

# Israeli bandage application

## Background

The Israeli bandage (emergency bandage) is a specifically designed haemorrhage control dressing used to establish and maintain haemostasis in traumatic wounds in the out-of-hospital setting.

The Israeli bandage is a sterile elasticised bandage with a non-adherent pad sewn in one end. The bandage includes a pressure applicator for placing direct pressure on the wound.

The closure bar at the end of the bandage secures the bandage. It allows the bandage to clip neatly in place without slipping: no pins, tape, or knots required.



## Indications

- › Traumatic wounds requiring haemostasis (but do not require an arterial tourniquet).

## Contraindications and cautions

- › Must be applied to a body region that can have a bandage wrapped tightly around it such as head wounds, neck wounds and arm/leg wounds.

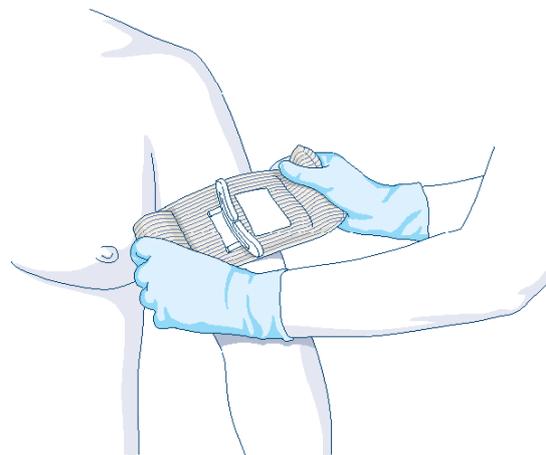
**Please note that for a neck wound, the bandage must never be wrapped circumferentially around the patient's neck.**

## Procedure

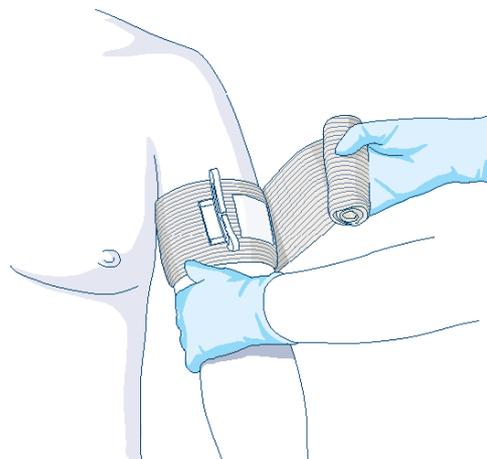
The way in which the Israeli bandage is applied depends on the location of the wound.

### For an arm/leg wound

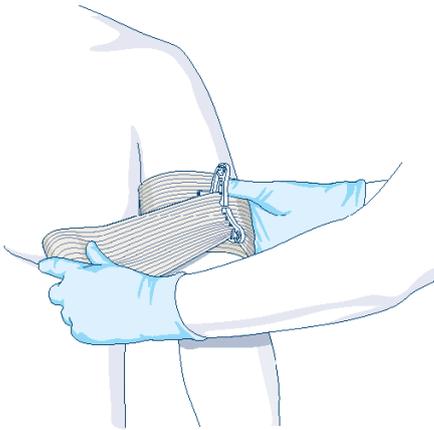
- 1 Explain the procedure and gain informed consent, if feasible.
- 2 Assemble the required equipment.
  - One 100 mm Israeli bandage.
- 3 Remove bandage from packaging and place non-adherent dressing on wound.



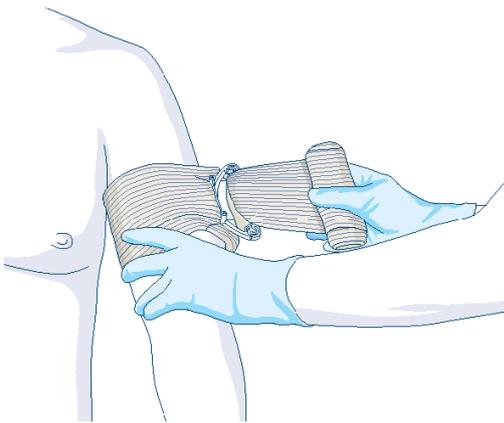
- 4 Firmly wrap the bandage one revolution around the limb.



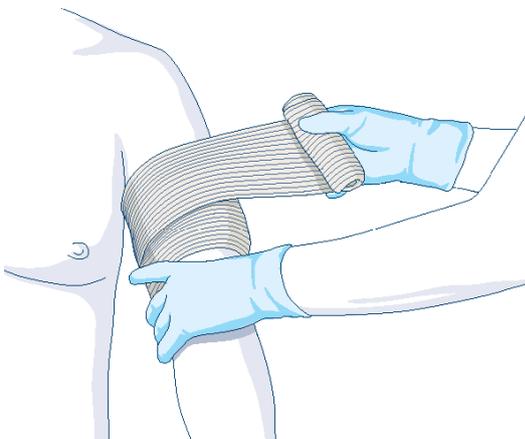
- 5 Insert the bandage through the pressure applicator.



- 6 Tightly pull the bandage to and continue to tightly bandage the limb in the opposite direction to that commenced.



- 7 Continue to tightly bandage the limb ensuring all edges of the non-adherent dressing are covered.



- 8 Secure the hooking ends of the closure bar onto the bandage.



### For a neck wound

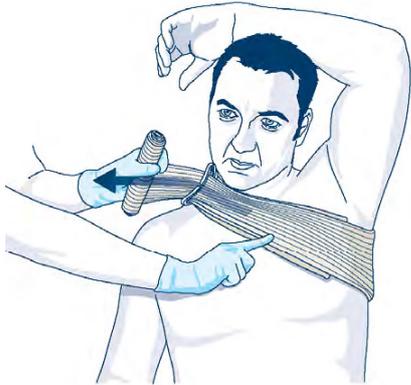
- 1 Explain the procedure and gain informed consent, if feasible.
- 2 Assemble the required equipment.
  - One 100 mm Israeli bandage.
- 3 Remove bandage from packaging. Raise the patient's arm opposite to the wound site above their head.



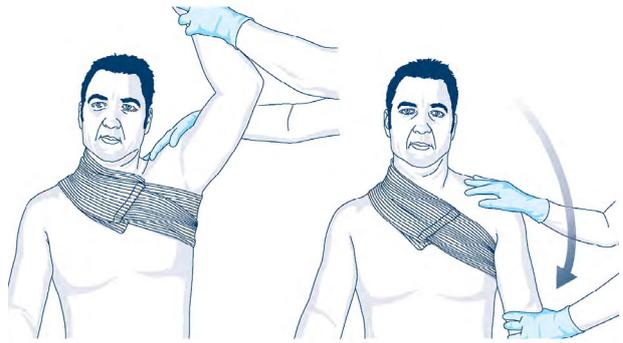
- 4 Place the non-adherent dressing on wound and firmly wrap the bandage around the body and into the armpit opposite the wound.



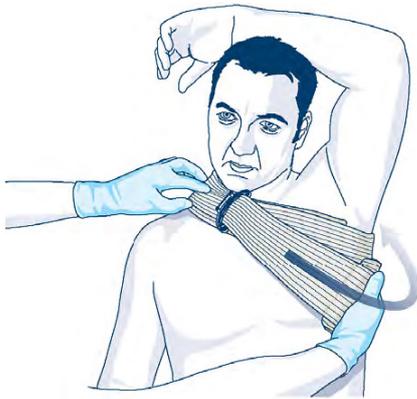
- 5 Insert the elastic bandage through the pressure applicator.



- 8 Lower the raised arm to increase pressure on the wound and distance from the trachea.

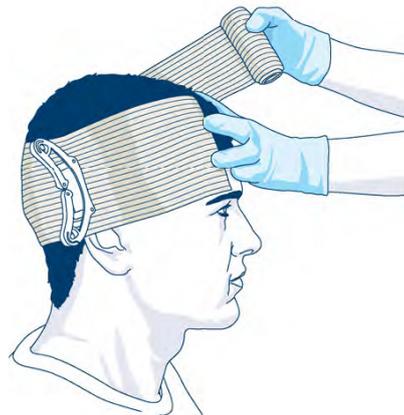


- 6 Tightly pull back in the opposite direction to tighten and continue tightly bandaging covering all edges of the non-adherent dressing.

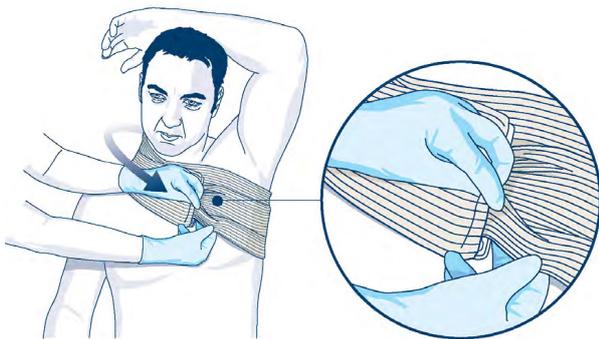


### For a head wound – preferred method

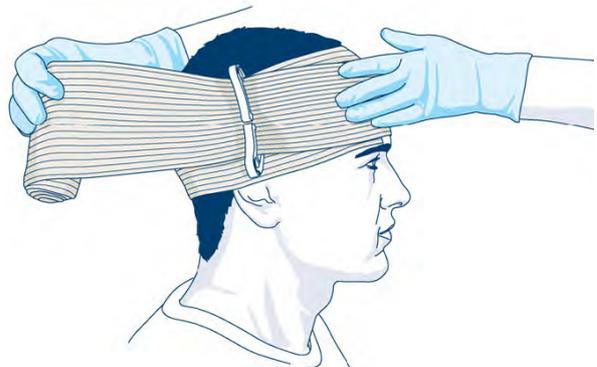
- 1 Explain the procedure and gain informed consent.
- 2 Assemble the required equipment. One 100 mm Israeli bandage.
- 3 Remove bandage from packaging. Place the non-adherent dressing on the wound and firmly wrap the bandage around the head.



- 7 Wrap the elastic bandage tightly over the pressure applicator. Secure the hooking ends into the elastic bandage.



- 4 Insert the bandage through the pressure applicator.



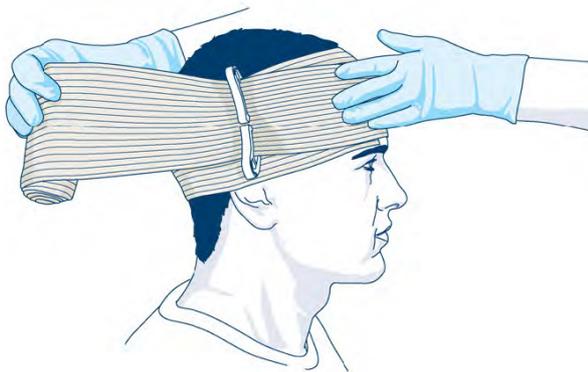
- 5 Firmly pull the bandage in the opposite direction to tighten and continue to firmly bandage the head in the opposite direction, covering all edges of the non-adherent dressing.
- 6 Secure the hooking ends of the closure bar onto the bandage.

### For a head wound – alternative method

- 1 Explain the procedure and gain informed consent, if feasible.
- 2 Assemble the required equipment.
  - One 100 mm Israeli bandage.
- 3 Remove bandage from packaging. Place the non-adherent dressing on the wound and firmly wrap the bandage around the head.



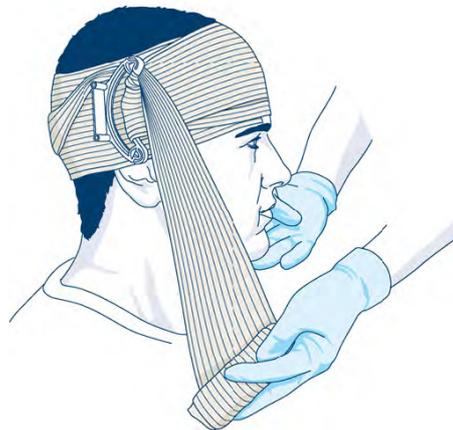
- 4 Insert the bandage through the pressure applicator.



- 5 Firmly pull the bandage in the opposite direction to tighten and continue to bandage the head in the opposite direction, covering all edges of the non-adherent dressing.



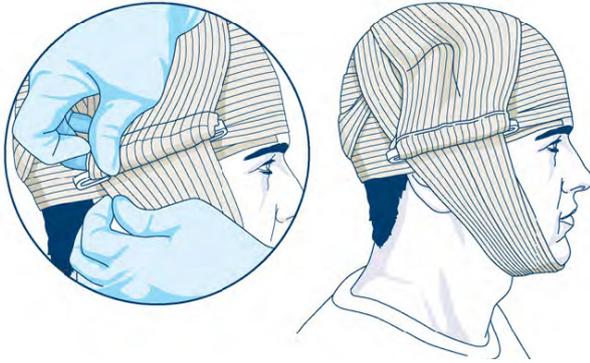
- 6 Hook the bandage behind a corner of the pressure applicator to turn the direction of the bandaging.



- 7 Cupping the chin for comfort and stability, continue to firmly wrap the bandage over the patient's head.



- 8 Secure hooking ends into the bandage.



## Potential complications of the procedure

- › None.

## Additional information

- › The Israeli bandage is also known as an 'emergency bandage'.
- › The bandages come in three sizes: 100, 150, and 200 mm wide. However, Hato Hone St John only carries the 100 mm Israeli bandage.
- › Wounds greater than 100 mm can have pressure applied by tightly securing one Israeli bandage over one side of the wound, and then overlapping a second Israeli bandage over the remaining exposed wound.

## Assessment information

If you are asked to perform Israeli bandage application as part of an assessment, the following table gives you an idea of what the assessor will be expecting.

Assessment	Competent
<p><b>1. Describe the indications for the Israeli bandage</b></p> <p>Competent answers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Traumatic wounds requiring haemostasis.</li> </ul>	

Assessment	Competent
<p><b>2. Describe the contraindications and cautions for the Israeli bandage</b></p> <p>Competent answers include:</p> <p><b>Contraindications:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› None.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cautions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Must be applied to a body region that can have a bandage wrapped tightly around it.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3. Prepare the Israeli bandage for application</b></p> <p>Assessor will provide the patient's condition.</p> <p>A competent demonstration includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Explain the procedure and gain informed consent, if feasible.</li> <li>› Assemble the required equipment.</li> <li>› Remove bandage from packaging.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>4. Demonstrate application of the Israeli bandage</b></p> <p>A competent demonstration includes:</p> <p><b>For an arm/leg wound</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Place non-adherent dressing on wound.</li> <li>› Firmly wrap the bandage one revolution around the limb.</li> <li>› Insert the bandage through the pressure applicator.</li> <li>› Firmly pull the bandage and continue to firmly bandage the limb in the opposite direction.</li> <li>› Continue to tightly bandage the limb ensuring all edges of the non-adherent dressing are covered.</li> <li>› Secure the hooking ends of the closure bar onto the bandage.</li> </ul>	

Assessment	Competent
<p><b>For a neck wound</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Raise the patient's arm opposite to the wound site above their head.</li> <li>› Place the non-adherent dressing on wound and firmly wrap the bandage around the body and into the armpit opposite the wound.</li> <li>› Insert the elastic bandage through the pressure applicator.</li> <li>› Pull back in the opposite direction to tighten and continue tightly bandaging covering all edges of the non-adherent dressing.</li> <li>› Wrap the elastic bandage tightly over the pressure applicator. Secure the hooking ends into the elastic bandage.</li> <li>› Lower the raised arm to increase pressure on the wound and distance from the trachea.</li> </ul> <p><b>For a head wound – preferred method</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Place the non-adherent dressing on the wound and firmly wrap the bandage around the head.</li> <li>› Insert the bandage through the pressure applicator.</li> <li>› Firmly pull the bandage in the opposite direction to tighten and continue to firmly bandage the head, covering all edges of the non-adherent dressing.</li> <li>› Secure the hooking ends of the closure bar onto the bandage.</li> </ul>	

## References

Queensland Ambulance Service. (2015, February). *Trauma/Bandaging – The Emergency Bandage*. Queensland Government. Retrieved August 2, 2023, from [https://www.ambulance.qld.gov.au/docs/clinical/cpp/CPP\\_Bandaging\\_Emergency%20Bandage.pdf](https://www.ambulance.qld.gov.au/docs/clinical/cpp/CPP_Bandaging_Emergency%20Bandage.pdf)