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1.7.4	μ			μ	μ	(Score= ISS -)	18
1.7.5							
	μ		(APACHE 111)				19
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2.3.1	μ		22
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Abstract

In this day and age, is a daily occurrence at first traffic accidents and secondly accidents, which are apt to cause multiple and multidimensional traumas. The nurse's role is key because according to his scientific training and mastery can save human lives from certain death.

Although it is organized the nursing community in matters relating to the right information and educating people about traffic accidents and first aid nevertheless seems that citizens do not comply, which is a problem for public health.

Mainly young people, if they're lucky, end up in hospital with multiple injuries, which need immediate treatment when entering the patient in ICT. These people need to be dealt with very systematically since the lesions are located in more than one systems. Every second that passes is considered crucial and any delay of the launch of treating such a patient inflicts death.

In the present thesis emphasis, as can be seen from the title, in the role of nurse in patients are trauma and the need for fluids due to disturbance of balance. It is very essential part in dealing with a much injured the fluid enriched with the required by the patient. The administration of fluids, although made in all cases of patients to trauma due to internal or external bleeding is given further emphasis since it is crucial for the return of much injured and the "removal" of the imminent danger.

The fluids may be given intravenously and during the transfer of much injured to the hospital to reduce the "idle time". At the hospital, however, perceived the obvious needs of the patient, they are treated appropriately.



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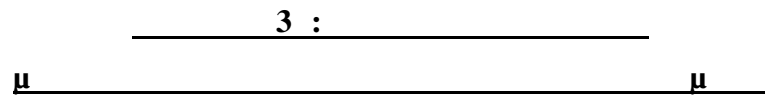
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Hb (Hemoglobin)	μ	g/dl	12.0
Hct (Hematocrit)	μ	%	36
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MCV (Mean Cell Volume)	μ	fl	88
MCH (Mean Cell Haemoglobin)	μ	pg	26
MCHC (Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration)	μ	g/dl	36.5
RDW-CV (Red Distribution Width-Coefficient Variation)	μ	%	12
RDW-SD (Red Distribution Width-Standard Deviation)	μ	fl	41
PLT (Platelets)	μ	10 ⁹ /L	250
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)	μ	fl	10
PDW (Platelet Distribution Width)	μ	%	16
PCT (Plateletcrit)	μ	%	0.190
WBC (White Blood Cells)	μ	10 ⁹ /L	16
Differential count	μ	%	-
Neutrophils	(μ)	%	66

Lymphocytes	μ	%	34
Monocytes		%	10
Eosinophils		%	6
Basophils	B	%	0,5
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ESR (Erythrocytes Sedimentation Rate)	. . . (μ)	mm/1hr	9

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