

Class 5 - Accidents and Their Management

Fainting

Reasons:

- First time patients from nerves
- Constitutional issues
- Over stimulation
- Electrical stimulation

Symptoms:

- Palpitations
- Nausea
- Pale complexion
- Sweating
- Cold limbs
- Unresponsive patient

Management:

1. Remove needles
2. Let patient lie down face up with elevated feet (do not allow patient to walk around)
3. Cover patient to warm them
4. Pressure or needle PC 6 then Du 26 to restore consciousness if needed
5. Give warm water to patient
6. After another 5 to 10 minutes of lying down allow to sit
7. Wait another 5 to 10 minutes and allow patient to go

Stuck Needle

Reasons:

- Patient nerves can cause muscle spasm
- Poor patient position causes patient to move and needle to lodge
- Turning needle in one direction constantly causing muscle fibers to twist around needle

Electric stimulation
Bending of needle inside

Symptoms:

Difficult to turn needle
Difficult to remove
Attempting removal causes pain

Management:

Never use force to remove needles

(can cause muscle fiber removal or broken needles)

1. Remove all other needles first

Gentle twisting and pulling after:

2. Massage around area
3. Tapping meridian line to disperse qi
4. Bring patient back to good position
5. Moxa area
6. Puncture adjacent area (needles toward stuck needle)

Bent Needle

Reasons:

Patient nerves can cause muscle spasm
Needle too deep (bending against bone)
Electrical stimulation
Poor patient position causes patient to move and needle to lodge

Symptoms:

Difficult to remove needle

Management:

Slowly withdraw needle following with angle

Broken Needle

Reasons:

Poor quality needle
Needle very thin
Electrical stimulation
Needle punctured to root

Symptoms:

None from patient, but needle is shorter

Management:

(Delay telling patient to avoid their movement or muscle spasm)
If part of needle out use forceps to remove needle
you can use two fingers to push surrounding area

If needle broken under skin

If area near organs, joints or arteries requires immediate attention
Send patient to hospital or call ambulance

Hematoma (blood swelling in tissues)

Reasons:

Damaged needle
Poor location
Location that commonly bleeds (Head, PC 6)

Symptoms:

Location rising up, bruise forms
Pain felt during puncture

Management:

Pressure for about 2 minutes to stop bleeding and swelling reduction
Use moxa after to disperse swelling

After-effects

Reasons:

Over stimulation
Electrical stimulation

Symptoms:

Sensation or sourness in area after 12 hours (ideally not more than 2 hours)

Management:

In general: Advise patients not to allow cold water on punctured points with in 2 hours of needling.

Hot compress

Massage and/or tapping

Shaking area

Moxa of area

Puncture Internal Organs

Symptoms:

1. Lung (pneumothorax)

Chest pain, fullness in chest, palpitations

Difficult breathing

Cough

Sweating

Blood pressure drop and possible shock

2. Heart

Pain, internal bleeding

3. Liver (GB 24, GB 25, Lv 13, Lv 14) (on right side) or Spleen (on Left)

Pain, internal bleeding

4. Kidney

Back pain, blood in urine

5. Gall Bladder

Jaundice, local inflammation

6. Urinary Bladder

If bladder was full when punctured can cause urine to enter abdominal

cavity and may cause infection

7. Large arteries
Internal bleeding if not dealt with
8. Brain stem
Headache, nausea, vomiting or coma
9. Major nerves (e.g. GB 30, Ki 3, SI 8, SJ 17)
Burning pain, distal numbness, muscle atrophy

Management:

1. Lung
Place bandage over area to prevent air from entering
Call emergency
2. to 5. Heart, Liver, Spleen, Kidney, Gall Bladder
Call 911
6. Urinary Bladder
If bladder was not full send to hospital
7. Large arteries
Pressure
If internal bleeding present do to oversight send to hospital
8. Brain stem
Call 911
9. Major nerves
Left needle from nerve as soon as felt
Long term if damaged, Injection of various herbs (Dang Gui Liquid)
usually at Sea-he, Back-shu, or Jia ji, vitamin B12 or B6