



AP-HP.  
Université  
Paris-Saclay



# Lao PDR Integrated Emergency Response Training 2025

## Circulation & Bleeding Control

### Bleeding Control, Tourniquet

PATTANAPONG PITTAKU

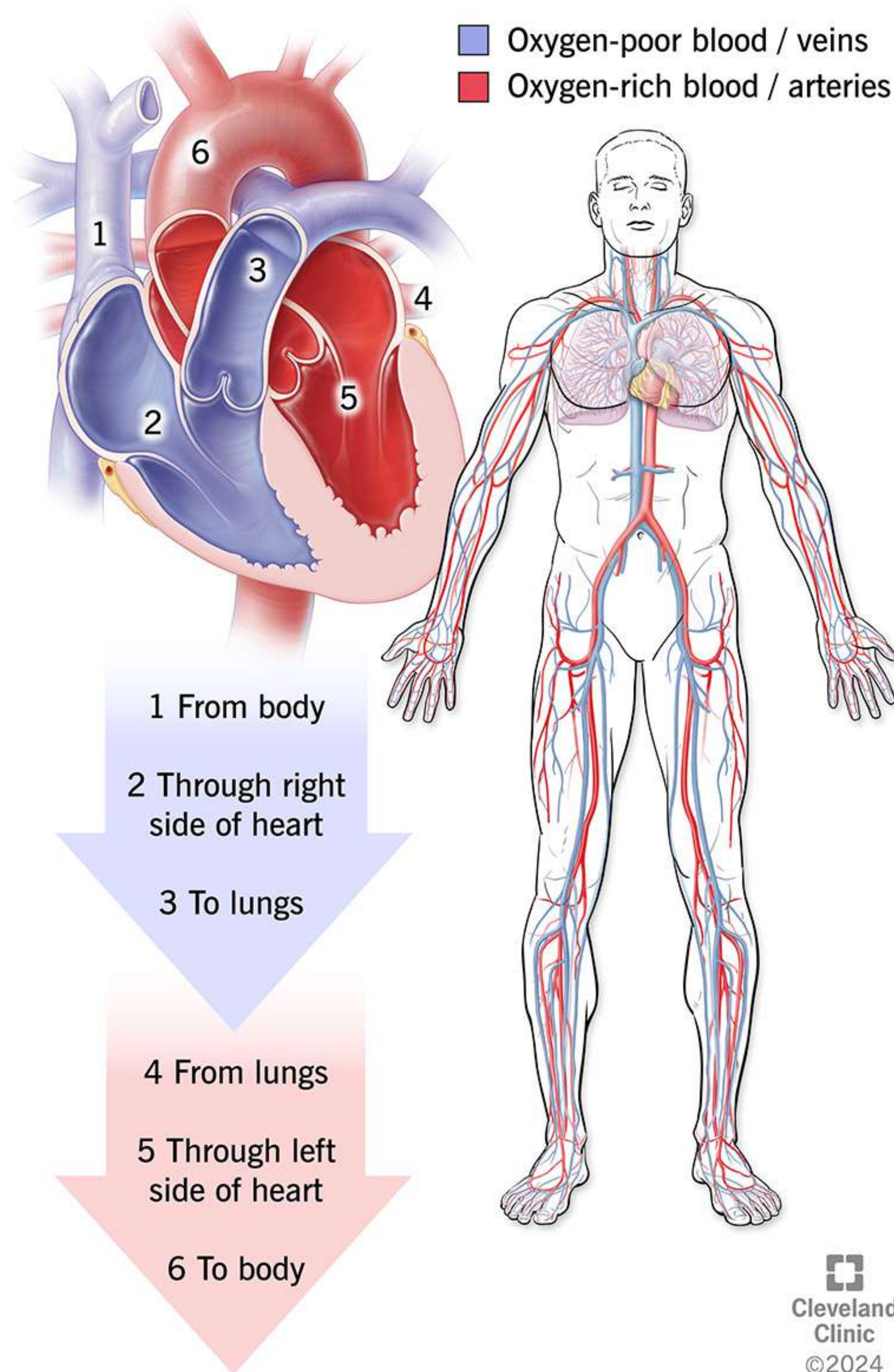
PARAMEDIC - Chiangrai Prachanukorh Hospital

# Objective

- ສາມາດຮູ້ໄດ້ວ່າຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບບາດເຈັບມີພາວະຊ້ອກເນື່ອງຈາກການເສຍເລືອດ  
ສາມາດທຣາບໄດ້ວ່າຜູ້ບາດເຈັບມີພາວະຊ້ອກຈາກການສູນເສຍເລືອດ
- ສາມາດໃຊ້ສາຍຮັດເລືອດ (Tourniquet) ຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງໃນຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບບາດເຈັບທີ່ມີການເລືອດ  
ອອກຈາກເສັ້ນເລືອດແດງ  
ສາມາດທຳ Tourniquet ໃນຜູ້ບາດເຈັບທີ່ມີ Arterial bleed ໄດ້ຖືກຕ້ອງ
- ຢຸດເລືອດໄດ້ຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມຂັ້ນຕອນ  
ສາມາດທຳການຫ້າມເລືອດ (stop bleed) ໄດ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມລຳດັບ
- ສາມາດຮູ້ໄດ້ວ່າຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບບາດເຈັບມີອາການເລືອດອອກພາຍໃນຮ່າງກາຍ  
ສາມາດທຣາບວ່າຜູ້ບາດເຈັບມີພາວະເລືອດອອກພາຍໃນຮ່າງກາຍ



## Circulatory system



# Circulation System

ລະບົບໄຫຼເວຍເລືອດ

- **Heart**
- **Blood**
  - ເລືອດແດງ (Artery)
  - ເລືອດດຳ (Vain)
- **Vessels**
  - ເສັ້ນເລືອດແດງ (Artery)
  - ເສັ້ນເລືອດດຳ (Vain)
  - ເສັ້ນເລືອດຝອຍ (capillaries)

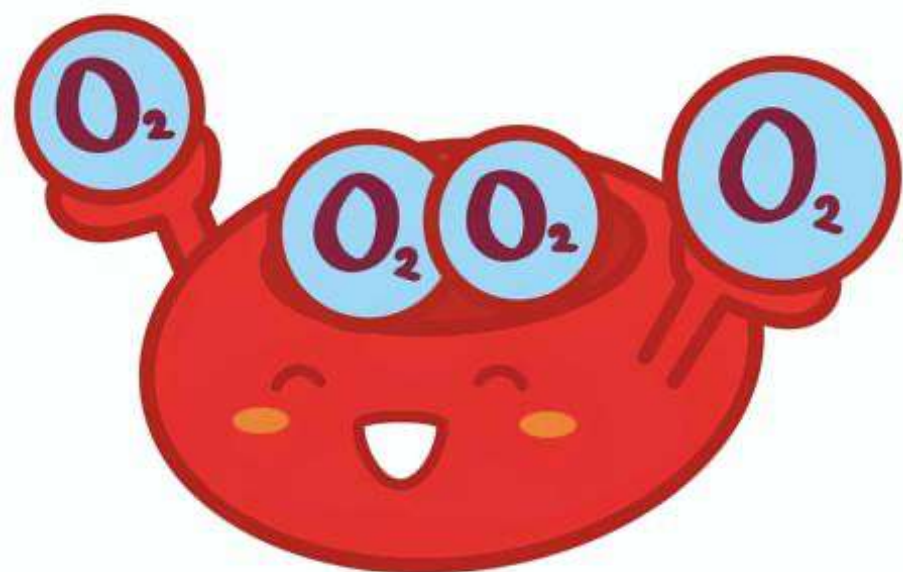
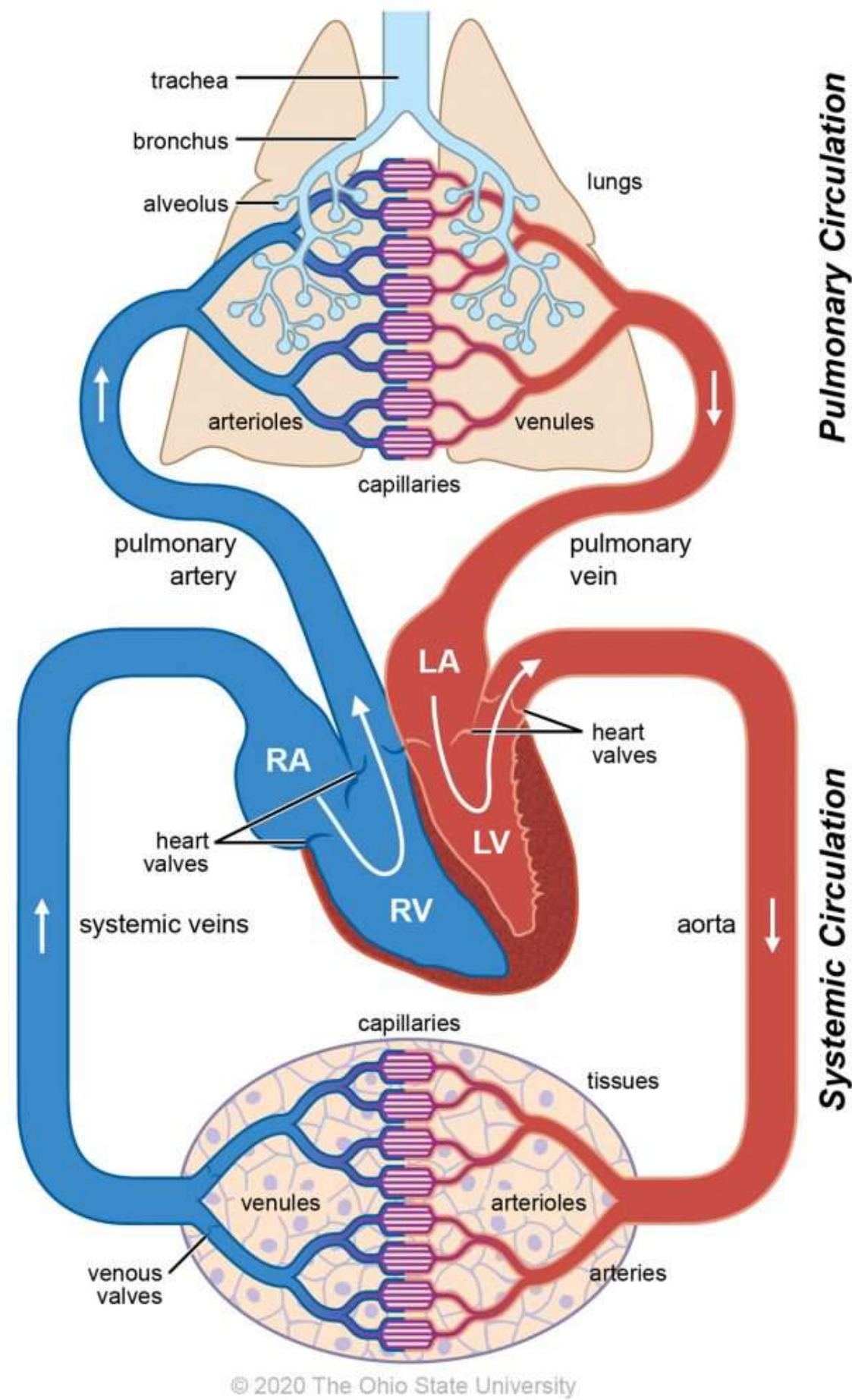
# Shock

- ຊັອກ ແມ່ນພາວະທີ່ຮ່າງກາຍຂາດອອກຊີເຈນໃນການລົງອົວຍະວະຕ່າງໆ ເຮັດໃຫ້ອົວຍະວະບໍ່ສາມາດ ເຮັດວຽກໄດ້ຢ່າງຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ ແລະທັງເກີດຂຶ້ນນາໜ້າ ຈະກໍາໃຫ້ອົວຍະວະລົ້ມເຫຼວ ແລະອາດຈະເສຍຊີວິດໄດ້  
ກາວະຊັອກ ຄື ກາວະທີ່ຮ່າງກາຍຂາດອອກຊີເຈນໄປເລີຍອົວຍະວະຕ່າງ ໆ ສົ່ງຜົນໃຫ້ອົວຍະວະບໍ່ສາມາດເຮັດວຽກໄດ້ຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ ເມື່ອເກີດຂຶ້ນເປັນເວລາໜຶ່ງຈະສົ່ງຜົນໃຫ້ ອົວຍະວະລົ້ມເຫຼວແລະອາດເສຍຊີວິດໄດ້
- ອົວຍະວະຮ່າງກາຍເຮັດວຽກໄດ້ປົກກະຕິ ຂຶ້ນຢູ່ກັບການເຮັດວຽກຫຼາຍ ໆ ຮະບົບຮ່ວມກັນ  
ໄດ້ແກ່ Airway patent, ຮະບົບຫາຍໃຈປົກກະຕິ, ຫົວໃຈຕ້ອງປັບຕົວປົກກະຕິ, ຮະບົບໄຫລເວີນໂລຫິດ  
ຕ້ອງມີເມັດເລືອດແດງເພື່ອພໍຕໍ່ການລໍາເລີຍອອກຊີເຈນ
- Shock ≠ ການຕົກຕໍ່, ສືບຈຸດຕົກຕໍ່ ຫຼືຕົກຕໍ່ ຢ່າງໃດຢ່າງໜຶ່ງ  
ບໍ່ບໍ່ວ່າຜູ້ປ່ວຍມີກາວະຊັອກ ຕ້ອງພິຈາລະນາທັງໝົດຮ່ວມກັນ
- shock = poor tissue perfusion



# Pathophysiology

- **Heart :**  
การปั๊มเลือดออกจากหัวใจไปเลี้ยงส่วนต่าง ๆ ของร่างกาย
- **Blood vessels :**  
ท่อนำออกซิเจนไปเลี้ยงส่วนต่าง ๆ ของร่างกาย
- **Blood :**  
RBC, WBC and platelets (60% ของน้ำหนักตัว)  
ตัวขนส่งออกซิเจน



# HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK

**SHOCK** – progressive cellular and tissue hypoxia leading to organ damage and, if not treated, death

- Shock is **life-threatening**
- Most commonly manifested as **hypotension**
- The most common cause of shock on the battlefield is hemorrhagic shock

The best TACTICAL indicators of hemorrhagic shock:

- **Altered mental status** in the **absence** of **brain injury**  
and/or
- **Weak or absent radial pulse**

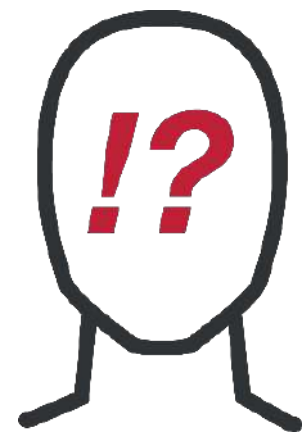


Hemorrhagic shock can result in the casualty's **death**

- ระดับความรู้สึกตัวลดลง เนื่องจากเลือดไปเลี้ยงสมองลดลง
- ผิวหนังสีซีดลง หัวใจเต้นเร็ว หายใจเร็วขึ้น
- หัวใจจะเต้นช้าลง หายใจช้าลง และเสียชีวิต



# SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK



**Altered  
Mental Status**



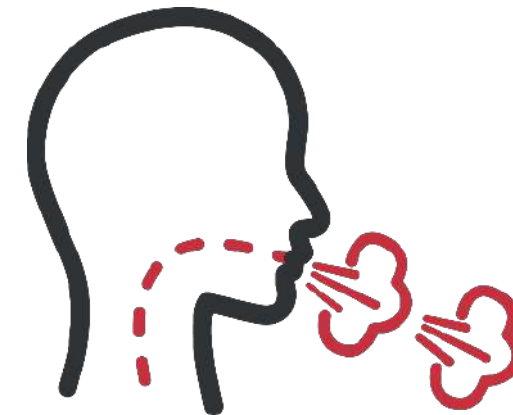
**Weak or absent  
radial pulses (or low  
blood pressure)**



Make sure you frequently assess casualties during TFC for signs of shock. These symptoms can change and progress over time.



Tachycardia



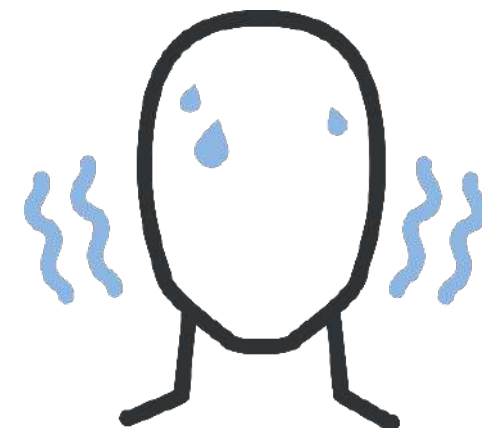
Tachypnea



Excess  
thirst



Cyanosis

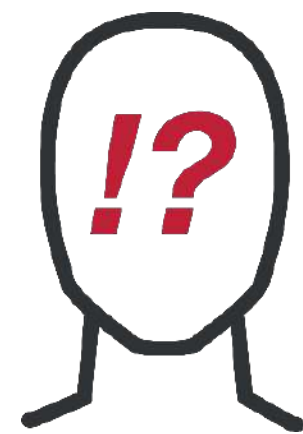


Diaphoresis



Nausea and/  
or vomiting

# SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF **SHOCK** (cont.)



## Altered Mental Status

### Level of Consciousness

Check casualty every 15 minutes for **AVPU**



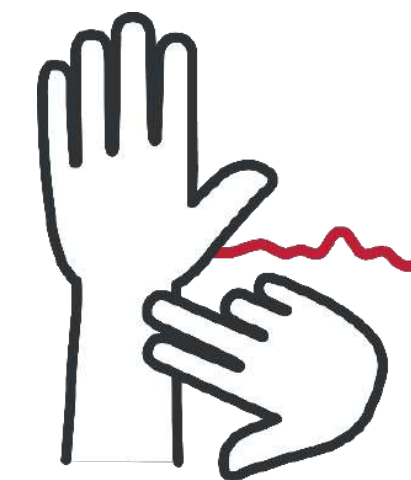
**A**lertness - Knows who, where they are

**V**erbal - Orally responds to verbal commands

**P**ain – Level of pain felt when the sternum is briskly rubbed with the knuckle (**if needed**)

**U**nconscious - Unresponsive

**Decreasing** AVPU could indicate condition worsening



## Weak or absent radial pulses

### Pulse Assessment

Assess for weak or absent **radial pulses** and confirm all **bleeding control** measures are still effective

It is better to prevent shock with hemorrhage control than to treat it

**DO NOT WAIT** for signs and symptoms of shock to occur

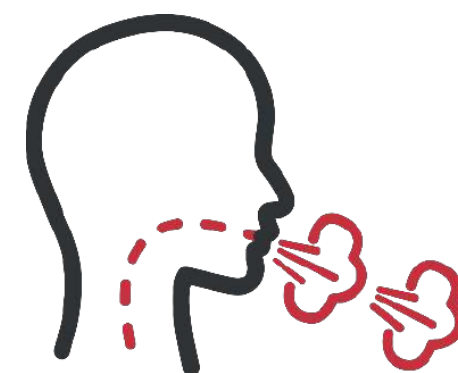


# SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF **HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK** (*cont.*)



## Tachycardia

Tachycardia is typically the first abnormal vital sign of hemorrhagic shock.



## Tachypnea

When cardiovascular changes occur, it could then cause tachypnea



## Excess Thirst

Rapid and substantial loss of blood or decreases in intravascular volume can cause dehydration



## Cyanosis

The body's response to blood loss are compensatory in nature



## Diaphoresis

High levels of epinephrine and other related hormones release to counteract the shock



## Nausea and/ or vomiting

When the body begins to overcompensate it will release non-vital fluids and chemicals



# LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS & PERIPHERAL PULSE CHANGES IN SHOCK

## RELIABLE indicators of shock:



### Altered mental status

**Altered level of consciousness** as blood shunts from the cortex to preserve brainstem function



### Weak or absent radial pulse






**Diminishing peripheral pulses** as blood is diverted to preserve essential organs



M A R C H

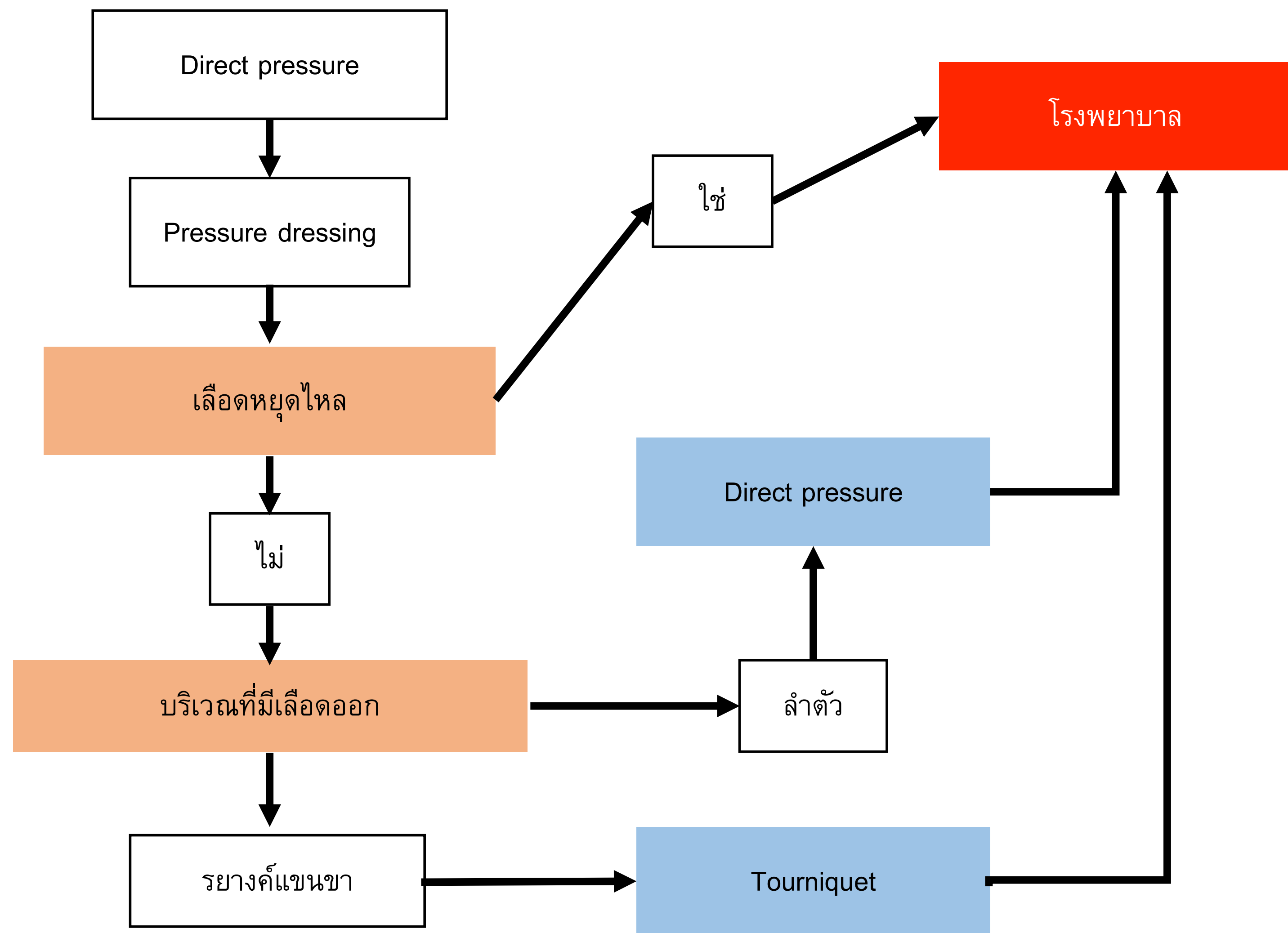


# PROGRESSIVE CHANGES IN SHOCK

	Blood Volume	Blood Loss	Signs/Symptoms	Effects/Outcome
	4,500 ml	500 ml	Possible mild tachycardia	Usually no effects
	4,000 ml	1,000 ml	Radial pulse >100 Normal respiratory rate	Low likelihood of effects, if bleeding stopped
	3,500 ml	1,500 ml	Mental status changes Weak radial pulse >100 Tachypnea	Requires quick management, but not necessarily fatal
	3,000 ml	2,000 ml	Confusion and lethargy Very weak radial pulse >120 Significant tachypnea (>35)	Fatal if not managed properly
	2,500 ml	2,500 ml	Unconscious No radial pulse or carotid pulse HR >140 Respiratory rate >35	Fatal without immediate and rapid interventions

ในร่างกายมนุษย์มีปริมาณเลือดทั้งร่างกายในผู้ใหญ่คิดเป็น 70 มิลลิลิตรต่อน้ำหนักตัว 1 กิโลกรัม  
ปริมาณเลือดในเด็กคิดเป็น 80-90 มิลลิลิตรต่อน้ำหนักตัว 1 กิโลกรัม

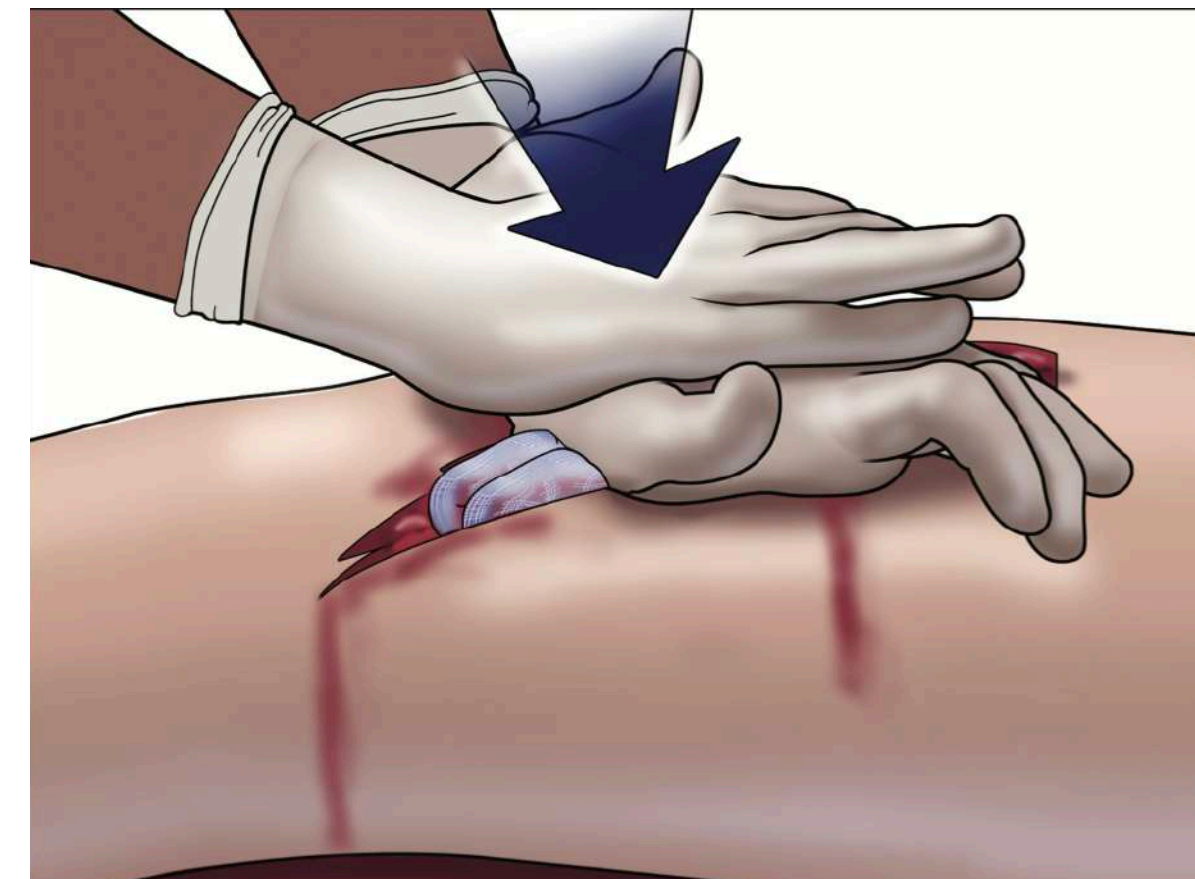
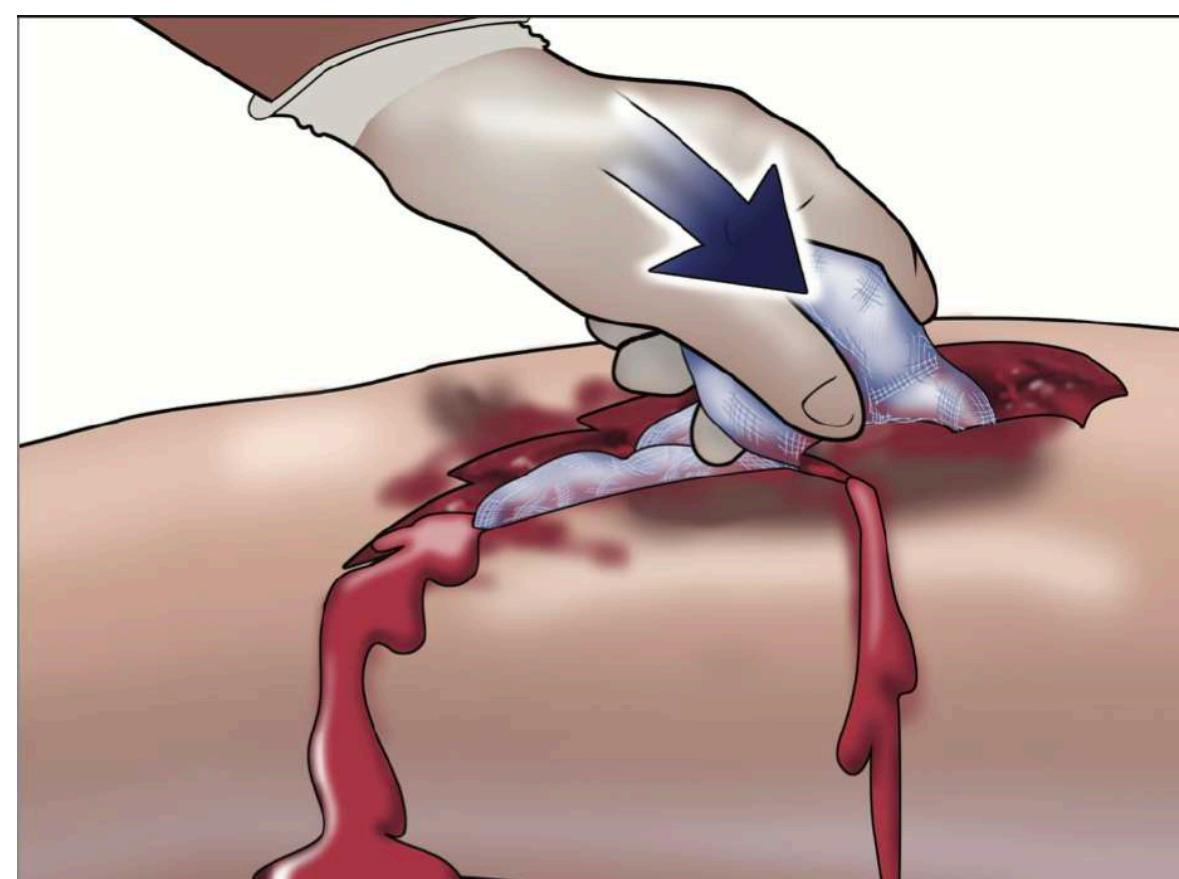
# External hemorrhage





# Direct Pressure

ການກົດຢູ່ດເລືອດ





# Pressure Dressing

## ຜ້າພັນແພ້ກົດເລືອດ

**ALL** dressings for **significant** bleeding **should be secured** with pressure bandages



Place the bandage pad **directly** on the dressing, **continuing to apply direct pressure**

Wrap the pressure/elastic bandage **tightly**, focusing pressure over the wound

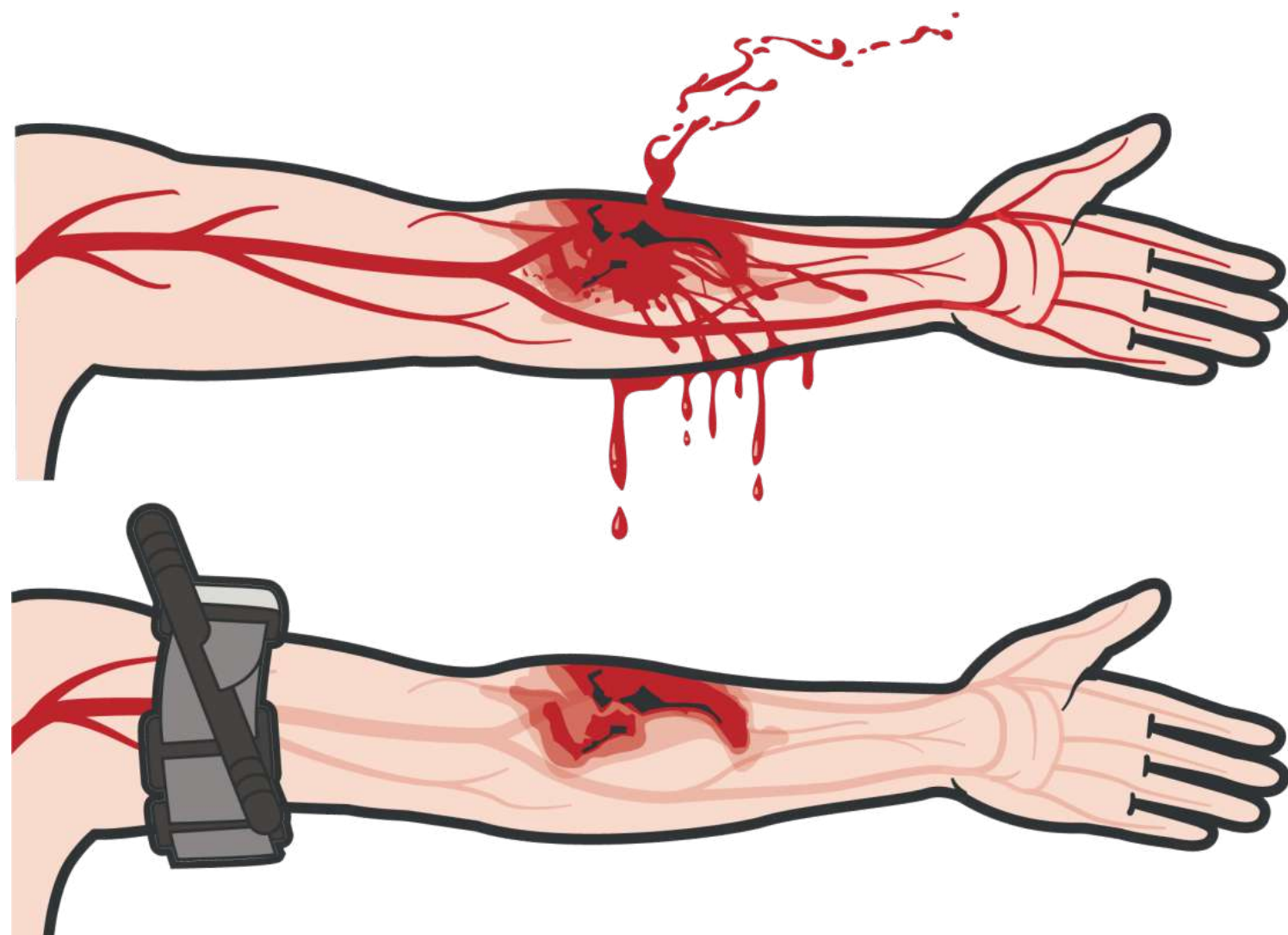


**SECURE** the hooking **ends** of the hook and loop or closure bar onto the last wrap of the bandage





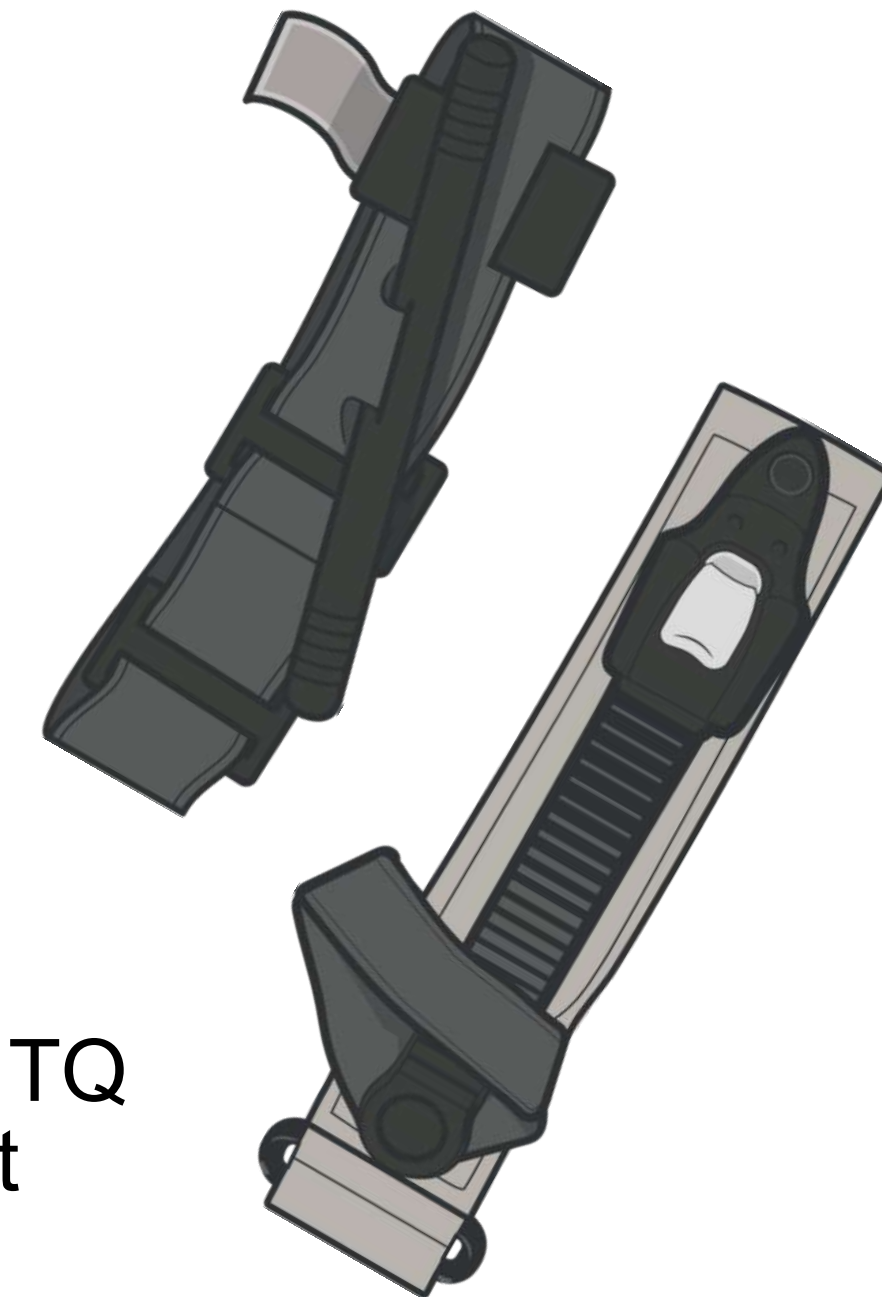
# LIMB TOURNIQUETS



A device placed around a bleeding **ARM** or **LEG** that works by **compressing large blood vessels** (arterial and venous) to **stop blood flow** to the injured extremity.

The TQ that should be used as the **FIRST** option is the **CASUALTY'S TQ** from **THEIR** own JFAK

If this is not possible, or more than one tourniquet is needed, then use the **next available option** such as a TQ from unit mission equipment



You should have a **new TQ** in your JFAK; it is designed as a **ONE-TIME USE DEVICE**

ສາຍຮັດເລືອດສາມາດຊ່ວຍຢຸດເລືອດທີ່ອັນຕະລາຍໄດ້

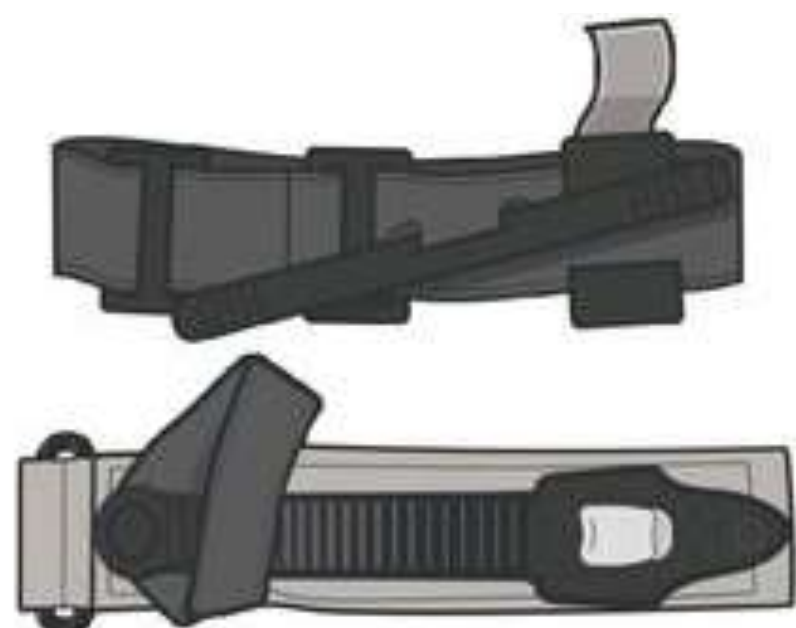
ໃຊ້ສາຍຮັດເລືອດເໝືອດບາດ





# TOURNIQUETS

ໃຊ້ສາຍຮັດເລືອດເໝືອດບາດ



Use a TQ to control life-threatening external hemorrhage that is anatomically amenable to TQ use or for **ANY** traumatic amputation



Apply directly to skin **2-3 INCHES ABOVE THE BLEEDING SITE**

If bleeding is **NOT** controlled with the first TQ, apply a second **side-by-side** with the first

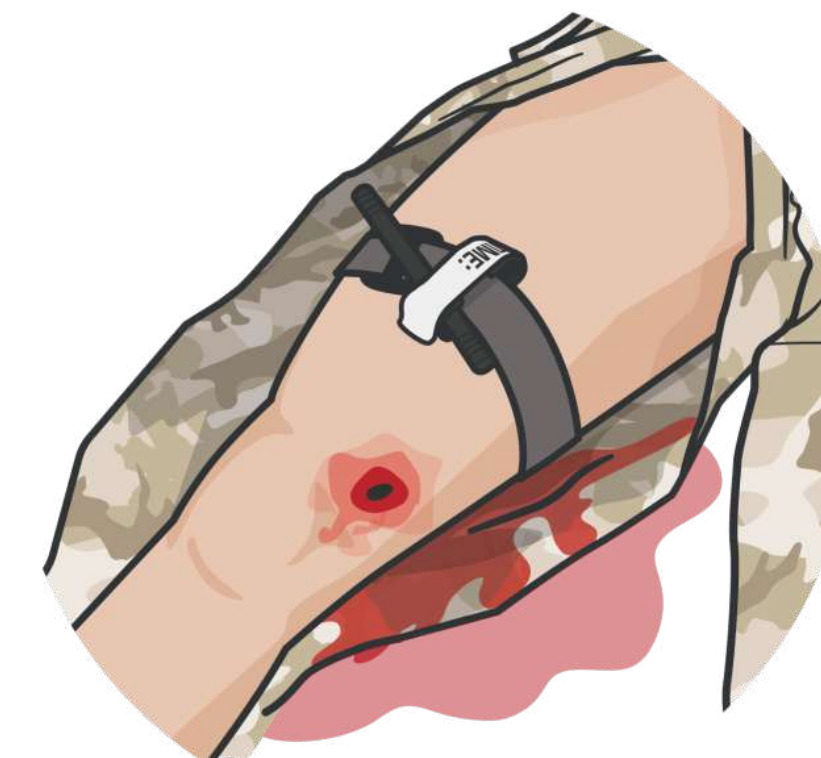


TQs need to be applied **rapidly**. The bleeding should be stopped **WITHIN ONE MINUTE** and the TQ fully secured within 3 minutes



Time of TQ that is placed should be **documented** during the TFC and **NOT** the CUF phase

TQ application time is **important** in helping manage TQs

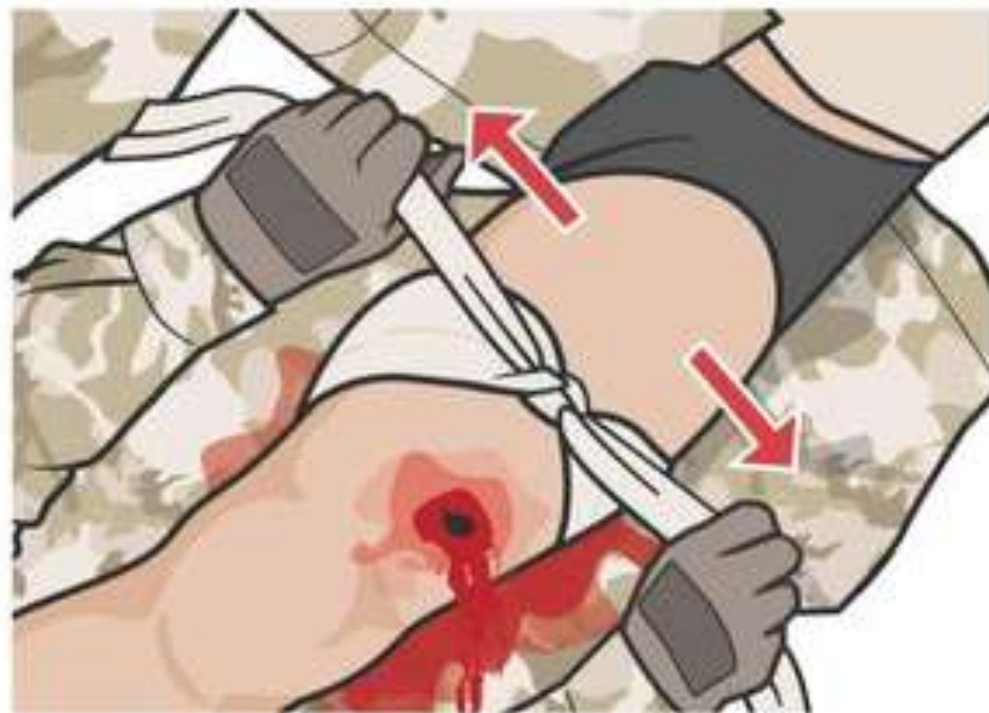


- ໄມ່ກວາໃຊ້ເກີນ 1-2 ຂົ້ວໂມງ ເພາະອາດເຮັດໃຫ້ເນື້ອເຍື່ອຂາດເລືອດແລະເສື້ອຫາຍໄດ້  
ບໍ່ຄວນໃຊ້ເກີນ 1-2 ຊົ່ວໂມງ ເພາະວ່າອາດເຮັດໃຫ້ເນື້ອເຍື່ອຂາດເລືອດ ແລະເສື້ອຫາຍໄດ້



# IMPROVISED TOURNIQUET

ສາມຮັດເລືອດທີ່ດັດແປງໃຊ້ຊີ້ວຄາວ

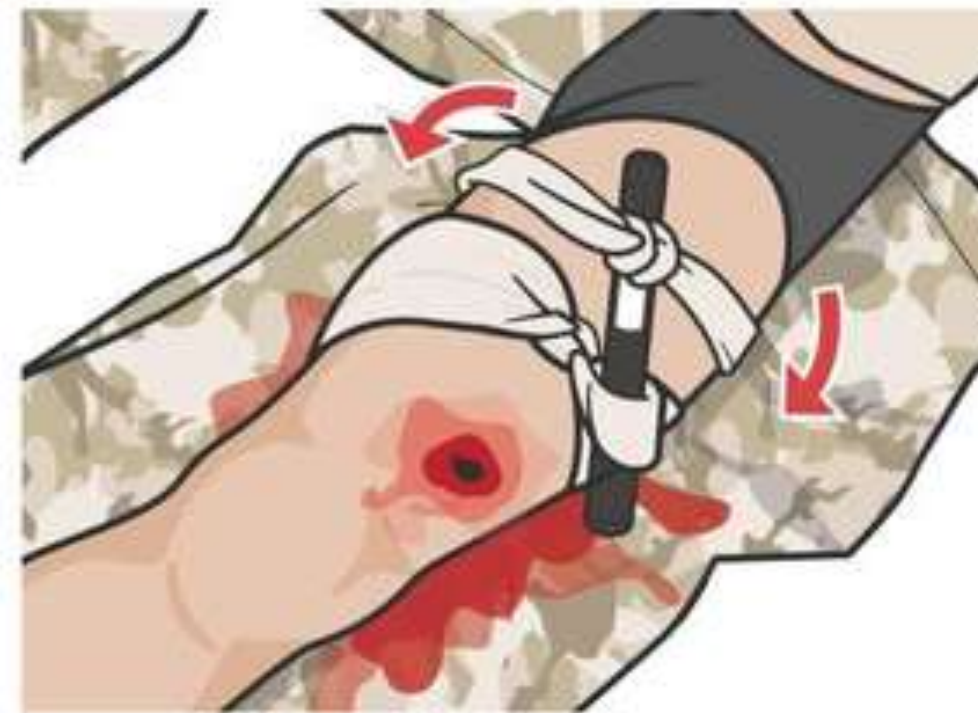


Appropriate tourniquet band material placed **2-3 inches above the wound** and tightened with a half knot

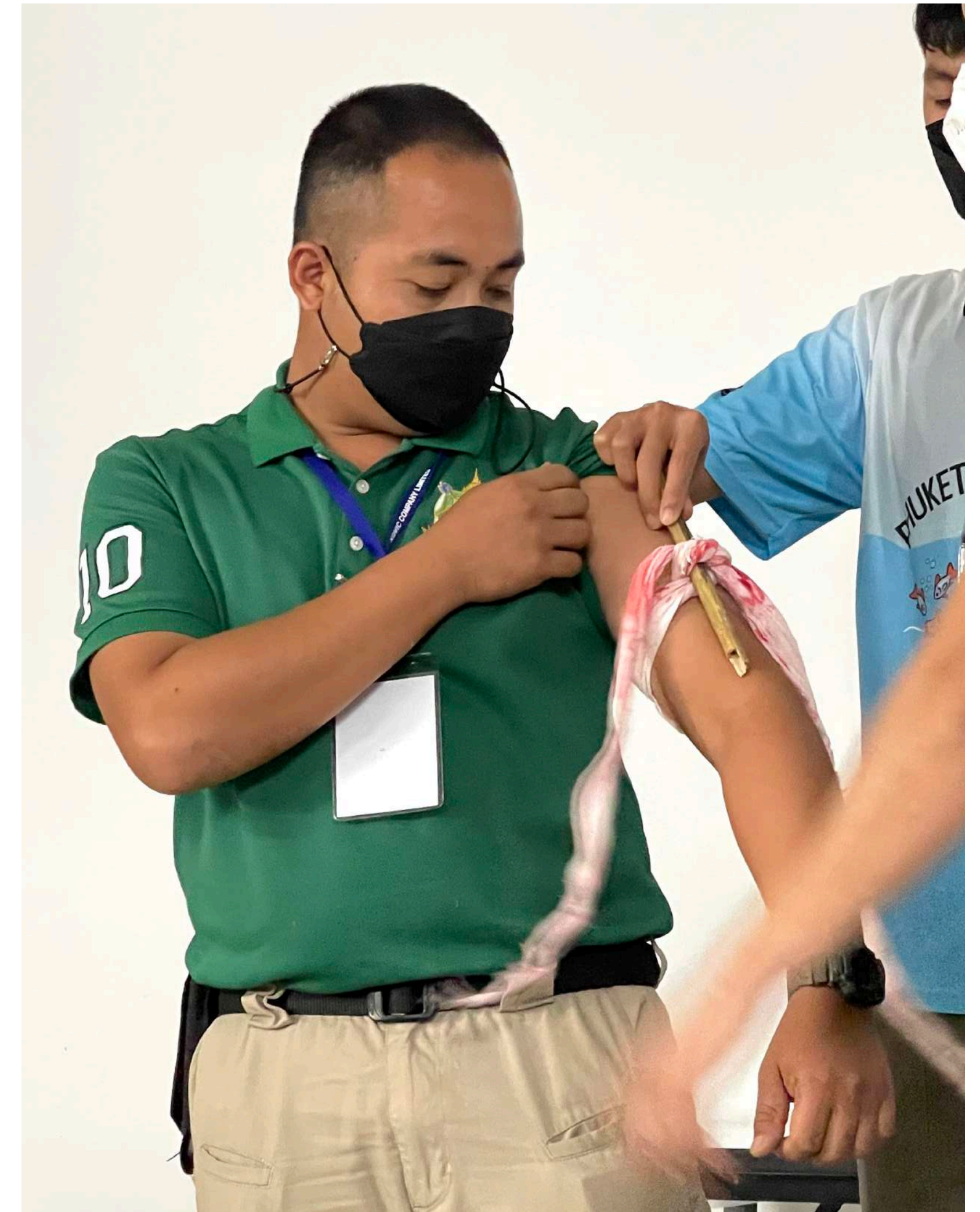


Full knot completed over a sturdy windlass rod of appropriate length

Windlass rod rotated to tighten **until bleeding is stopped** and **no distal pulse**



Securing materials used to secure windlass rod, maintain tension, and prevent loosening





# Internal hemorrhage

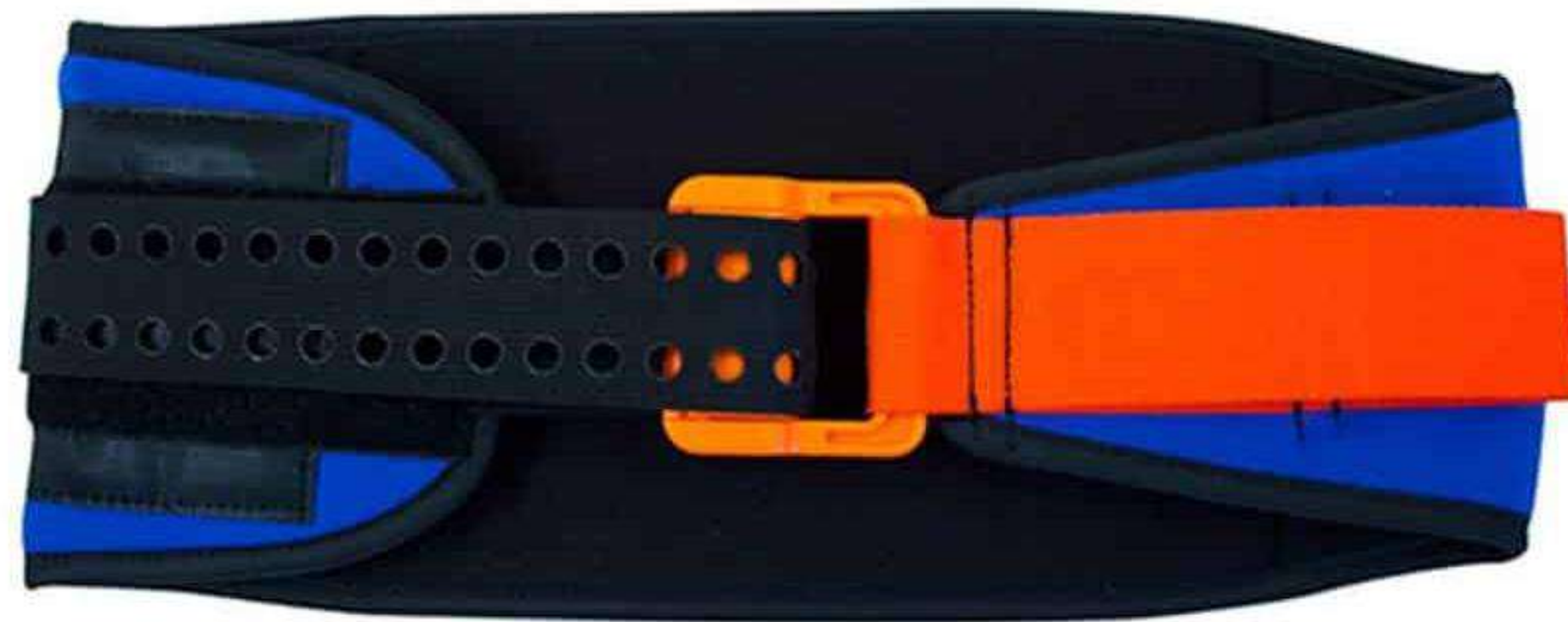
Table 3-5 Approximate Internal Blood Loss Associated With Fractures	
Type of Fracture	Internal Blood Loss (ml)
Rib	125
Radius or ulna	250-500
Humerus	500-750
Tibia or fibula	500-1,000
Femur	1,000-2,000
Pelvis	1,000-massive





# Internal hemorrhage

- Pelvic binder เป็นการตามในผู้บาดเจ็บที่สงสัย กระดูกเชิงกรานหัก (Pelvic fracture)



SAM splint

