Injuries Secondary to Bullet Wounds at War
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The most important causes of wounds at wars are from bullets and other projectiles, which causes morbidity and mortality among soldiers and bystanders. In addition, bullet wounds are a major cause of civilian injuries, and even death.

In order to better deal with injuries secondary to bullet wounds, it is of utmost importance to learn about the mechanism of bullet projectiles and how it causes injuries.

Bullets are designed to cause injuries with maximum effect. They do this in three important ways:

1. By their unique design.
2. By their circular motion which continues in the body of their victims.
3. By breaking up into pieces.

Knowing the type of the bullet (i.e. with medium energy) and its shape, one could predict the type of injury. In general, bullets fired from hand guns are considered a medium energy bullets, that causes a hole at the site of the impact which consequently causes massive bleeding due to pulling and reaping through tissues. The hole is 2 to 3 times as big as the bullet itself.

High-Energy bullets are the bullets, which are fired from guns like M16, M14, or AK47. These types of bullets not only cause a primary hole, but they also produce a secondary hole, which is 30 to 40 times the size of the bullet. Massive tissue injuries and organ injuries are the hallmark of these types of injuries. The negative pressure secondarily to bullet projectile in the body causes air particles to enter the wound site and further contaminate the injured site.

This article demonstrates how to care for people with different types of bullet wounds and nursing care for these types of patients.

Sources: