

66. Aorta

67. For the artery to the head and neck.

1. In the neck just to the side of the windpipe against the backbone.

2. Just in front of the ear, against the skull.

3. About an inch forward from the angle of the jaw, where a large branch crosses the jaw bone.

B. For the artery to the shoulder and arm.

1. Behind the inner end of the collar bone against the 1st. rib.

2. On the inside of upper arm, $\frac{1}{2}$ way between the shoulders and elbow.

C. For the artery to the lower limbs.

1. In the groin as it passes over the pelvis bone.

68. Capillaries.

70. Bleeding from capillaries is oozing and usually offers no serious problem in its control.

71. Veins which carry the blood back to the heart.

72. The veins are cut more frequently.

73. Blood from artery comes in spurts, and from a vein in a steady flow.

74. Veinous bleeding can usually be controlled by direct pressure, always first covering wound with compress.

75. 1. Nose
2. Mouth
3. Throat
4. Windpipe
5. Bronchial tubes.
6. Lungs.

76. 1. Restlessness
2. Anxiety
3. Thirst

These symptoms may accompany these; pallor, weak rapid pulse, and weakness.

77. 1. Punctured wounds usually don't bleed freely, so the cleansing given by bleeding is not present.

2. They are difficult to clean out.

3. It is quite difficult to apply antiseptic well down in wound.

4. Air cannot get to the wound.

78. In a simple fracture the bone is broken, but there is no connecting wound from the break in the bone to the skin. In a compound fracture the bone is broken in the addition there is a wound from the break to the surface of the skin.

79. 1. Patient frequently hears it snap.
2. Pain and tenderness are present.
3. May be deformed.
4. Swelling and discoloration occurs.

1. Same as above.
2. End of the bone is often protruding.
3. Frequently severe bleeding.