

# Bandages

We use the bandage material to treat, cover the wound, protect and strengthen the injured parts of the body and also use it during surgical procedures.

## Bandage material

According to origin:

- natural: cotton, cellulose, linen
- mix of natural and synthetic fibres: latex synthetic

According to the processing:

- woven: three-point scarf, elastic bandage non-woven: drape, wadding

### Fixation bandages

The permeable hydrophilic dressing has a wide range of applications and reliably fixes the covering on the wound. It is available sterile or non-sterile, elastic or adhesive. We also include immobilizing plaster bandages.

### Ready-made bandages

They are easy to use especially in pre-medical first aid. They can be found in first aid kits etc.

### Compression bandages and stockings

They are used in diseases of the venous and lymphatic system of the upper limb and lower limb. They restrict flow through diseased superficial veins, increase flow through deep veins and reduce swelling. They are also used in the treatment of tibial ulcers. Optimal compression can be achieved with elastic bandages or compression elastic stockings. Bandages are divided into short and long stretch bandages.

### Pruban

It is an elastic mesh bandage with wide meshes, designed to quickly fix the wound coverage on any place of the body. Pruban adapts to the shape of the body even during extreme movements. It can be boiled.

### Bandage

It is used to fix joints and muscles without significantly restricting movement. Bandages can help relieve pain after injury (e.g. sports), bruising and facilitate recovery. Similar to bandages are braces, which are made of stronger material than bandages and fix very firmly.

### Taping tape

It is not elastic and strongly adhesive. It is used to strengthen muscles, tendons and joints strained most often during sports, back and spine pain, shoulder dislocation or migraines. The tape can also be used to firm the abdomen of a pregnant woman to prevent diastasis recti.

### Three-pointed scarf

The three-point scarf is a non-sterile non-woven dressing material. It is individually wrapped and therefore immediately usable in pre-medical first aid (it is part of first aid kits, etc.), in case of injuries to fix limbs, etc.

### Greasy tulle

Greasy tulle is a porous covering, infused with neutral lanolin ointment or white petroleum jelly for very sensitive skin. It allows drainage of secretions and gentle dressing of the wound, it does not stick to the wound. It is sterile. For example, it may contain silver particles which have an antibacterial effect and thus protect the wound from infection. The oily tulle is applied directly to the wound (e.g. tibial ulcer, burn, etc.), followed by a compression (it should overlap the wound on all sides by about 5 cm), and it is stuck to the skin with a plaster (for small wounds) or a fixation bandage.

### Compression pads

Compression pads are absorbent, breathable and soft. They are available in both sterile and non-sterile versions and are divided according to material and thus method of use. Gauze compresses are used universally, especially for the first treatment of soiled, infected and oozing wounds.

### **Bandage wadding and bandage pulp**

We use bandage cotton and bandage pulp in the home more often for occasional hygienic purposes. Split pulp pads are used to disinfect the skin before injections (there are also disposable pads soaked in disinfectant solution sold by the piece) and can be used as absorbent pads for minor injuries, to clean a child's nose, etc. The swabs are intended for suctioning blood and secretions when treating superficial wounds. Perlane roll is a disposable non-woven fabric made of natural viscose, it is most commonly used as a patient pad, washcloth, towel, bib, etc. It is popular because of its exceptional absorbency, strength, abrasion resistance and its non-hazardous natural material pleasant to the touch.

### **Spray bandages**

It is aseptic coverage of wounds, clean small wounds. They are applied to dry skin and allowed to dry (repeat application if necessary after 3 days). They are known as 'liquid bandages' or 'plastic bandages'.

## **References**

### **Related articles**

- Wound bandages

### **Source**

- MIKULKOVÁ, Monika. *Lékárnické kapky* [online]. [cit. 2019-11-04]. <<https://www.lekarnickekapky.cz/leky/zdravotnicke-pomucky/prehled-obvazovych-materialu-obinadla-obvazy-kompresni-puncochy.html>>.