

WOUNDS :-

Defn

A wound is a break in the integrity of the skin or tissues often, which may be associated with disruption of the structure & function.

CLASSIFICATION OF WOUNDS :-

Rank & Wakefield Classification

[A] Tidy Wounds :-

* They are wounds like surgical incisions & wounds caused by sharp objects.

* It is incised, clean, healthy wound without any tissue loss.

* Usually primary suturing is done. Healing is primary intention.

[B] Untidy Wounds :-

They are due to :-

- Crushing
- Tearing
- Avulsion
- Devitalised injury
- Vascular injury
- Multiple irregular wounds
- Burns.

~~Wound~~

- * Fracture of the underlying bone may be present. Wound dehiscence, infection, delayed healing are common.
- * Liberal excision of devitalising tissue and allowing to heal by secondary intention is the management.
- * Secondary suturing, skin graft or flap may be needed.

Classification Based on type of wound.

- (a) Clean incised wound - is a clean cut wound with linear edges.
- (b) Lacerated wound :- have ragged edges with devitalisation of some part of tissues. Wound

(c) Bruising & Contusion :-

Minor soft tissues injury & discolouration & haematoma formation without skin break.

(d) Haematoma :- It may be SC/IM/SF/intra-arterial. Small haematoma will get absorbed. Large haematoma once get infected forms an abscess and so it should be drained under general/Regional anaesthesia adequately.

(e) Closed Blunt injury.

(f) Puncture wounds & bites

(g) Abrasion :- It is superficial & is due to shearing of skin where the surface is rubbed off. It heals by epithelialising. It is only epidermal injury exposing dermis & dermal nerves.

(h) Traction & avulsion injury.

(i) Crush injury :- It is caused by war wounds, road traffic accidents. It leads to -

- Compartment syndrome
- Muscle ischaemia
- Gangrene.

(j) war wounds

(*) Injury to bones & joints, may be open or closed

(1) Injuries to nerves, either clean cut or crush.

(m) Injuries to arteries & veins

(n) Injury to internal organs, may be of penetrating or nonpenetrating types

(o) Penetrating wounds:-

Commonly due to stab injuries. Common e.g is stab injury Abdomen.

Classification Based on thickness of the wound:-

(1) Superficial wound:- involving only epidermis & dermal papillae

(2) Partial thickness:- wound is skin goes up to deep dermis & only deepest part of the dermis, hair follicle shafts & sweat glands are left behind.

(2) Full thickness :- wound & loss of entire skin & subcutaneous tissue causing spacing out of the skin edges.

(3) Deep wounds :- are the one extending deeper, across deep fascia into muscles or deeper structure

(4) Complicated wounds :- are one associated & injury to vessels or nerves.

(5) Penetrating wound :- is one which penetrates into either natural cavities or organs

Classifications Based on Extent of Structure :-

(1) Simple wounds :- are one involving only one organ or tissue.

(2) Combined wounds :- are one involving mixed tissues.

Classification on the Basis of Time Elapsed

- (i) Acute wound. — up to 8hr
- (ii) Chronic wound → after 8hr.

Classification of Surgical wounds:-

(1) Clean wound:-

- Herniorrhaphy
- Excisions
- Surgeries of the Brain, joints, heart, transplant.
- Infective rate is less than 2%

(2) Clean Contaminated wounds:-

- Appendicectomy
- Bowel Surgeries
- Gallbladder, Biliary & pancreatic Surgeries.
- Infective rate is 10%.

(3) Contaminated wound:-

- Acute abdominal conditions
- Open fresh accidental wounds

(4) Dirty infected wound:-

- (a) Abscess Drainage
- (b) Pyocoele.
- (c) Empyema gallbladder.
- (d) faecal peritonitis
- (e) Infective waste is 40-70%