

Carry the shorter end of the horizontal portion of the bandage smoothly around the

FIG. 25



Perforated T of the Head and Ear.

remaining portion of the bandage, B', by similar perpendicular turns about the head, and, at last confine the end, by a pin, to the horizontal turn 2. This done, exhaust the remaining portion of the roller, A, by horizontal turns about the head, confining as usual.

Uses.—This bandage is found very useful in maintaining blisters to the mastoid process, or dressings thereto, as is frequently needed in diseases of the ears. It is equally useful in confining dressings upon the ears, or the temporal, parotid, and tonsillar regions.

OCCIPITO-AURICULAR TRIANGLE.

(Mayor's Cross of the Head.)

Description.—This should be a triangle having a base of one yard in length, and a height of some eighteen inches.

Application.—This is essentially the same as that of the Occipito-mental Triangle (page 39). The only difference being that this one is crossed *below*, instead of upon, the chin.

Uses.—Essentially the same as many of those for which The Knotted Bandage of the Head (page 41), The T of the Head and Ear (page 42), and The Perforated T of the Head and Ear (page 43) are employed.

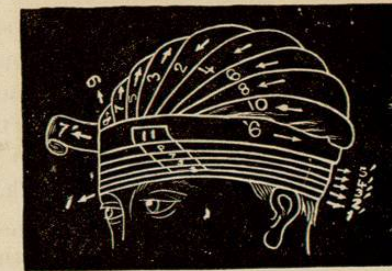
smoothly around the occiput and forehead, and confine by a single horizontal circular turn, 2. Carry, now, the perpendicular portion of the bandage, B, down under the chin, up over the opposite ear to the top of the head, and down to the starting point, thus finishing the first turn of the perpendicular portion of the bandage. Exhaust the remaining portion of the bandage, B', by similar perpendicular turns about the head, and, at last confine the end, by a pin, to the horizontal turn 2. This done, exhaust the remaining portion of the roller, A, by horizontal turns about the head, confining as usual.

RECURRENT BANDAGE OF THE HEAD.

(Roller Cap of the Head.)

Description.—This should be one and one-half or two inches in width, and about nine yards in length. It should be rolled into two heads, one being a little larger than the other.

Application.—Standing at the back of your patient, place the plane of the bandage above the eyebrows, carrying each roller head backwards above the ears to the occiput; crossing them there at right angles, carry the inferior portion up over the top of the head, in line of the sagittal suture, 2, to the forehead; this is called the "recurrent" portion.



Recurrent Bandage of the Head.

Now, carry horizontally forwards the other roller-head, crossing over the recurrent portion (thus binding it down) at the left frontal region, thus finishing the horizontal turn 2'. Carry, now, the recurrent roller-head up over the horizontal turn 2' and the right parietal eminence down to the occiput, thus finishing the turn 3. Conduct the other roller-head again horizontally about the head, binding down the course 3 at the occiput, and finish it as turn 3' at the forehead. Courses 4, 6, 8 and 10 are made similar to course 2, whilst courses 5, 7 and 9 are formed similarly as course 3. The horizontal courses 4', 5', 6' and 7' are formed similarly as their preceding courses, 2' and 3', each binding down some one course of the recurrent portions of the bandage,—the turns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, which run from the forehead to the occiput.

Uses.—This is not a very useful bandage, though it looks very nicely when properly applied. The objection to it is, that to give it the proper degree of firmness and security, one has to draw the confining turns of the bandage quite tightly; and this, from the repetition of these courses so directly above

each other, gives to the patient an uncomfortable feeling of tightness and constriction about the head. Besides this, if the wound is very large, it will press upon the bruised portions, and so cause excessive pain, and venous obstruction. In scalp wounds of the top of the head it might be used to good advantage.

SIX-TAILED BANDAGE OF THE HEAD.

(*Sling of the Head, Galen's Bandage.*)

Description.—This bandage should be forty inches in length, by fifteen in width. Double it, lengthwise, at the middle; then, at a point (upon each side) three inches from the lateral border 1, cut directly toward the folded centre till you come to within three or four inches of it, 2. Then cut obliquely toward the same point, represented by the line 3-2 in the cut, thus removing the triangular pieces 1-2-3 and 3-2-1. The portion 3-3 should be three inches in width.

Application.—Place the plane of the bandage upon the top of the head, the ends being at the sides. Bring the central ends A, A', directly down under the chin, and there confine by tying. Carry, then, the two front ends, B, B', horizontally backwards, and confine at the occiput. This done, bring the two posterior ends, C, C', horizontally forwards, and confine at the forehead.

Uses.—This bandage is applicable for dressing any injury of the top or sides of the head. As it is simple, easily applied, and readily maintains its

FIG. 27.

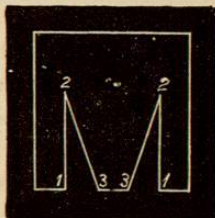


Diagram.

FIG. 28.



Six-tailed Bandage of the Head.

position, it may be preferred to the preceding and following. The suggestion that Galen makes (for it is known as his bandage) is a good one. It is to split the two middle ends, so as to allow the passage of the ears in cases where the condition of the patient will warrant such exposure.

TRIANGLE OF THE HEAD.

(*Handkerchief Bandage.*)

Description.—This bandage should be a piece of linen, or a handkerchief, twenty-four to thirty inches square. Fold it to a triangle.

Application.—Standing behind your patient, place the bandage over the top of the head, the triangular portion hanging down over the face. Carry the two ends A, A', forwards to the forehead, there crossing them so as to carry them back, 2, 2, to the occiput, to be confined by tying or pinning. Then seize the triangular portion that hangs in front of the face, and carry it directly upwards and fold it under the horizontal turns of 2, 2', as at c.

Uses.—As it is easily applied, and the material always at hand, it makes an excellent temporary bandage in cases of wounds or injuries of the upper portion of the head. It is not, however, quite so firm a dressing as the bandage just described.

DOUBLE T OF THE NOSE.

Description.—A strip of flannel two and one-half yards long by one inch wide. At the central portion of this, at a distance of one inch from each other, there are to be stitched, at right angles with the first piece, two other strips, each thirty inches in length by three-quarters of an inch in width.

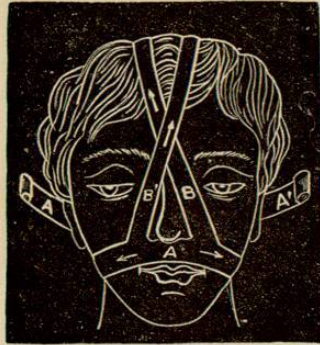
FIG. 29.



Triangle of the Head.

Application.—Standing behind your patient, place the plane of the main bandage (rolled into two heads) beneath the nose, A, and so that the other two portions, B', B, may pass up, one upon each side, along the nose.

FIG. 30.



Double T of the Nose.

Carry the heads of the main bandage, A, horizontally backwards to the occiput, and cross one head above the other, then take the two perpendicular portions of the bandage, B', B, up over the top of the head, having them cross each other at the root of the nose, so that the right will pass over the left parietal region, and continue their courses down to the neck, passing one of them beneath the crossed courses of the main part, A; then carry the two roller-heads, A, A', obliquely upwards across the forehead, and confine with pins, etc., after exhausting both by horizontal turns about the forehead and occiput. This done, tie the ends of the portions B', B, about the first turn of the roller-heads of the portion A, at the nape of the neck.

Uses.—To maintain dressings to the parts about the nose, as in cases of injury, or after a rhinoplastic operation; or, to hold coöpted the nasal bones, when fractured.

T OF THE MOUTH.

Description.—This bandage should be, the main piece, two yards long and two inches wide. At twenty-four inches from the initial end of this piece there should be stitched (at right angles) to the superior border, a second strip, two feet in length by two inches in width. Cut out a triangular piece, large enough for the passage of the nose, from this second bandage at the place where it is joined to the main roller. Also, from the main roller, at a point below the triangular opening for the nose, cut out a sufficiently large, oval section to accommodate the mouth and lips.

Application.—Standing behind your patient, place the plane of the bandage across the face, so that the oval aperture will correspond to the mouth, and the

FIG. 31.



T of the Mouth.

triangular to the nose; carry the two ends of the main bandage, A, A', backwards under the ears to the nape of the neck, and cross them, one above the other, there. Then conduct the perpendicular portion of the bandage, B, up between the eyes, over the summit of the head, down to the crossed ends of the part A, A', and either confine there by pins or stitches; or, after passing under and then over the crossed courses of the main bandage, remount the head and confine at or near the forehead. This done, carry the ends of the main bandage forwards over the ears and exhaust them by horizontal turns about the forehead and occiput, as at A 2, the shorter extremity being first applied.

Uses.—For confining dressings about the mouth, jaws, cheeks, or for maintaining the parts in apposition after plastic operations, or other surgical procedures. This, and the preceding bandage, is especially applicable in cases of transverse wounds of the lip at the nasal alæ, or frænum.

INVAGINATED ROLLER OF THE UPPER LIP.

(Hare-lip Bandage.)

Description.—I. A two-headed roller, three yards long by three-quarters of an inch wide.

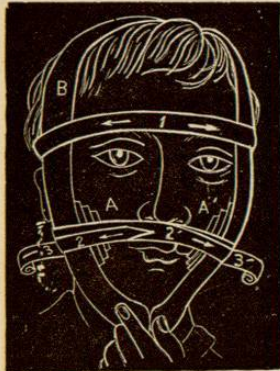
II. A long, narrow compress, say one and one-fourth yards in length by two inches in width.

III. A graduated, pyramidal compress, two inches in length, one and one-half inches in width, and one inch in thickness. The folds of the compress should be stitched through and through, at each end, in order to prevent them slipping.

Application.—Place the graduated compresses A, A', one upon each side, in the hollow of the cheeks, below the zygoma,

and at about one inch distance from either angle of the mouth,

FIG. 32.



Invaginated Roller of the Upper Lip.

pressing the cheeks and lips well forwards towards the median line. Delivering them to the care of an assistant, take the long compress, B, and place its middle over the summit of the head, allowing the ends to hang down over the sides of the face, and to cover in the graduated compresses, the patient finally holding the ends together under the chin. This done, place the plane of the double-headed roller, 1, upon the forehead, standing behind your patient, and carry the heads backwards and downwards to the nape of the neck, here crossing them to carry them horizontally forwards to the superior lip, 2, 2', passing one through a slit in the other. Then carry them horizontally backwards to the neck, crossing them again at that point, to carry them forwards to the lip again, passing one through the other as before, thus finishing turn 3, 3', consigning the heads to an assistant. Take, now, the two ends of the long compress that has been confined temporarily, by the patient, and fold each upwards over the circular turns of the roller, and confine with pins at the temple, or top of the head. This done, take the roller-heads, carry them horizontally backwards (over the folded compress) to the nape of the neck, recrossing them to mount up to the forehead, and exhaust there by horizontal circular turns.

Uses.—Useful in all wounds of the lips for keeping the parts coöpted; in operations for cure of “hare-lip” where the tissue seems to be scanty, and the lip-wounds are hard to bring together, it is especially applicable.

Variety.—This bandage can be made equally available for wounds of the lower lip. It is then to be known as the *Invaginated Roller of the Under Lip*. The only difference in the application being that the pyramidal compresses, A, A', shall

be dropped lower, and that the crosses of the bandage 2, 2', and 3, 3', shall take place upon the labium inferius.

FRONTO-CERVICO-LABIAL TRIANGLE.

(*Mayor's Invaginated Triangle of the Upper Lip.*)

Description.—A square should be folded to a triangle having a base of forty inches, and a height of eighteen inches.

Application.—Place the centre of the base of the triangle upon the forehead, A, carrying the extremities down and backwards to the nape of the neck, covering over the apex of the triangle, there crossing them; then bring them forward over the upper lip, putting one extremity through the slit in the other, as 2, 2'. Carry the ends horizontally backwards to the nape of the neck, there confining them by tying, or otherwise. The apex of the triangle

FIG. 33.



is to be carried directly up over the occiput and pinned at the summit of the head, as at 3. Compresses, similar to those used in the preceding, can be employed to advantage in this bandage of Mayors; and they are especially indicated if much tendency to gaping exists in the wound.

Uses.—The same as those of the preceding. As it is more easily applied, and quite as serviceable, it might be recommended, in most cases, to take the place of the Roller Invaginated for the Upper Lip.

Variety.—Instead of crossing the extremities of the triangle upon the upper lip, they can be made to cross upon the under one, and thus fulfil the indications of The Roller Invaginated of the Under Lip, described upon page 50. It is then known as *The Invaginated Triangle of the Under Lip*.

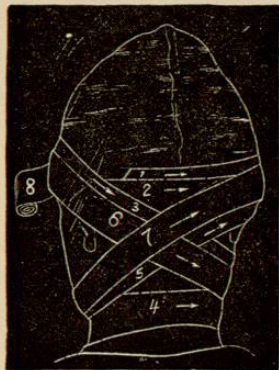
POSTERIOR CROSS OF THE HEAD AND NECK.

(*Cross of the Occiput.*)

Description.—This bandage should be five yards in length, and one and one-half inches in width,

Application.—Standing at your patient's back, place the initial end of the bandage near the occiput, as at 1, and confine it by a single horizontal turn, 2; afterwards carry it round to the forehead, in the course of turn 2, till you come to the left parietal protuberance, when you carry it diagonally down to the nape of the neck, making a horizontal circular turn about it for course 4. For course 5, carry the roller head obliquely up across the occiput, over the right ear, then obliquely down to the nape of the neck, from over the left ear, thus finishing course 6. Course 7 is the same as course 5. Course 8, the same as course 6, and so on; at last finish by horizontal turns, about the forehead and occiput, and confine with pins as usual.

FIG. 34.



Posterior Cross of the Head and Neck.

Course 8, the same as course 6, and so on; at last finish by horizontal turns, about the forehead and occiput, and confine with pins as usual.

Uses.—In confining rubefacients and vesicants to the nape of the neck; also for retaining dressings, or emollient applications, to burns and other injuries about the occipital region.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE OF THE HEAD AND NECK.

(*Sling of the Occiput.*)

Description.—This should be forty-eight inches in length by five inches in width. Fold it lengthwise, at the centre, and cut back the ends, in the median line, to within three or four inches of the fold.

Application.—Place the plane of the bandage at the nape of the neck; carry the superior ends of the bandage up over the head, and confine there by tying. Then carry the inferior ends horizontally forwards around the neck, and tie; or else cross them, and return to the back of the neck with them, and there pin.

Uses.—Similar to that of the Posterior Cross of the Head and Neck, described above.

CHAPTER VII.

BANDAGES OF THE NECK.

CIRCULAR OF THE NECK.

(*Spiral of the Neck.*)

Description.—This bandage should be one yard in length, and one and a half inches in width.

Application.—Place the initial end of the bandage at one side of the neck, quite low down, and exhaust it by circular turns, gradually working upwards to the jaw, so as to give a spiral form to the courses of the bandage. Confine in the usual way.

Uses.—Is useful in maintaining dressings to the back, sides, or front of the neck. Caution should be observed that it does not constrict the parts, and so impede circulation.

CERVICAL CRAVAT.

Description.—A triangle folded to a cravat of sufficient length to encircle the neck twice.

Application.—Place the middle of the cravat over or near the seat of injury, carry the ends horizontally backward, cross them and bring forwards again, and confine by tying.

Uses.—Similar to the Circular of the Neck; as it is much simpler, this bandage of Mayor will probably be more often used than the preceding.

POSTERIOR FIGURE OF 8 OF THE HEAD AND THE AXILLÆ.

Description.—This bandage should be nine yards long by one and three-quarter inches wide.