



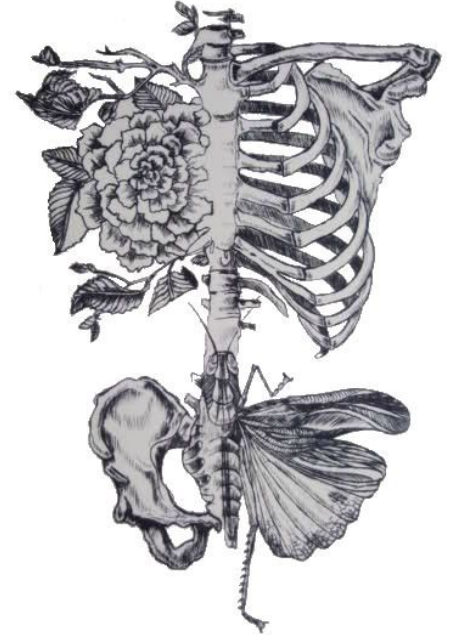
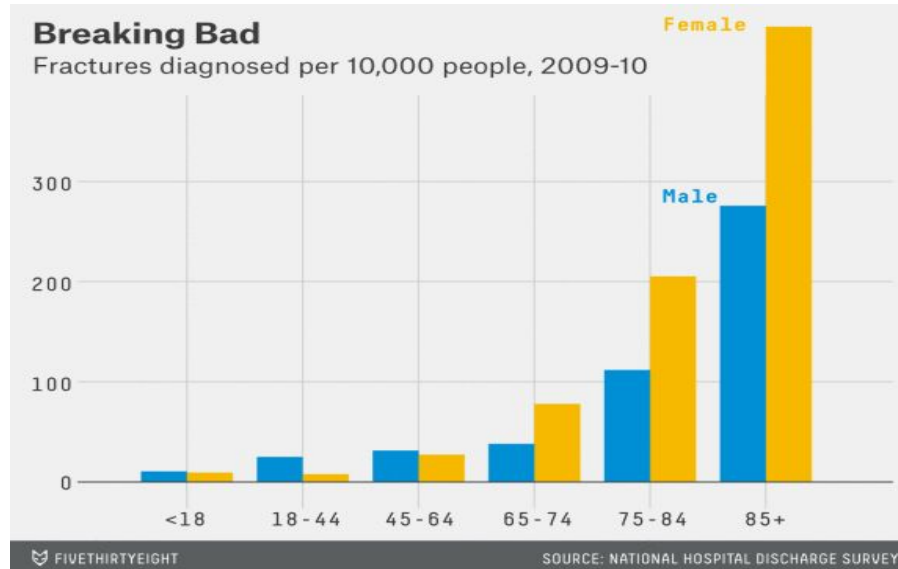
BONE FRACTURES

FELINE CHESTS ARE
FAR APART.

WHO IT AFFECTS?



- THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE WHO ARE **PASSIVE** AND EXPERIENCES BONE FRACTURES ARE **ELDERLY PEOPLE**.
- ALTHOUGH PEOPLE WHO ARE **ACTIVE** AND EXPERIENCES BONE FRACTURES ARE MAINLY **ATHLETES**.



CAUSES



- WHEN EXCESSIVE AMOUNT OF FORCE IS ADDED UPON BONE, EVEN THOUGH BONES ARE ABLE TO HOLD TENSIONS AND PRESSURES, THEY CAN ONLY WITHSTAND AT SOME POINT UNTIL THEY CRACK, SHATTER OR EVEN BREAK.
- COMMON SITUATIONS WHERE BONES FRACTURE:
 - *FALLING FROM HIGH PLACES.*
 - *FALLING ON ICE*
 - *FALLING ON UNSAFE/UNEVEN SURFACES*
 - *FORCE ACTING UPON THE LIMB IN ABNORMAL DIRECTIONS*
 - *OVERUSING*

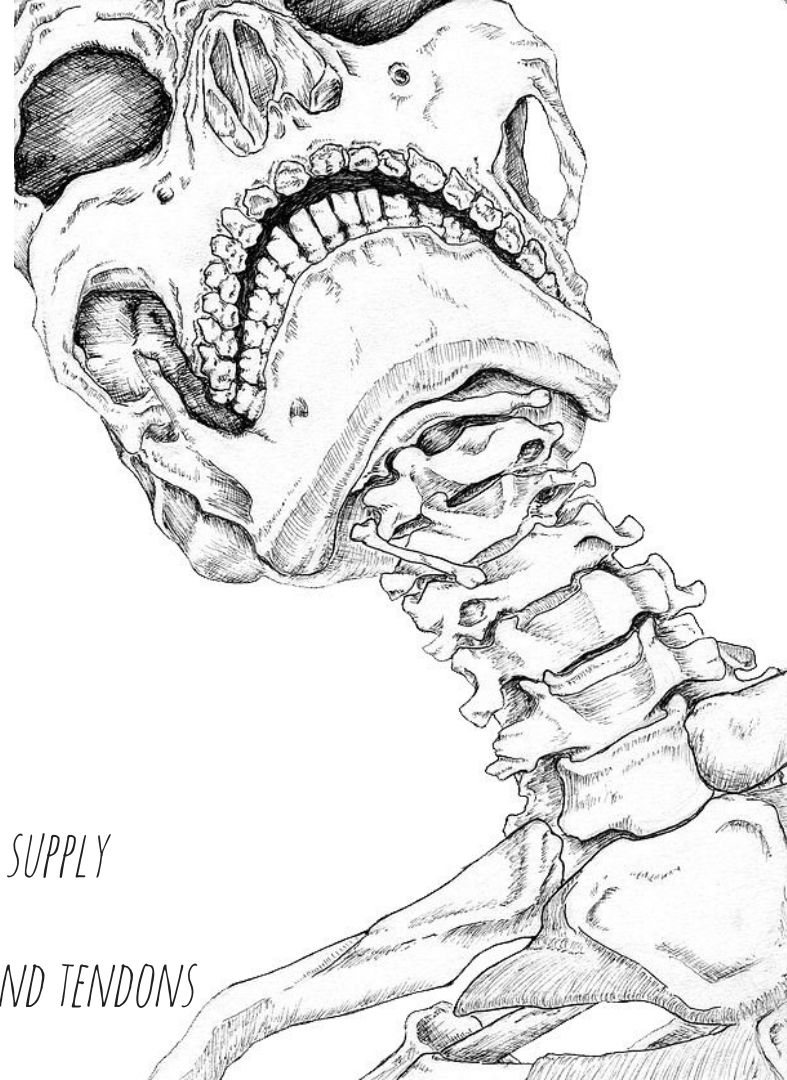


EFFECTS

- *EXCESSIVE BLEEDING*
- *INFECTION*
- *NEUROVASCULAR INJURY**
- *SOFT TISSUE TRAUMA***

**NEUROVASCULAR INJURY -> DAMAGE TO THE MAJOR BLOOD VESSELS SUPPLY*

***SOFT TISSUE TRAUMA -> THE DAMAGE OF MUSCLES, LIGAMENTS AND TENDONS*



SYMPTOMS

- *PAIN -> GETS WORSE WHEN THE AREA IS MOVED OR PRESSURE IS APPLIED.*
- *SWELLING -> ABNORMALLY GROWING MUSCLE SURFACE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.*
- *BRUISE -> THE CHANGE IN COLOUR OF THE SKIN*
- *ANGULATION -> BENDING OF THE BONE AT THE WRONG AND ABNORMAL POSITION.*
- *DEFORMITY -> LOOKING OUT OF PLACE FROM THE ORIGINAL FORM*
- *NUMB -> NOT FEELING*

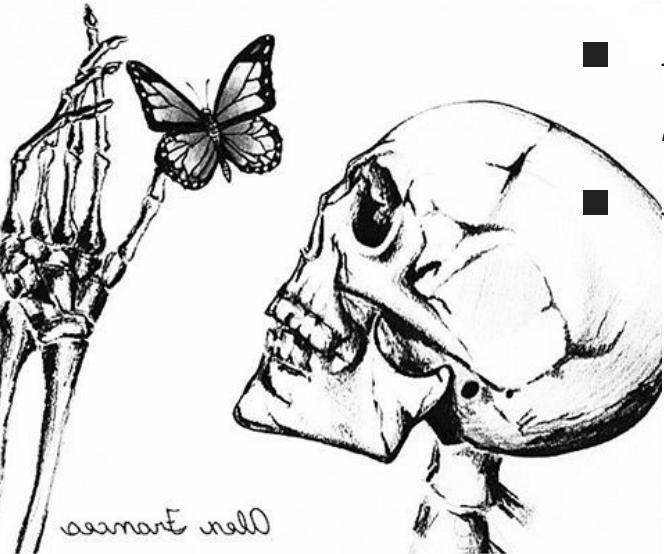


TYPES OF FRACTURE

- *SIMPLE FRACTURE -> BONE BREAKS INTO TWO PIECES.*
- *OPEN OR COMPOUND FRACTURE -> A PIECE OF BONE PROTRUDES THROUGH YOUR SKIN OR IF THE FORCE OF THE INJURY BREAKS THE SKIN.*
- *CLOSED FRACTURE -> BONE BREAKS, BUT THE SKIN IS INTACT.*
- *SPIRAL FRACTURE -> THE BREAK SPIRALS AROUND THE BONE. THIS CAN HAPPEN IF SOMETHING TWISTS THE BONE.*
- *COMPRESSION FRACTURE -> BONE IS CRUSHED*



- *GREENSTICK FRACTURE* -> HAPPENS IN CHILDREN. IT'S WHEN A BREAK OCCURS ON ONE SIDE OF THE BONE, AND THE OTHER SIDE BENDS IN RESPONSE TO THE PRESSURE.
- *COMMINUTED FRACTURE* -> AN INJURY CAUSES BONE TO SHATTER INTO AT LEAST THREE BONE FRAGMENTS.
- *TRANSVERSE FRACTURE* -> BREAK OCCURS ACROSS THE SHORTER PART OF YOUR BONE, RATHER THAN DOWN THE LENGTH.
 - *AVULSION FRACTURE* -> AN INJURY CAUSES THE TENDON OR LIGAMENT ATTACHED TO THE BONE TO PULL OFF A PIECE OF THE BONE.
 - *IMPACTED FRACTURE* -> FORCE PRESSES AGAINST BOTH ENDS OF THE BONE, PUSHING THE BROKEN ENDS TOGETHER.
 - *STRESS FRACTURE* -> OVERUSE OR REPETITIVE MOTION CAUSES A SMALL CRACK IN THE BONE.



Types of Bone fractures



Normal



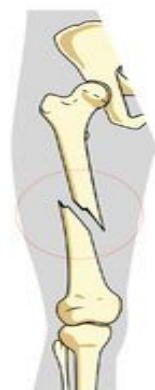
Transverse



Open / compound



Oblique



Oblique displaced



Comminuted



Segmental



Avulsed



Spiral



Greenstick

PREVENTION OF FRACTURE

- *PROPER DIET AND EXERCISE .*
- *A DIET RICH IN CALCIUM AND VITAMIN D WILL PROMOTE BONE STRENGTH.*
- *WEIGHT BEARING EXERCISE ALSO HELP KEEP BONE STRONG.*
- *ASK ABOUT MEDICATIONS TO SLOW BONE LOSS TO REDUCE FRACTURE RISK.*



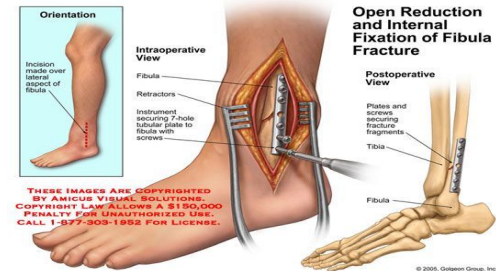
TREATMENT

● FIRST AID

- *APPLY ICE TO THE INJURY AND ELEVATE THE INJURED AREA TO REDUCE SWELLING.*
- *GENTLY CLEAN THE WOUND WITH SOAP AND WATER TO PREVENT BACTERIA FROM ENTERING.*
- *COVER THE WOUND WITH BANDAGE.*

● SURGERY

- *THE DOCTOR MAY IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF FRACTURE AND ALIGN THE BONE BEFORE THE SURGERY IS HELD.*
- *MANY FRACTURES AND COMPOUNDS REQUIRE SURGERY. YOUR DOCTOR MIGHT USE PINS, PLATES AND SCREWS TO HOLD IT TOGETHER WHILE IT HEALS.*



SUMMARY

<https://info-graph.venngage.com/publish/403f016d-b421-4417-ab0b-712dfa5b9604>

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING <3

MADE BY:

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