

# Extremity Trauma



## History

- Type of injury
- Mechanism: crush / penetrating / amputation
- Time of injury
- Open vs. closed wound / fracture
- Wound contamination
- Medical history
- Medications

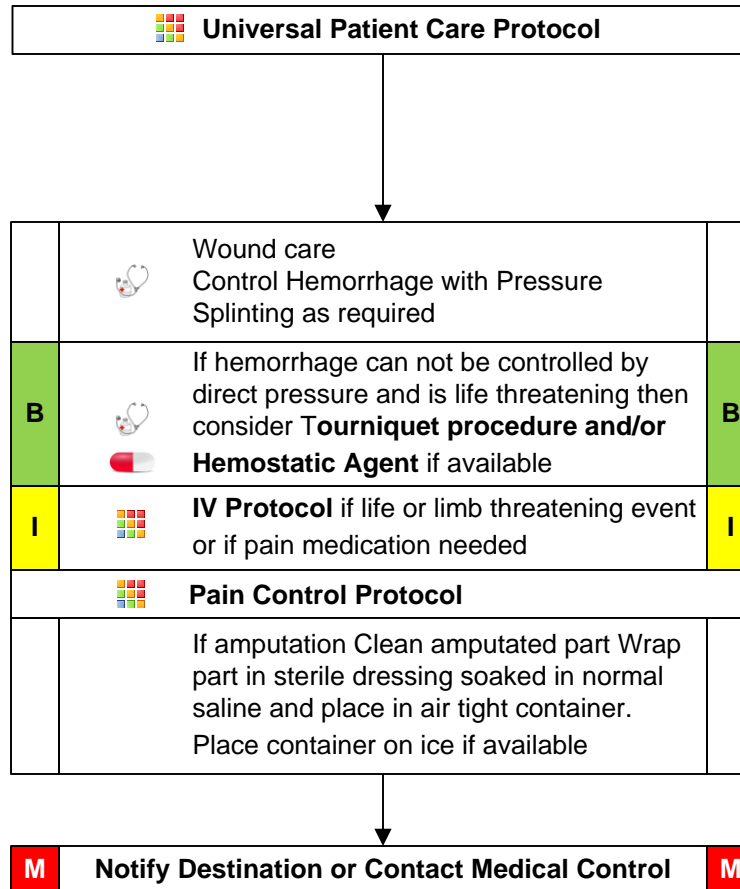
## Signs and Symptoms

- Pain, swelling
- Deformity
- Altered sensation / motor function
- Diminished pulse / capillary refill
- Decreased extremity temperature

## Differential

- Abrasion
- Contusion
- Laceration
- Sprain
- Dislocation
- Fracture
- Amputation

Legend		
	MR	
B	EMT	B
I	EMT- I	I
P	EMT- P	P
M	Medical Control	M



Trauma Protocols

## Pearls

- **Recommended Exam: Mental Status, Extremity, Neuro**
- Peripheral neurovascular status is important
- In amputations, time is critical. Transport and notify medical control immediately, so that the appropriate destination can be determined.
- Hip dislocations and knee and elbow fracture / dislocations have a high incidence of vascular compromise.
- Urgently transport any injury with vascular compromise.
- Blood loss may be concealed or not apparent with extremity injuries.
- Lacerations must be evaluated for repair within 6 hours from the time of injury.