the wound**. Sterile gauze sheets are placed on the wound, pressed firmly, and a sterile bandage roll or gauze roll is pressed onto it too. The thicker it is, the greater the pressure effect. Wrap the limb around making sure that the bandage remains tight throughout. If it bleeds, we don't take it off, but wrap another layer around it. The tightness of the binding is adequate if your fingertip fits under on the other side.

#### **Venous bleeding:**

A **cover bandage** is sufficient for mild bleeding.

If a large amount of blood flows from the wound, a tight, **pressure bandage** is applied. The **compression bandage** can be removed after applying the pressure bandage, but in any case, loosen it for a few seconds so as not to restrict blood circulation!

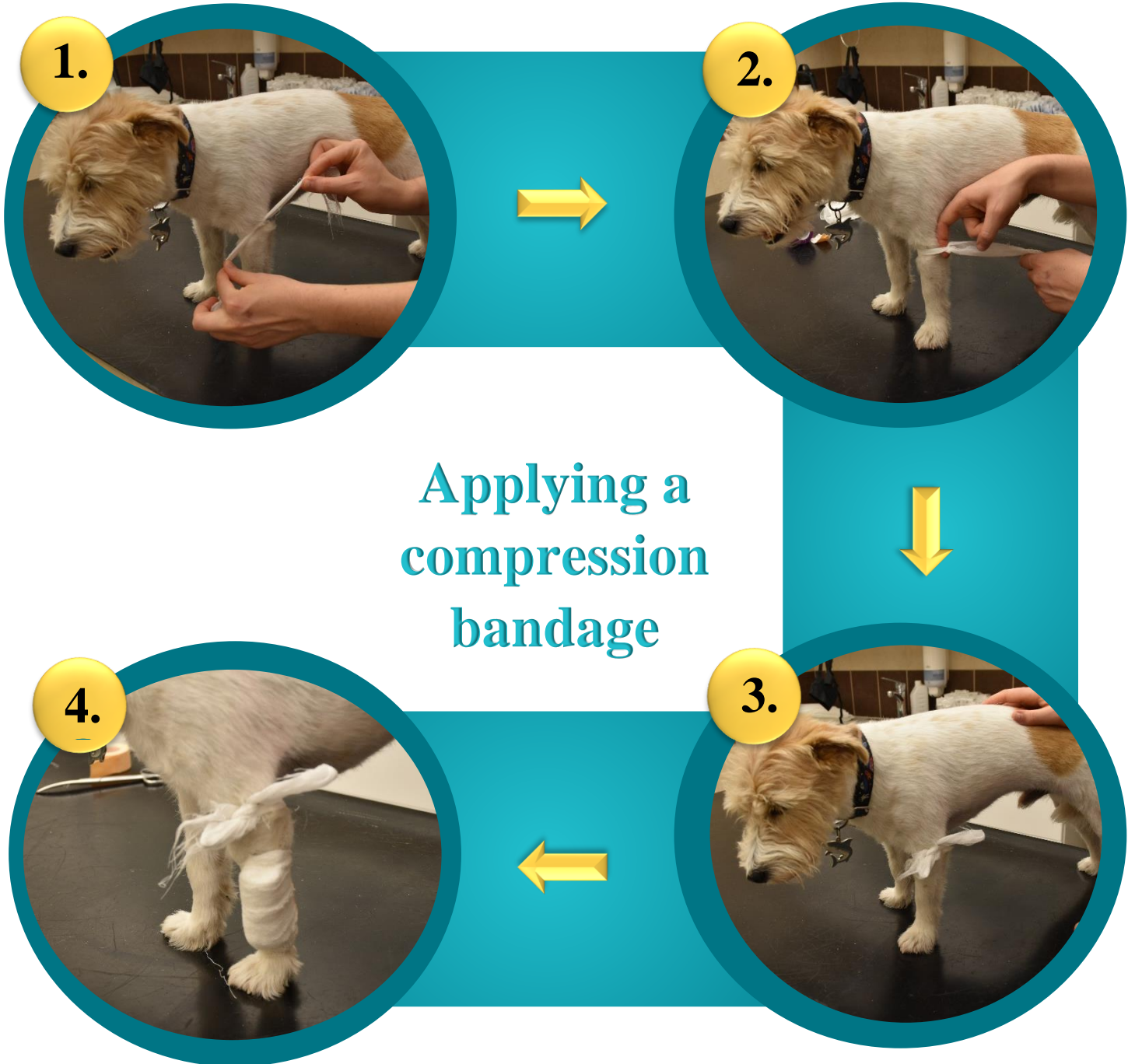
**It is FORBIDDEN to apply compression and compression bandages in case of cervical arterial and venous bleeding!**

**In this case, squeeze a sterile bandage over the bleeding site until you get to the vet.**



In the event of a **bite or puncture wound**, consult a **veterinarian immediately!**

If a **foreign body is stuck** in the wound - (such as a tree branch), **never remove it**, take the dog to the vet immediately!





1.



2.



# Applying a pressure bandage

4.



3.

