



EVALUATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF PATIENTS WITH POLYTRAUMA

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ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the evaluation of the condition of
patients with polytrauma (multiple injuries) and
treatment measures.*

Trauma. Acute trauma is a violation of the anatomical integrity and physiological function of tissues under the influence of various external factors (mechanical, thermal, chemical, excitation, etc.) on the human body at the same time as an emergency. Depending on the nature of the tissue damage, it is possible to damage the skin (eating lat, injuries, etc.), subcutaneous (rupture of tendons, fracture of bones, etc.) and cavities (eating lat, blood transfusion, injuries of the chest, abdomen, joints, etc.).

Injuries are divided into direct and indirect types, depending on the defect affected by the force. They can be single (transverse fracture of the femur bone), multiple (multiple ribs fracture), joint (fracture of the bladder bones) and combined (fracture of the thigh and take a cold of the paw). The effect of the mechanical factor is threeraydi in the types of compression, stretching, tearing, torsion or impact, resulting in the body part where the force falls, threeraydi in the injury. The impact force of external factors includes the direction of the damaging force, the angle of impact of the force, the kinetic energy of the damaging agent; the duration of the action of the damaging agent (when it gets cold, burns, contractions)..

Traumatism. It is the sum of injuries that occur in certain groups or strata of the population under the same conditions, working and living conditions.

Determining the relationship between the causes of injuries in the population in different types of activities is necessary for measures to be developed to prevent injuries. These

dependencies allow the systematic study of the conditions of origin of injuries, the analysis of internal and external factors that cause recurrent injuries. Occupational trauma In industrial and agricultural production and non-industrial trauma, there are differences in life, on the street, in vehicles, in sports, in military service, and in other types of injuries. The level of trauma is calculated based on the amount of injuries per 100 or 1000 people for 1 month, a year.

Industrial (industrial) trauma includes injuries sustained in the course of production, industry, construction, transport, agricultural production.

Injuries are divided into several types:

- 1) devices, instruments, mechanisms and other types of equipment (except for transport and hoists);
- 2) vehicles;
- 3) moving equipment;
- 4) relocated cargoes and items (except for their overturning);
- 5) overturning and falling of objects to be lifted (along with fragments erupting from them);
- 6) electric current;
- 7) flame (explosion, fire), molten metal, hot parts of equipment, hot water, steam and other thermal factors;
- 8) falling from a height;
- 9) drowning (drowning);
- 10) other damaging factors. The main groups of possible causes of injuries are:

Organizational reasons: shortcomings in the organization of the work process, its condition and equipment, the use of improper, dangerous methods of work, disregard for Technical Safety and labor protection in the process of work, poor organization of the work process, lack of personal protective devices, or lack of them.

Technical reasons: equipment —malfunctions of machine tools, machines, PRS; malfunctions of hand tools and objects; malfunctions of machine construction; non-malfunctions of machines, machine tools and other types of industrial equipment and lack of spare devices, malfunctions of winding devices, automatic blocking, etc.

Material means-damage caused by equipment (falling out of the details, ready-made tools, etc.).

Sanitary hygienic reasons: cases of violation of the sanitary and hygienic regime in the production yoritilish failure or excess in the workplace, excessive height or low of temperature in the workplace, lack of ventilation, dust in the production. the pollution of the production area, the accumulation of waste products.

Personal reasons : lack of timely detection of workers ' diseases, lack of qualification, some psychological and physiologic circumstances, in particular fatigue and abuse of alcoholic beverages. The list of recorded causes of injury depends in many ways on the production specificity.

On the basis of the profile of traumatism lies the study of the causes, circumstances and conditions of the occurrence of injuries by examining each unfortunate event in the place where the unfortunate event occurred. In production, primary medical care is organized for each injured person in his or her place of residence and, if necessary, it is sent to a specialized treatment - prophylactic institution.

The conclusion on the severity of the injury that occurred in the production is given by the doctors of the treatment institution in which the injured person is receiving treatment. An application is written to the enterprise, institution or community treatment institution where an unfortunate event occurred. The severity of the injuries is determined by the nature of the anatomical damage of the organs and systems, the danger to the life and health of the injured person, the possibilities of Real recovery of lost functions. At each enterprise it is possible to think about traumatism according to three main indicators: the coefficient of recurrence of the trauma, which is usually calculated by the number of days, with a loss of working capacity of 100 or 1000 workers. To determine these indicators, it is necessary to have the following data, that is, to know the number of employees in the organization on the first date of the reporting month in the same enterprise.

Summary For example:

Swelling, bleeding, pain, and organ dysfunction are noted when eating lat. Initially, there is pain and soft tissue damage. The area where the lat is eaten is slightly swollen, reddened and bruised. Swelling and blood clots most often appear kcyin from injury in 2-3 days. When moving, the pain in the affected area increases, while at rest it decreases. Depending on the color of the hemorrhage, it is possible to determine when it appeared: in the first days the area of the hematoma becomes red, after absorption begins to turn green and yellow, the color of blood transfused under the skin changes over time, and so on. 'rila begins. After a severe injury, fever and general malaise are noted.

First aid when eating lat. First of all, it is necessary to create a peaceful environment for the injured person. To reduce bleeding and relieve pain, the affected area should be raised and ice, a cold compress (a towel soaked in cold water) should be applied, and a bandage should be applied. An analgin or baralgin tablet is taken to reduce the pain. After 2-3 days, hot compresses, baths, UVCH and massage are performed to accelerate the absorption of the hematoma.

The length of the stakes. Stretching of the ankle joints is more common in athletes.

When the joints are stretched, there is pain in the joint area, lameness, increased pain when pressing the foot, and on the second day, swelling and pain increase. Stretch marks are also found in the knee joints, but are less common. Stretching of the ankle joints may become a habit.

First aid. The patient should be provided with a calm environment. Apply a cold compress to the affected area and tie tightly. The area is covered with wearable items that are at hand. You need to be hospitalized immediately to prevent it from becoming a habit.

Bone outgrowth. Displacement of one or more bones from their normal position in the joints is called bone dislocation. At the same time, the joint surface of one bone is pushed away from the joint surface of the other bone, and the joint sacout of place. The bones may come out completely or partially. If the surfaces of the joints do not touch each other as a result of sliding, it is called complete bone loss. If, as a result of sliding, the joint surfaces partially touch each other, it is called incomplete partial bone outgrowth. Bones are divided into the following types depending on the cause:

- 1) congenital bones output:
- 2) traumatic bone outflow;
- 3) pathological bone outflow:

4) the output of bones, which became a habit, is different.

Clinical signs. The patient mainly complains of joint pain and inability to move, pain in the joint increases when trying to move, swelling, changes in the length of the protruding leg or arm. There is severe pain in my ankle joint, and if I try to put it in its place, it will return to its original state. This symptom is called a spring-like fixation symptom. Occasionally there is numbness in the affected arm or leg, which is caused by constriction of the nerve fibers and immobility of the resulting bone fragment by spastic contraction of the muscles. During the examination, the position of the limbs and the shape of the joint area are distorted. Sometimes it is found that the sliding end of the bone is not in place. For example: when the humerus comes out, it can be determined by holding its head under the armpit or under the pectoral muscle. The patient usually stands with his elbow bent away from his body. If the nerve is constricted, the patient complains of weakness in the limbs. Diagnosis of bone loss is made by radiography, in which symmetrical joints are compared. First aid until the bones come out. A cold compress should be applied to the affected area of the affected leg or arm. immobilized so that it does not move. The plank under the arm should be immobilized with rails. When the bones of the hands come out, they are hung on the neck with the help of a shin. When the pain is severe, painkillers (analgin, baralgin) should be used. The patient is rushed to a medical facility. The resulting bone is replaced. Violations of the integrity of the skin and mucous membranes as a result of mechanical action are called overt injuries or wounds.

As a result of such a breakdown, even deeper tissues can be damaged, even internal organs. Depending on the origin, characteristics and nature of the tissue damage, the lesions differ as follows:

1. bullet wounds.
2. stab wounds
3. cut wounds
4. stab wounds
5. stab wounds
6. crushed wounds.
7. torn wounds.
8. lat wounds
9. scratched wounds.
10. bitten wounds.
11. Poisoned wounds.
12. mixed injuries.

Any injury is accompanied by pain, skin rash, and bleeding. The pain is excruciating as soon as the injury occurs. A sudden change in the nature of the pain indicates that the complications in the wound are purulent, anaerobic infection is on the rise.

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