

Fracture (broken bone)



St John

IN A MEDICAL EMERGENCY CALL TRIPLE ZERO (000) FOR AN AMBULANCE.

DRSABCD Danger ► Response ► Send for help ► Airway ► Breathing ► CPR ► Defibrillation

The DRSABCD Action Plan is the first step when providing first aid. Use this to assess the immediate situation.

WARNING

- It can be difficult to tell whether an injury is a fracture, dislocation, sprain or strain. If in doubt, always treat as a fracture.
- DO NOT try to force a broken bone back into place.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- pain or tenderness at or near the site of the injury
- swelling
- deformity
- discolouration, redness, bruising
- loss of function
- the patient felt or heard the break occur
- a coarse grating sound is heard or felt as bones rub together

WHAT TO DO

- 1 Follow DRSABCD.
- 2 Ask the patient to remain as still as possible.
- 3 Control any bleeding, cover any wounds and check for other fractures.
- 4 Immobilise the broken bone by placing a padded splint along the injured limb.
- 5 Secure the splint by passing the bandages above and below the break to prevent movement. Tie the bandages firmly and away from the injured side.
- 6 For a leg fracture, also immobilise the foot and ankle. Support the limb while bandaging.
- 7 Check that the bandages are not too tight and watch for signs of loss of circulation to the limb every 15 minutes.
- 8 Seek medical aid.

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