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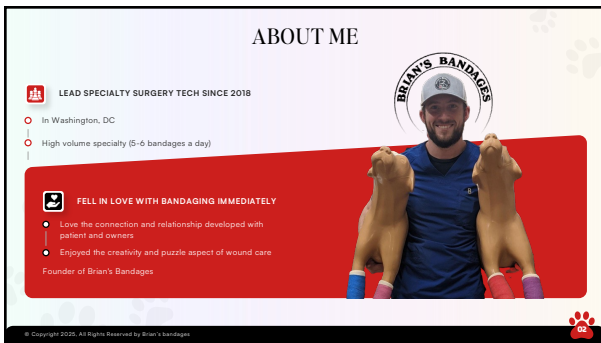
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### THE BANDAGING MIND SET

- No bandage is the same, too many variables
  - No bandage is the same
  - No patient is the same
  - No owner is the same
- What works for one patient, might not work for another.
- Have a solid foundation of skill but need to be able to be fluid.



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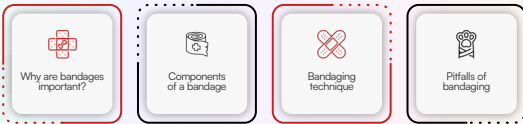
### OVERVIEW

01 Why are bandages important?

02 Components of a bandage

03 Bandaging technique

04 Pitfalls of bandaging



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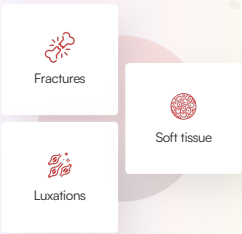
### WHY ARE BANDAGES IMPORTANT?

- Protect wounds from contamination
- Help with tissue debridement
- Minimize swelling or dead space
- Attenuate bleeding
- Immobilize limb

Fractures

Luxations

Soft tissue



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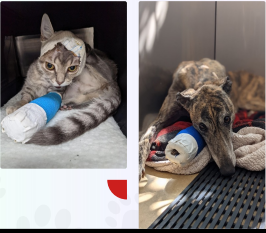
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### THINGS TO THINK ABOUT BEFORE YOU BEGIN



**EXTENT OF BANDAGE**

- Wound?
- Fracture?

- Duration of bandage
- Open toe vs. closed toe

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### HOW MUCH CAST PADDING TO USE?



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### To Open Or Not To Open, That Is The Question



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### DURATION OF BANDAGE

- 0-2 Days**
  - Typically closed-toed
  - May or may not have stirrups
- 3+ Days**
  - Usually have stirrups
  - Open-toed unless contraindicated

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### BANDAGING TECHNIQUES

**BEFORE THE BANDAGE**

- Shave between toes and pads to enable easier cleaning and drying during subsequent changes
- IF PATIENT HAS LONG HAIR, ALSO SHAVE WHERE STIRRUPS ARE GOING**
- Clip nails to prevent sores caused by nails on dewclaws and lateral toes

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### COMPONENTS OF BANDAGING

INSIDE TO OUTSIDE

- Contact layer (primary layer)**
- Intermediate layer (absorbent layer)**
- Outer layer (protective layer)**

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### CONTACT LAYER

DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE WOUND

<b>DEBRIDE TISSUE (ADHERENT DRESSINGS)</b> Gauze (wet to dry/dry to dry)			<b>DELIVER/RETAIN MEDICATION</b> Telfa with antimicrobials Honey/sugar
<b>REMOVE WOUND SECRETIONS</b> Redi-heal, hydrocolloid, alginate, hydrogel			<b>PROTECT THE WOUND</b> Telfa

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### PARDON THE IN-STIRRUP-TION

<b>MAINTAINING STABILITY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ample strips placed on opposing sides of the limb</li><li>• Do not place directly on wound</li></ul>		<b>SHAVING THE LIMB</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allows tape to adhere</li><li>• Allows for compression</li><li>• Prevents mobility</li></ul>	
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### INTERMEDIATE LAYER

**PERFORMS SEVERAL FUNCTIONS**

**Materials:**

- Cast Padding
- Cing Wrap/Stretch Gauze
- Stockinette

- Safely applies compression to the wound/limb
- Hemostasis, eliminates motion
- Protects the wound/limb
- Absorbs wound fluid

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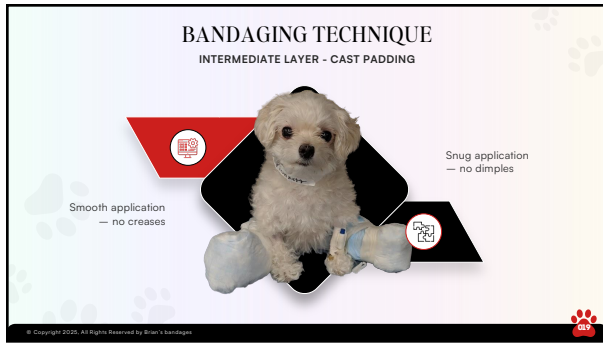
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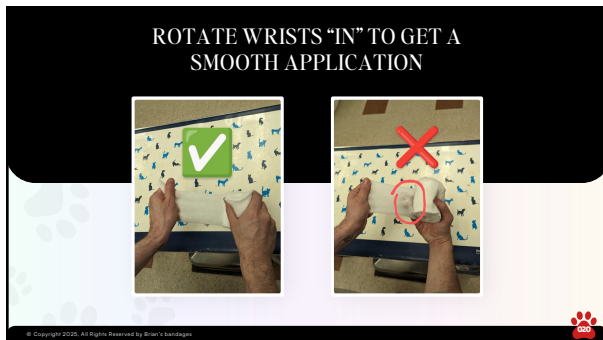
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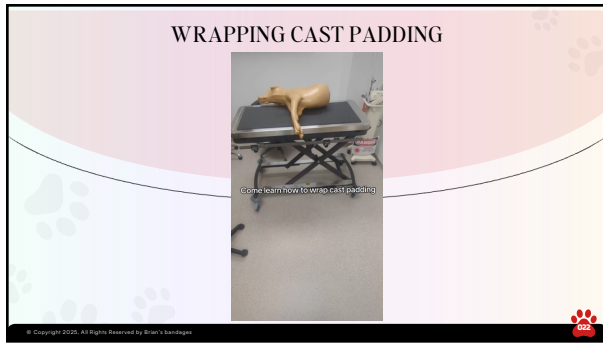
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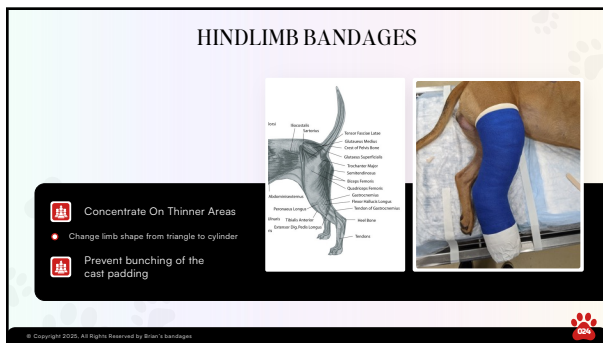
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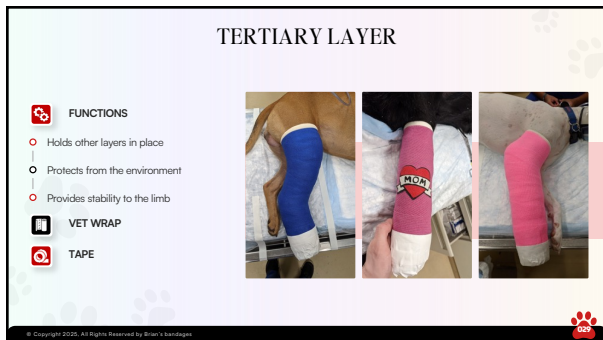
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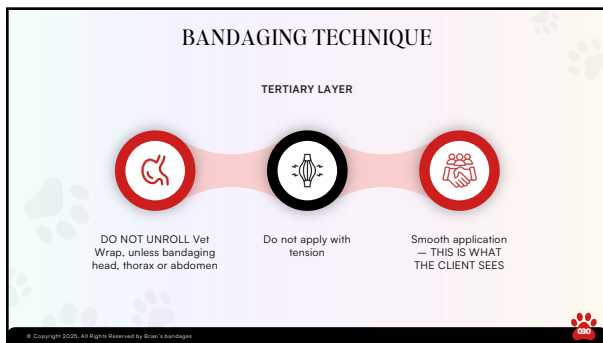
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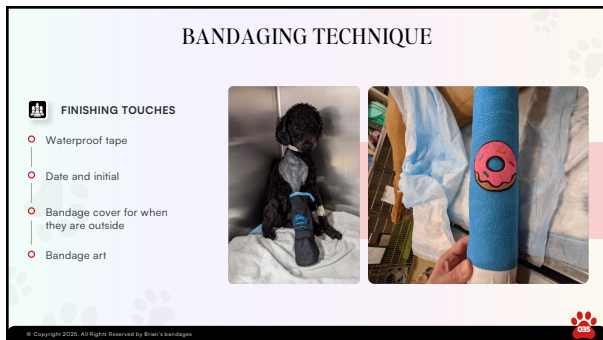
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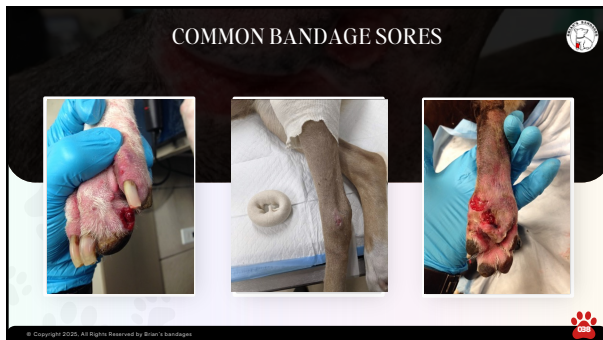
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## TAKE HOME BANDAGE CARE


**Preventing Complications**

Preventing complications from the bandage is the most important part of home care. The bandage should be checked every 24 hours. If you notice any of the following signs, you should contact your veterinarian immediately:

- The bandage is wet, soiled, or has any debris on it.
- The bandage is too tight or too loose.
- The bandage is causing any discomfort to your pet.
- The bandage is causing any redness, swelling, or pain around the wound.
- The bandage is causing any discharge from the wound.
- The bandage is causing any foul odor.

If you have any concerns about your pet, contact your veterinarian or emergency hospital immediately.

**At Home Bandage Care**



[briansbandages.com](http://briansbandages.com)  
[@briansbandages](https://www.instagram.com/briansbandages)

**YOUR PET HAS A BANDAGE! NOW WHAT?**

The bandage will provide your pet with some general protection and help keep the wound clean. It is not a cure for the injury. Your pet will need to be monitored closely for any signs of infection or other complications. If you notice any of the following signs, you should contact your veterinarian immediately:

- The bandage is wet, soiled, or has any debris on it.
- The bandage is too tight or too loose.
- The bandage is causing any discomfort to your pet.
- The bandage is causing any redness, swelling, or pain around the wound.
- The bandage is causing any discharge from the wound.
- The bandage is causing any foul odor.

**FAQ**

**Q: How long should I keep the bandage on?**  
A: The bandage should be kept on for 7-10 days, unless otherwise instructed by your veterinarian.

**Q: What happens after the bandage is removed?**  
A: After the bandage is removed, you should continue to monitor the wound for any signs of infection or other complications. You may need to use antibiotics or other medications as prescribed by your veterinarian.

**Q: Can I give my pet pain relief?**  
A: Yes, you can give your pet pain relief as prescribed by your veterinarian. Do not give your pet any human medications, as they can be toxic.

**Q: How do I know if my pet is in pain?**  
A: Signs of pain include whining, yelping, or growling. Your pet may also be reluctant to move or touch the bandaged area.

**Q: Why do I need to keep the bandage on?**  
A: The bandage helps to protect the wound from dirt and bacteria, and it helps to keep the wound clean and dry.

**Q: What happens if the pet bandage falls off?**  
A: If the bandage falls off, you should contact your veterinarian immediately. Do not try to re-apply the bandage yourself.


**Q: Can I use a different type of bandage?**  
A: No, you should use the bandage that was provided by your veterinarian. Using a different type of bandage may cause complications.

**Q: How do I know when to call the veterinarian?**  
A: You should call the veterinarian if you notice any of the following signs: the bandage is wet, soiled, or has any debris on it; the bandage is too tight or too loose; the bandage is causing any discomfort to your pet; the bandage is causing any redness, swelling, or pain around the wound; the bandage is causing any discharge from the wound; the bandage is causing any foul odor.

**Some possible indications your pet's bandage is starting to cause a problem that should be addressed:**

- The bandage is wet, soiled, or has any debris on it.
- The bandage is too tight or too loose.
- The bandage is causing any discomfort to your pet.
- The bandage is causing any redness, swelling, or pain around the wound.
- The bandage is causing any discharge from the wound.
- The bandage is causing any foul odor.

**Keep the best quality bandage on 24/7, unless your veterinarian tells you otherwise.**

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## Questions?





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