

kerchief and limb and twisting the stick round it causes great pressure. The hæmorrhage soon stops, although at the same time it is necessary to obtain medical assistance.

VEINS.—In case of hæmorrhage from a vein, the blood will appear almost black, it being venous and oozes out. To stop the hæmorrhage a pad of lint, conical shape, pressed firmly down on the wound, and bound firmly with a bandage, will be of great service in preventing much hæmorrhage.

CAPILLARIES.—Capillaries may be treated in the same manner.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF HÆMORRHAGE.—There are three ways of treating hæmorrhage :—(1) By applying *cold* to the part affected and *pad of lint and bandaging*; (2) elevating the limb, prop well up with pillows, &c.; (3) *pressure*. Often the fingers get numb; if so, a halfpenny or penny enclosed in lint, placed over the artery, well bandaged, will be found of great service.

INTERNAL HÆMORRHAGE.—Internal hæmorrhage may be arrested by giving the patient small pieces of ice to suck; or a few drops of turpentine in water, or on sugar, may be given to the patient.

Ergot is often injected under the skin by the hypodermic needle; it is frequently of great value in arresting hæmorrhage; from six to ten minims is generally given.

Ergot should be most carefully given, and not used too frequently unless ordered by the medical Doctor.

EPISTAXIS.—Epistaxis, that is bleeding from the nose, is often checked by giving the patient ice to suck, syringing the nostrils with cold water, plugging the nostrils with lint steeped in turpentine; patient must not stoop over a basin, head raised and thrown back.

TEETH.—The extraction of teeth may cause severe hæmorrhage. A piece of cotton wool soaked in alum, or turpentine, and well plugged, will stop this.

HÆMOPTYSIS.—Hæmoptysis means coughing up blood; it comes on in course of many diseases of the lungs. The hæmorrhage is often mixed with sputum, owing to the hæmorrhage coming in contact with the air.

HÆMATEMESIS.—Hæmatemesis, or vomiting, is a symptom of very grave importance. Often proceeds from ulceration or cancer of the stomach; often the bowels when moved will be of a black substance like tar, the hæmorrhage having become absorbed with the bowels.

It is important and necessary that the bowels should be noticed, and their condition reported to the Doctor attending the case. Perfect quiet and rest, patient lying on his back, head raised.

Small quantities of iced milk and ice to suck may be given; a bladder of ice placed on the chest is soothing to the patient; stimulants to be avoided. The colour of blood in hæmatemesis is generally of a coffee colour, but if a large quantity is suddenly poured out from a ruptured vessel, and vomited at once, it will have a dark clotted character.

EMBOLISM.—Embolism is said to occur when a clot of blood becomes wedged or pressed against an artery, vein, or capillary. This occurs in some cases of heart disease, and more especially if rheumatic fever has caused the heart to be affected. If a clot of fibrin carried into an artery supplying the brain, an attack of hemiplegia, or paralysis, will occur; if carried from a vein into the heart, it will cause sudden death, the patient will suffer intense agony and distress, feeling almost suffocated.

Such cases are very uncommon, but may come on after confinement.

LECTURE IV.

BURNS.—Burns are the results of accidents and are very often attended with great bodily prostration. There are two kinds of burns :—(1) That part of the body coming in contact with some heated solid substance or flames—for instance, a piece of red-hot coal falling on a person's arm would instantly cause a *burn*; (2) any hot or boiling fluid also coming in contact with the skin would be called a *scald*.

SKIN.—There are two layers of skin—the outer skin or *cuticle*; beneath the *cuticle* is the *cutis* or true skin.

DEGREES OF BURNS.—There are *six degrees* of burns :—

First Degree.—From a *burn*, if not a serious one, the cuticle will have a very red appearance; from a *scald* blisters containing much fluid will suddenly rise on the part affected. The greatest danger in burns arises from the person receiving a fright or *shock*. Intense pain in connection with any kind of injury causes a shock. Often many persons die from the effects of shock. In the first symptom of a shock the skin will become clammy, pulse and heart very weak. The most important point is to endeavour to bring the patient out of the state of shock. The body should be well wrapped in warm blankets, hot-water bottles placed at the feet, and brandy given; if the patient remains in a stupor and complains of no pain, death is generally close at hand.

Second degree takes place when the cuticle is raised; boiling water or any fluid coming in contact with the skin will cause the cuticle to rise up in large blister containing fluid of a yellowish

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