



How to Treat Severe Bleeding During First Aid

Two Parts: [Treating Immediate Issues](#) [Stopping Further Blood Loss](#)

While most people don't want to find themselves treating severe bleeding, you may need to learn how to stop blood loss in an emergency. Unlike minor wounds, a severe wound may gush or spray blood. It may not clot as quickly and will need medical attention.

Part
1

Treating Immediate Issues

1 Get help. Call for emergency medical help or ask someone else nearby to do it while you begin caring for the injured person. Do this as soon as possible, so that help will quickly arrive. This is the key to survival for a severely injured person.

- If you suspect the person has injuries that are causing internal bleeding, let medical help know when you call. There might be internal bleeding if you notice the person coughing up blood, vomiting, or bleeding from the ears, eyes, nose, or mouth.^[1]

2 Make sure that there is no immediate danger of further injury. Do not move the injured person if you do not have to. However, if there is immediate danger of other injury (from traffic, falling objects, etc.), try to form a barrier, keeping the injured person and others safe, such as by directing traffic around an accident site. If you absolutely must move the injured person yourself, immobilize the wound site as best you can.

3 Wash your hands if possible. If you can, you'll want to sanitize your hands by washing them with soap and water. Put on surgical gloves as well, if they're available. This will not only protect you from the risk of getting diseases, but also prevent the injured person from becoming infected.

- Always be careful when handling someone else's blood. Since blood can carry disease-causing pathogens, take steps to wash your hands and protect yourself.^[2]
- Never re-use plastic or surgical gloves, since doing so can spread infection.
- If you do not have disposable gloves, try using something like plastic wrap to put a barrier between your hands and the wound.^[3]

4 Clear the wound site. If there is obvious dirt or debris in the wound, remove it if possible.^[4] However, do not try to remove large objects, or ones deeply embedded in the wound, since this can make bleeding worse. If you must leave an object in the wound, avoid pressing on it, as this may push it deeper into the wound.

5 Apply pressure. Use a sterile or clean cloth, bandage, or gauze and apply firm pressure directly on the site of the bleeding. Use your hands only if you have nothing else.^{[5][6]} Do not put pressure on an eye wound, or if there is an object embedded in the wound.

- Keep applying pressure without removing the cloth to check on the bleeding. If you take the bandage off, you could disturb clots that are forming to stop the bleeding.^[7]

6 Secure the bandage. You can fix the bandage in place with tape, gauze strips or whatever you have on hand, like a necktie or strip of cloth. Take care not to tie the strips too tightly, or you could cut off circulation.

7 Elevate the wound. If a bone does not appear to be broken, raise the wound site so that it is above the heart.^{[8][9]} For instance, if a leg is injured, raise it on a chair or place a pillow under it. Elevating the wound can keep blood from rushing to it and intensifying the bleeding.

Part
2**Stopping Further Blood Loss**

- 1 Apply pressure to a pressure point if the bleeding does not stop.**^{[10][11]} A pressure point is a location where you can squeeze an artery against a bone, which can slow the flow of blood. There are two major pressure points on the body; choose the one nearest the site of the wound.
 - If the bleeding is near a leg, press and hold against the femoral artery in the groin, where the leg bends at the hip.
 - If the bleeding is near an arm, press and hold against the brachial artery, along the inside of the upper arm.
- 2 Help the injured person lie down, if the injury permits.** Cover the injured person with a blanket or similar material to keep in body heat. Resting the injured person can help prevent him or her from going into shock.^[12]
- 3 Apply more dressing to the wound, if necessary.** Don't remove the cloth covering the wound even if it soaks through with blood, as this can make the bleeding worse. You can place another layer of cloth or bandage over the soaked one. The important thing is to keep applying pressure.^{[13][14]}
- 4 Use a tourniquet only if you have proper training.** If bleeding does not stop, even after prolonged pressure, you may need to make a tourniquet. Because there are severe dangers from incorrectly placing or applying a tourniquet, you should only use one if you've been trained to do so.^{[15][16][17]}
 - An easy-to-use combat tourniquet is now available for civilian purchase. If you can get one, buy a Combat Application Tourniquet (CAT) and learn how to use it.^[18]
 - When paramedics or other help arrives, let them know how long the tourniquet has been in place.
- 5 Keep calm.** Dealing with severe bleeding can be shocking and stressful. While you wait for medical help to arrive, calm yourself by focusing on the steps necessary to stop the bleeding. Calm the injured person by talking to him or her, and giving assurance that help is on the way.
- 6 Get the injured person proper medical attention.** If you're waiting for an ambulance, continue to stay with the injured person. Keep applying pressure to the wound. Or, if the bleeding has stopped and help is not on the way, try to get the injured person to the emergency room as quickly as you can.^[19]
 - Remember, if you must move the injured person yourself, immobilize the wound site. If possible, wait until after the bleeding has stopped to move the person.
 - Don't remove any bandages before taking the person to the emergency room.^[20] Removing them could cause bleeding to restart.
 - If the person is alert, ask about any medicine they are taking or any known medical problems, also any known drug allergies. This can keep them distracted while you wait for help and is important information you can then pass on to medical professionals.

Community Q&A**What if the person has been heavily bleeding and they aren't breathing?**Jonas DeMuro,
M.D.

911 should be called immediately. Then you should check the person for a pulse and the need for CPR.

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Contributor

Disinfect it with any antiseptic solution. Then, wrap a bandage around the bite. If you see that the dog has foam or saliva excreting from the mouth, the dog could have rabies. If you suspect the dog was rabid or is the bite is large or deep, take the victim to the hospital.

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Warnings

- Never try to move organs if they are visibly displaced. Do not try to put them back, or you may cause further injury.^[21]

Sources and Citations

1. <http://www.mayoclinic.org/first-aid/first-aid-severe-bleeding/basics/art-20056661>
2. <http://www.wpi.edu/offices/safety/bloodborne.html>
3. <http://www.tdi.texas.gov/pubs/videoresource/t5firstaidbleed.pdf>

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