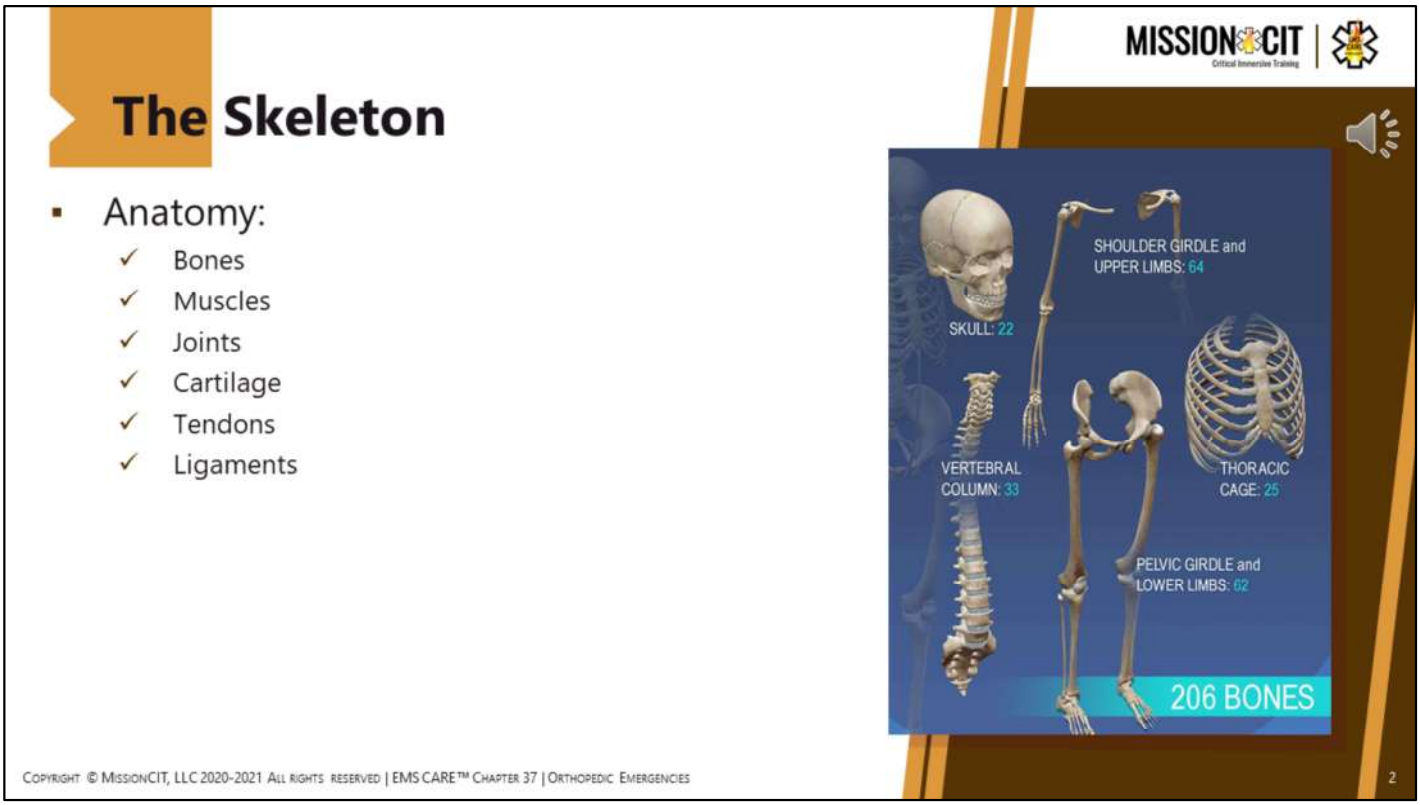


Thank you, Justin!

Welcome to the review for Orthopedic Emergencies, where we will quickly recap all that we have learned so far in this chapter.

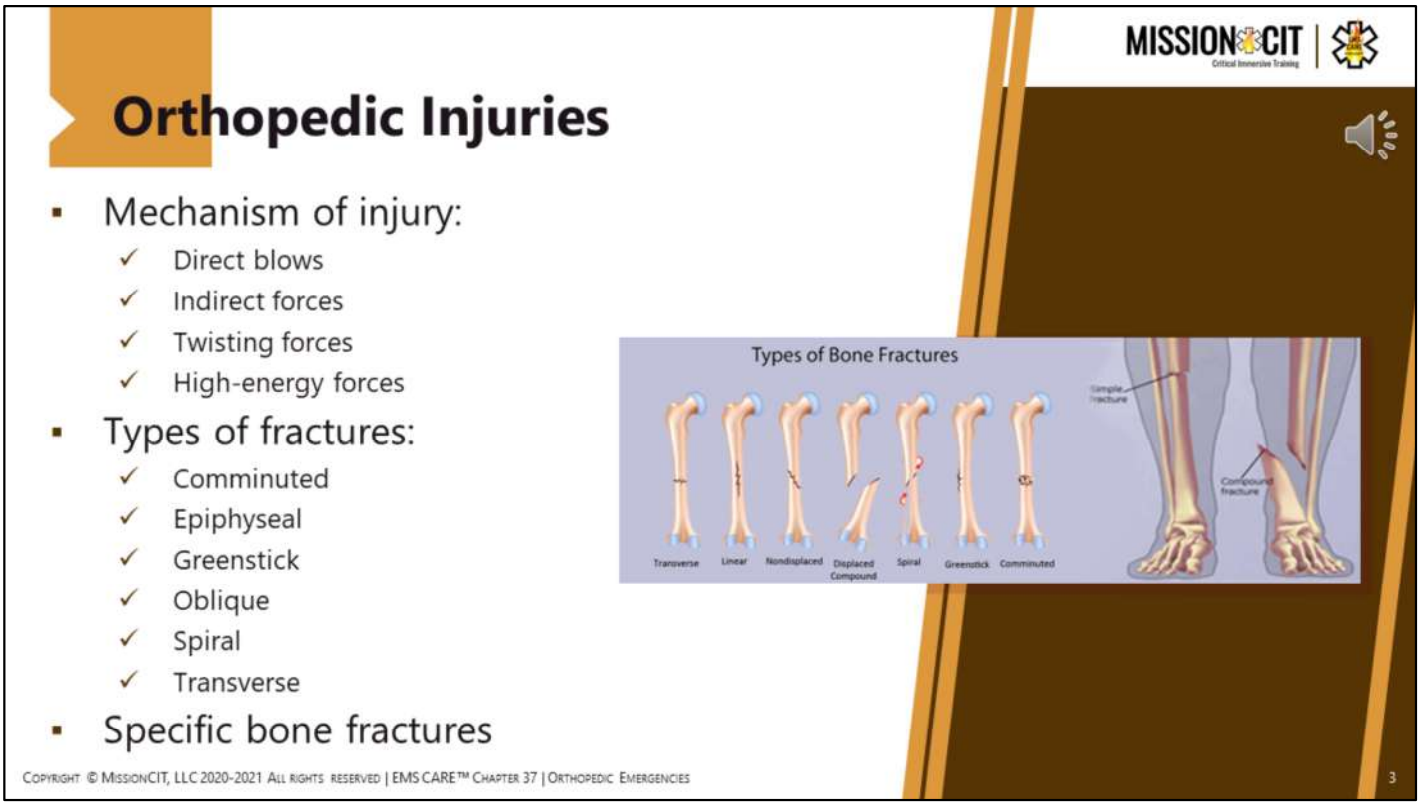
Remember, a 15 question quiz for which you need to score 75% or better follows this lesson.

Good Studying.



Orthopedic injuries also known as musculoskeletal injuries are the most common reason for patients to seek medical attention. Lets recollect the anatomy we discussed in the first lesson. The musculoskeletal system of our body comprises bones, joints, cartilage, and muscles. Bones are the framework for our body and give it the structure and shape we know. Joints, on the other hand, are the place where two or more bones meet, and they facilitate bending. Finally, the muscles are responsible for the movement.

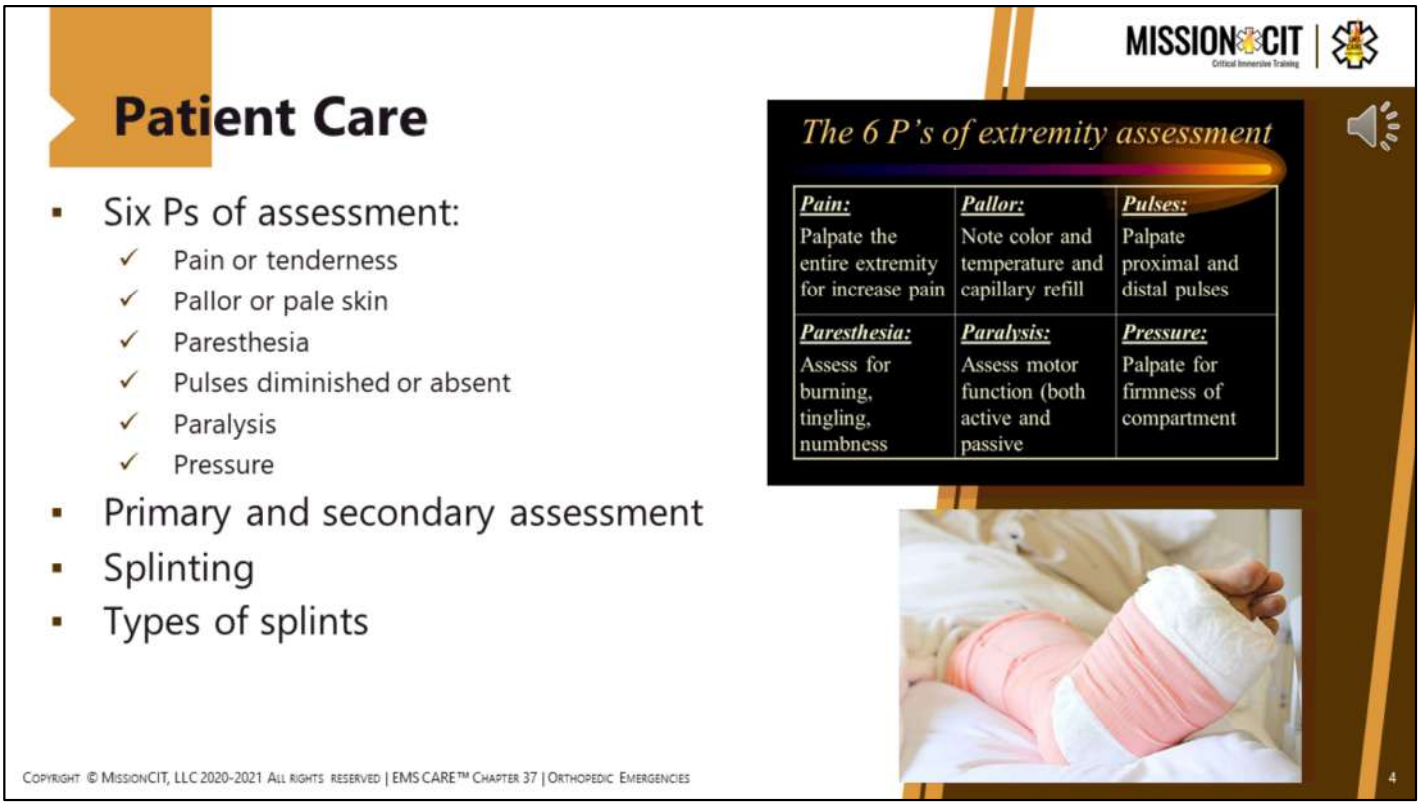
We further mentioned that the skeleton is a system of bones that gives us a recognizable form and structure. The cranium of the skull is the skeletal structure of the head that supports the face and protects the brain. The vertebral column, or the spine in adults has four curvatures along its length including the cervical, thoracic, lumbar, and pelvic. The thoracic cage, also called the rib cage, forms the thorax or chest portion of the body. And finally, the appendicular skeleton consists of the pectoral and pelvic girdles, the limb bones, and the bones of the hands and feet.



In the next lesson, we talked about the different orthopedic injuries, their mechanism of injury, and their signs and symptoms.

Fractures and dislocations can be caused by a significant force, this force can be divided into four types, and they are, direct blows, indirect forces, twisting forces, and high-energy forces.

Fractures are a break in the bone's continuity, and they can be classified as open or closed. Fractures can be classified into comminuted, epiphyseal, greenstick, oblique, spiral, and transverse. Deformity, tenderness, guarding, swelling, bruising, crepitus, false motion, exposed fragments, pain, and a locked joint are some of the signs and symptoms that indicate a fracture. In particular, we mentioned some specific bone fractures, including, clavicle, humerus, carpal bone, pelvic, and shaft fractures. In all these fractures, assess the pulse, and check the motor and sensory function. Splint the area and transport. Other types of injuries include shoulder and hip dislocations, knee injuries, lower extremity injuries, sprains, strains, and amputations. We will revisit your role in an orthopedic injury in the next slide.



Lastly, let's talk about the care you can offer in a prehospital setting.

- Assess the severity of the injury and preserve limb viability.
- As a part of the scene size-up, consider the possibility of hidden bleeding and evaluate the need for additional support.
- Splint a patient suffering from fractures, dislocations, and sprains. Rigid, formable, traction, and pelvic binder are some types of splints.
- Learning to splint the right way is critical as many hazards come with improper splinting.
- Check if there's a pain in the pelvis, hips, groin, or back while caring for pelvic injuries.
- Hip dislocations can be anterior or posterior. In both cases, the patient can't rotate the legs inward and the knee will always be bent. Further, the foot may hang loose and the patient may find it difficult to flex the foot or lift the toes. There will be no sensation in the hip.

That's it! We've come to the end of the chapter review. With this, you are all set to take the quiz.