

**THE ESSENTIALS OF BANDAGING;
INCLUDING THE MANAGEMENT OF
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS,
WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING
OTHER SURGICAL APPARATUS**

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The Essentials of Bandaging; Including the Management of Fractures and Dislocations, with Directions for Using Other Surgical Apparatus by Berkeley Hill

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BERKELEY HILL

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN laying a Second Edition before the public, I have decided not to alter the scope of this little work, but simply to endeavour to increase its usefulness, by remedying omissions, and by adding new instructions where such appeared desirable. I have ventured to insert, as an Appendix, lists of the preparations requisite for the sick room and for the operating room before the ordinary operations of surgery are performed; also, lists of the instruments and appliances requisite, or possibly useful, in performing forty-nine different operations on the human body. It is hoped that, by giving the surgeon a list, such as most operators

draw up in manuscript for their private use, whereby they may check their preparations before proceeding to operate, some trouble may be saved.

14, WYMOUTH STREET, W.

November, 1869.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE descriptions and directions for using surgical apparatus in the following pages, are those originally prepared for oral delivery in a short course of practical lessons in bandaging and the application of surgical apparatus, given by me in University College Hospital. No attempt is made to include all efficient modes of treating surgical injuries : it is merely proposed to supply the student or practitioner with instructions by which he may refresh his memory when about to employ the ordinary surgical appliances.

The drawings are by Mr. R. W. Sherwin, who has taken much pains to furnish exact repre-

sentations of the apparatus, as it was applied by myself for his delineation. The directions for giving chloroform have had the advantage of Mr. Clover's revision before publication.

14, WYMOUTH STREET, W.
October, 1867.

THE
ESSENTIALS OF BANDAGING,
&c.

CHAPTER I.

BANDAGING.

GENERAL RULES.—Ordinary bandages are strips of unbleached calico 6 or 8 yards long, having a breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for the fingers and toes, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the head and upper limb, 3 inches for the lower limb, and 6 inches for the body. These, when tightly rolled for use, are termed rollers. Besides these rollers for general use there are special bandages, such as rollers of muslin for using with plaster of paris, of stocking-webbing when elasticity is needed; four- and many-tailed bandages for particular fractures, &c. Messrs. J. & J. Cash, the cambric frilling makers of Coventry, now make a very firm light bandage of unbleached cambric woven in the necessary widths and lengths for use; these are very cool and pleasant, and a decided improvement on the ordinary calico strips generally used.

Position of the Operator.—He should place himself

opposite his patient, not at the side of the limb to be bandaged; the limb too should be bent to the position it will occupy when the bandage is completed.

Before applying any kind of apparatus, the surgeon should see that the limb is carefully washed and dried.

How to hold a Roller.—When applying a roller it is best to begin by placing the outer surface of the roller next the skin (see fig. 1, page 3), for it then unwinds more readily, and the first turns are more easily secured; moreover the bandage should be carried from the inner side of the limb *by the front* to the outer side, for the muscles are thus more firmly and pleasantly confined than by turns passing in the opposite direction; of course this observation supposes the hand and forearm to be in their usual position of semi-pronation.

Varieties of Turns.—In carrying a bandage up a limb, it is necessary, in order to support the parts evenly, to employ a combination of three different turns. The *simple spiral*, *reverse*, and the *figure of 8*.

The *simple spiral* turn is used only where the circumference of the part increases slightly, as the wrist; but when the limb enlarges too fast to allow the fresh turn to overlap the previous one regularly, the turn must be interrupted, and the bandage brought back again by reverse, or by figure of 8.

To *reverse* the bandage, the thumb of the unoccupied hand is placed on the lower border of the bandage while the roller is turned over in the other, and then passed downwards to overlap and fix the previous turn evenly. At the moment of reversing,

the bandage should be held *quite slack*, and not unrolled more than is necessary to make the reverse. All the reverses must be carried one above the other along the outer side of the limb, and only employed where really necessary.

Figures of 8 are made, as their name implies, by passing the roller alternately upwards and downwards as it enwraps the limb (see fig. 1). They are adopted where the enlargement is too



Fig. 1.—Figure of 8 turn.

great and irregular for reverses to sit evenly, over the ankle and elbow joint for instance.

THE HEAD.

Bandages for the Head.—A roller is commonly applied in three different ways to the head. 1st. For keeping simple dressings in place.

Apparatus.—1. A roller 2 inches wide, and of the usual length.

2. Some pins.

A turn is first carried round the head, over the brows and below the occipital protuberance, and fastened by a pin; this being done, the roller is carried across the dressing, and getting into the line of the first turn, is passed round the head again, then across the dressing,