

# Index

- Abdomen
  - abdominal ultrasound: 17.3–6
  - antibiotic coverage: 10.8
  - CT: 17.6
  - diagnosis: 17.1–2
  - laparotomy, indications: 17.2
  - location: 17.1
  - operation by organ, technique: 17.9–14
  - peritoneal lavage: 17.7
  - retroperitoneal injuries: 17.15–16
  - wound closure: 17.16
- Abdominal Ultrasound (FAST): 17.3–6
- Abdominal Closure: 12.5; 17.16
  - in abdominal compartment syndrome: 12.5
- Abdominal Compartment Syndrome: 12.5; 12.6–7
- Abdominal Wall Defects: 12.5
- Abdominal Pressure: 12.8
- Abscesses, Intraabdominal in Systemic Sepsis: 10.9
- Acetabulum/Hip Joint Injuries: 21.3
- Acetazolamide
  - in eye injury: 14.7
  - in AMS: 29.26
- Acidosis
  - metabolic: 11.12
  - reversal: 12.6
- Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS): 29.24–27
- Acute Renal Failure: 11.9–10
  - dialysis: 11.11
  - in crush syndrome: 22.6
- Acute Tubular Necrosis: 11.9
- Adnexa, uterine: 19.3, 5–7
- Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS): 11.7
- Aeromedical Evacuation (AE)
  - aviation environment: 4.3
  - cabin altitude restriction: 4.4
  - concepts of operation: 4.6
  - decreased humidity: 4.5
  - gravitational stress: 4.4
  - head injuries: 15.15–16
  - ICU preparation for evacuation: 11.15
  - intertheater strategic evacuation (STRATEVAC): 4.1–2
  - intratheater tactical evacuation (TACEVAC): 4.1–2
  - medical considerations requirements: 4.2
  - noise: 4.5
  - phone numbers: 11.7
  - process: 4.8
  - thermal stress: 4.5
- Aeromedical Evacuation Liaison Team (AELT): 4.6
- Afterload: 11.8
- Aidman, see Combat Medic
- Aircraft, for rapid patient movement, see chapter 4
- Air Evacuation, see chapter 4
- Air Force, Level of Care: 2.2
- Air Leak, in Lung Injury: 16.12–13
- Airway Management
  - blind intubation: 5.8
  - chin-lift and head tilt/two handed jaw thrust/oropharyngeal/nasopharyngeal: 5.1
  - cricothyrotomy: 5.6
  - difficulty: 5.6–7
  - endotracheal: 9.5
  - laryngeal mask airway: 5.7
- Air Splints, Problems in Aeromedical Evacuation: 4.4
- AK-47: 1.7
- Albumin, in Burns: 28.6–7
- Alpha Particles: 30.5
- Alkalosis, Metabolic: 11.12
- Altitude Illness
  - acute mountain sickness (AMS): 29.24–27
  - altitude basics: 29.23
  - descent basics: 29.23–24
  - high altitude pharyngitis and bronchitis: 29.27
  - high altitude peripheral edema: 29.27–28
  - high altitude pulmonary edema: 29.29–33
  - subacute mountain sickness: 29.28–29
  - thromboembolic events at altitude: 29.28
- Altitude Restriction: 4.4
- Amitriptyline, in Cold Injury: 29.3
- Ampicillin: 10.8
- Amputation

## *Emergency War Surgery*

- indications: 25.1
- level: 25.2
- open length preserving: 25.2
- postoperative management: 25.5–6
- radiological injury: 30.6
- skin traction: 25.5
- technique: 25.3
- transportation cast: 25.6–8
- Anal Laceration: 19.1, 11
- Anastomosis
  - colon: 17.3
  - small intestine: 17.11
- Ancef, see Cefazolin
- Anesthesia
  - airway: 9.1
  - general: 9.6–8
  - field: 9.9–12
  - induction: 9.2
  - induction agents: 9.3–5
  - neuroaxial: 9.9
  - rapid sequence intubation: 9.2–5
- Anesthetics, Effect on Hypotension: 9.5
- Anhidrotic Heat Exhaustion: 29.20
- Ankle
  - aspiration: 25.1
  - disarticulation: 25.4
  - surgical approach: 24.4
- Ankle-Brachial Index: 27.2
- Anteriolateral Thoracotomy: 12.12
- Anthrax: 31.1–2, 5
- Antiarmor Weapons
  - kinetic energy: 1.10–11
  - landmines: 1.11–13
  - mechanism of injury: 1.12–13
  - shaped charge: 1.9–10
- Antibiotics, see also Specific Drugs
  - head injuries: 15.7
  - ophthalmic drops: 14.5
  - ophthalmic ointments: 14.3
  - pediatrics: 33.7
  - prophylactic: 11.14
- Anticonvulsants: 15.7
- Antidotes, see chapter 32
- Antipersonnel Mines, Static/Bounding/  
Horizontal: 1.6–7
- Antitoxin, Tetanus: 10.6
- Anuria: 11.9–12
- Arch Bar: 13.5
- Arm
  - forearm: 22.10–11
  - long arm cast: 25.8
  - upper arm: 22.10
- Armored Vehicle Crew Casualties: 1.9, 11
- Army, Levels of Care: 2.1–10
- Arteries
  - brachial: 27.5
  - descending aorta: 16.7
  - femoral: 27.4
  - grafts: 27.7
  - iliac: 27.3
  - injury: 27.1–2
  - internal carotid: 13.15
  - internal maxillary: 13.7
  - popliteal: 27.4–5
  - radial: 27.5
  - shunts: 27.6
  - vertebral: 13.15
- Arthrotomy: 24.3–5
- Aspiration, of pericardium: 16.3
- Atrio-Caval Shunt: 17.12
- Atropine
  - chemical injury: 32.2
  - ophthalmic: 14.4
- Autotransfusion: 7.11–12
- Bacillus Anthraxis, see Anthrax
- Bacitracin, in Eye Injuries: 14.3
- Bacteria, Infection in War Wounds: 10.2, 5
- Bacterial Agents: 31.5
- Bacterial Keratitis: 14.5
- Bacteriology, of War Wounds: 10.2–3
- Ballistics: 1.1–4, 7–9
- Bandages
  - pressure: 6.2
  - fibrin: 6.7–8
- Barbiturates
  - anesthesia: 9.4
  - traumatic brain injury: 11.4
- Battle's Sign: 13.18
- Battalion Aid Station/Level I Medical  
Treatment Facility: 2.1–2
- Beryllium, in hypothermia: 29.9
- Beta Particles: 30.5
- Biliary Tract Injury: 17.12–13
- Biobrane: 28.14
- Biological Warfare
  - bacterial agents: 31.5
  - decontamination mechanical/  
chemical/physical: 31.2–3
  - detection and diagnosis: 31.1
  - biological toxins: 31.5
  - infection control/evacuation: 31.3
  - precautions: 31.4
  - prevention and protection: 31.2
  - quarantine: 31.4
  - viral agents: 31.6
- Bladder
  - dysfunction in spinal cord injury:  
20.10
  - injuries: 18.9–10
  - pelvic fracture: 21.2

- pressure measurement: 12.7–8
- Blast**
  - mechanisms of injury: 1.4; 1.12–13
  - nuclear detonation: 30.1–2, 4
  - over pressure causing CNS injury: 15.2
- Blast Injury**
  - brain: 15.2, 11
  - lung: 16.1
  - nuclear detonation: 30.4
  - tympanic membrane: 13.18
  - ureter: 18.6
- Blood**
  - replacement in shock: 7.3
  - massive transfusions: 7.8
- Blood Products in the Field:** 7.6
- Blood Bank:** 7.6, 9–10
- Blood Platelets:** 7.7
- Blunt Trauma:** 1.13
  - head: 15.1, 13–14
- Boare Flap:** 18.6
- Body Surface, Burned Extent, see Rule of Nine**
- Boric Acid, in Eye Injuries:** 14.3
- Botulinum:** 31.5
- Bougainville Campaign Casualty Data:** 1.1
- Brachial Plexus Block:** 9.8
- Bradycardia**
  - neurogenic shock: 7.2
  - spinal injury: 20.10
- Brain**
  - entrance wounds: 15.2
  - primary brain injury: 15.4
  - secondary brain injury: 15.4, 7
- Broad Ligament:** 19.5
- Bronchoscopy:** 16.14
  - in airway burns: 28.3
- Brucellosis/Brucella:** 31.5
- Buck's Fascia:** 18.12
- Bullet, Fragmentation, see chapter 1**
- Burkholderia Mallei:** 31.5
- Burns**
  - antibiotics: 28.8–9, 13
  - armored crew casualties: 1.9
  - carbon monoxide: 28.3
  - chemical: 28.11
  - electrical injury: 28.10–11
  - epidemiology: 3.9
  - excision: 28.13
  - excision and grafting: 28.12–15
  - first aid: 28.1–2
  - fluid resuscitation: 28.3–4
  - hyperkalemia in: 28.7, 11
  - pediatric: 33.3
  - phosphorous: 28.11–12
  - primary survey: 28.2
  - respiratory: 28.3
  - resuscitation management: 28.6–7
  - rule of nines: 28.4
  - topical chemotherapy: 28.7, 15
  - triage: 28.1
  - wound care: 28.7–9
- BURP Maneuver:** 5.4
- Burr Holes:** 15.12–13
- Calf**
  - compartments: 22.12
  - fasciotomy: 22.13
- Caloric Requirements, in ICU:** 11.13
- Canthotomy/Cantholysis, Lateral:** 14.8–9
- Capsule, Joint, Closure:** 24.4
- Carbon Dioxide Tension:** 19.2, 19.6
  - head injuries: 15.10
- Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, in Burns:** 28.3
- Cardiac Arrhythmia:** 11.8–9
- Cardiac Contractility:** 11.8
- Cardiac injury:** 16.3
  - tamponade: 16.3
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, in Hypothermia:** 29.9–10
- Cardiovascular System**
  - critical care: 11.7–9
  - pediatrics: 33.2–3
- Carotid artery**
  - ligation in neck wounds: 13.15
  - intraoral wounds: 13.15
- Casts**
  - air evacuation: 4.3
  - application: 25.6
  - low hip spica: 25.6–8
  - transportation: 25.6
- Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC):** 4.1
- Casualty Receiving and Treatment Ships (CRTS):** 2.4
- Catheter, see chapter 8**
  - intracranial ventricular: 15.8–9
  - pulmonary capillary wedge pressure: 11.8, 10
  - ureteral: 19.9
  - urethra: 18.12
- Casualty Evacuation:** 4.1
- Cavitation, Temporary:** 1.1–2, 7–9
- Cefazolin:** 19.13
- Cephalsporin:** 23.2
- Cefepime:** 10.10
- Cefotetin:** 10.8
- Cefoxitin:** 10.8
- Ceftazidime:** 10.10
- Ceftriazone:** 10.8

## Emergency War Surgery

- Cellulitis, Anaerobic: 10.6
- Cerebral Injuries, see Head Injuries
- Cerebral Perfusion Pressure (CPP): 11.3–4
  - head injuries: 15.4
- Cervical Spine Injury
  - face and neck trauma: 13.2
  - field management: 20.4–5
  - immobilization: 20.6–7
  - injuries to neck: 20.1–9
  - management: 20.9–10
  - traction: 20.6
- Cervical Plexus Regional Block: 9.8
- Cervix: 19.3–4
- Cesarean Section: 19.9, 11–13
- Chelating Agents, in Radiological Injury: 30.6
- Chemical Agent Monitor (CAM): 32.7
- Chemical Injuries
  - cyanogens: 32.4–5
  - incapacitating agents: 32.5
  - initial treatment priorities: 32.1
  - lung damaging agents: 32.4
  - nerve agents: 32.2–3
  - off-gassing: 32.6
  - personal protection: 32.1
  - post surgical procedure: 32.7
  - specific chemical warfare (CW)
    - agents and treatment: 32.2–5
  - surgical treatment of chemical casualties: 32.6–7
  - thickening agents: 32.5
  - vesicants: 32.3
  - wound decontaminations: 32.6
  - wound exploration and debridement: 32.6–7
- Chemotherapy, Topical, in Burns: 28.7–8
- Chest Tube: 16.4–5
  - care during evacuation: 3.2, 4
- Chest Wounds, see chapter 16
- Chilblains: 29.1
- Chlorhexidine gluconate: 28.7
- Cholecystectomy: 17.12
- Cholecystitis, acalculous: 11.13
- Cholera: 31.5
- Choledochenterostomy: 17.3
- Ciprofloxacin
  - eye injuries: 14.2
  - systemic sepsis: 10.10
- Clindamycin
  - intraabdominal infection: 10.8
  - pulmonary infection: 10.8
  - soft tissue wound infection: 10.7
- Clostridial Myonecrosis: 10.6
- Coagulopathy: 6.6; 11.5
  - dilutional: 11.12; 12.6
  - heat stroke: 29.14, 17
- Cold Injury: 29.1–11
  - frost bit: 29.4–7
  - frostnip: 29.4
  - hypothermia: 29.7–11
  - non freezing: 29.1
  - pernio: 29.2
  - trench foot: 29.2–3
- Colloids, in burns: 28.5–7
- Colon Injuries: 17.13–14
  - colostomy, indications: 17.13–14
- Combat Lifesaver: 2.1
- Combat Medic: 2.1–2
- Combat Support Hospital (Echelon Above Corps): 2.10
- Combat Support Hospital/MF2K CSH/  
MRI CSH (Corps): 2.6–8
- Cooling, in Heat Injury: 29.15
- Common Bile Duct Injury: 17.12
- Compartment Syndrome
  - abdominal: 12.6–8, 10
  - calf: 22.12–13
  - foot: 26.6–8
  - forearm: 22.10–11
  - hand: 26.2–3
- Compazine: 15.3
- Concussion, of brain: 15.2, 10, 11
- Conjunctiva: 14.6
- Conray: 18.2
- Consciousness, see Glasgow Coma Scale
- Controlled Resuscitation: 7.4
- Convulsions
  - brain injuries: 15.7
  - nerve agents: 88
  - tetanus: 10.4
- CONUS, see Level V: 2.10
- Cooling, in Heat Injury: 29.15
- Copper Sulfate: 28.12
- Corne
  - abrasion: 14.4
  - antibiotics: 14.3
  - chemical injuries: 14.3
  - foreign bodies: 14.6
  - ulcer: 14.5
- Coxiella, see Q-Fever
- Cramer Wire Splint: 25.8
- Craniectomy: 11.4; 15.11
- Craniotomy: 3.9; 11.4; 15.12–15
- Craniocerebral Wounds and Injuries, see Head Injuries
- Creatinine Phosphokinase, in crush syndrome: 22.7
- Cricoid Pressure (Selleck Maneuver): 5.3; 9.5
- Cricothyrotomy: 5.2, 5.6–7; 13.2

- Critical Care: 11.1  
 Critical Care Air Transport Teams (CCATTs): 4.9  
     role: 11.15  
 Crush Syndrome: 22.6–8  
 Crystalloids Fluids: 7.3; 11.4  
 CT Scan: 15.6; 17.7  
 Cyanides: 32.4  
 Cyanomethemoglobin: 32.5  
 Cyanogen Chloride: 32.4  
 Cyclogyl: 14.5  
 Cycloplegia: 14.5  
 Cystography: 18.9–10  
 Cystostomy: 18.9–10  
 Damage Control Surgery (DCS)  
     abdomen: 17.12  
     critical care considerations: 11.1; 12.6–7  
     head injuries: 15.1, 11  
     indications: 12.2  
     phases: 11.2  
     planned reoperation: 12.8  
     primary operation and hemorrhage control: 12.3–6  
 Debridement  
     brain: 15.14  
     frostbite: 29.6–7  
     necrotizing soft tissue infections: 10.6–7  
     soft tissue: 22.2–4  
     radiological injury: 30.5  
     soft tissue: 22.2–4  
     tetanus: 10.6  
     war wounds: 10.4  
 Decontamination, Radioactive: 30.6  
 Decubitus Ulcers: 20.10  
 Deep Vein Thrombosis: 11.12; 20.10  
 Delayed Triage: 3.2  
 Delayed Wound Closure  
     soft tissue: 22.6  
     radiological injury: 30.5  
 Dental Problems with Fractures: 13.4  
 Dexamethasone  
     AMS: 29.26  
     HACE: 29.33  
 Dialysis, Indications: 11.11  
 Diaphragm, injuries: 16.15  
 Diarrhea, Bloody, in Radiation Injury: 30.4  
 Diagnostic Peritoneal Lavage  
 Diamox, see Acetazolamide  
 Diazepam  
     chemical injury: 32.2  
     heat stroke: 29.16  
 Diclofenac (ophthalmic): 14.4  
 Died of Wounds, definition: appendix 2  
 Difficult airway: 9.6  
 Dimercaprol: 32.3  
 Dislocations, of Cervical Spine: 20.3  
 Diuretics, in Crush Injury: 22.8  
 Dobutamine: 11.3  
 Dopamine: 11.3; 20.10  
 Doppler Flow Measurement: 27.2  
 Doxycycline, in Tetanus: 10.6  
 Drainage  
     bladder: 18.10–1  
     CSF: 15.10  
     kidney: 18.5  
 Drawover Vaporizer: 9.9–12  
 Dressings  
     amputations: 25.5  
     burns: 28.8  
     soft tissue: 22.5  
 Duodenum Injuries: 17.9–10  
 Duplex Ultrasound: 27.2  
 Dura: 15.14  
 Ebola: 31.5  
 Echelons of Medical Care, see Levels  
 Elbow  
     aspiration: 24.3  
     surgical approach: 24.4  
 Electrical Injury: 28.10–11  
 Embolism, Air: 16.13  
 Empyema: 16.15  
 Endotracheal Intubation  
     aeromedical evacuation: 4.3  
     equipment: 9.2  
     head injuries: 15.16  
 Energy, Kinetic, Antitank Missile: 1.10  
 Enflurane: 9.7  
 Endophthalmos: 14.9–10  
 Enucleation, of eye: 14.13  
 Enterotomy: 17.13  
 Epidural Block: 9.9  
 Epilepsy: 15.7  
 Epinephrine  
     burn wound excision: 28.14  
     neonatal resuscitation: 19.15  
 Episiotomy: 19.9–10  
 Equipment, Triage and Resuscitation Facility: 3.7  
 Erythromycin, in Eye Injuries: 14.3  
 Escharotomy  
     care: 28.10  
     preferred sites: 28.3  
     thoracic: 28.3  
 Eschars: 28.3, 9–10  
 Eschmann Stylet: 5.4  
 Esophagus  
     injuries and repair: 13.16–17; 16.14–15

## *Emergency War Surgery*

- fistula: 13.17, 16.15
- Etomidate: 5.3; 9.4–5
- Evacuation: Precedence by Service: 3.6
- Excision/Debridement, Inadequate: 22.4
- Excision, see Debridement.
- Expectant, in Triage: 3.2, 3.4
- Expeditionary Medical Support Basic (EMEDS)/EMEDS + 10, + 25: 2.4, 8
- External Ear, Wound and Injuries: 13.19–20
- External Fixation
  - ankle: 23.19
  - femoral diaphyseal fracture: 23.10–13
  - humerus: 23.8
  - knee: 23.18
  - pelvis: 21.3–4
  - tibial shaft: 23.13–17
- Extremity Fractures
  - evacuation: 23.30–31
  - external fixation: 23.1, 10–20
  - skeletal traction: 23.19–20
  - transportation cast: 23.1, 4–10
  - wound management: 23.2–4
- Eye Injuries, Epidemiology: 3.9
- Eyelid, Laceration: 14.10–12
- Face
  - airway: 13.1
  - cervical spine: 13.2
  - fractures: 13.3–9
  - initial management: 13.1
  - lacerations: 13.9
  - soft tissue: 13.9–11
  - vascular injury: 13.2
- Facial Bones, Fractures
  - management: 13.1
  - mandibular: 13.3
  - mid-face (Le Fort): 13.7–9
  - nose: 13.5
- Facial Nerves
  - anatomy: 13.10
  - injury: 13.10, 18
- Fallopian Tubes: 19.5
- Fallout, in Nuclear Detonation: 30.5
- Fasciotomy
  - compartment syndrome: 22.9
  - crush injury: 22.8
  - extremities: 22.10–14
  - prophylactic: 22.9
- Fecal Contamination: 17.15
- Femoral artery/Vein: 27.3–4
- Femur: 23.5–6, 23.11–14
- Fentanyl: 5.3; 9.2
- Fetus
  - delivery: 19.9
  - heart rate: 19.9, 11
- Fever, in ICU: 11.2
- FFP: 7.6, 8
- Field Hospital: 2.9
- Fission Products: 30.5
- Fixator, External: 28.10–19
- Flail Chest: 16.1, 4
- Flash Blindness, in Radiological Injury: 30.5
- Fleet Hospital: 2.8–9
- Fluids
  - burns: 28.4–5
  - intravenous access
- Fluorescein: 14.4, 14.6
- Focused Abdominal Sonography for Trauma (FAST): 17.3
- Fogarty Balloon Catheter: 27.6
- Foot, Injuries: 26.5–8
- Forward Resuscitative Surgery Team (FRSS): 2.5
- Forward Surgical Team (FST): 2.3
- Foot: 26.1–6
- Four Cs: 22.4
- Fractures: see chapter 23
  - antitank mines: 1.11
  - naso-orbital-ethmoid (NOE): 13.3
  - parachute injuries: 1.15
- Fracture Table: 23.5–6
- Francisella, see Tularemia
- Frostbite: 29.4–7
  - field treatment: 29.5
  - grades of frost bite/superficial/deep: 29.4–5
  - MFT treatment: 29.5–7
- Furosemide: 11.10
- Gamma Radiation: 30.5
- Gamow Bag: 29.31
- Gardner-Wells Tongs: 20.6–8
- Gastritis, stress: 11.5, 12
- Gastrostomy: 17.10
- General Hospital: 2.9
- Gentamycin: 10.7, 8
- Genitourinary Tract Injury
  - renal: 18.1–5
  - ureter: 18.6–8
  - bladder: 18.9–10
  - urethra: 18.10–12
  - external genitalia: 18.12–13
  - in pelvic fractures: 21.2
- Glanders, see Burkholderia
- Glasgow Coma Scale
  - adult: 15.5
  - modified for children: 33.5
- Glycopyrrolate (Robinul): 9.7
- Gray, Unit of Radiation Exposure (Gy): 30.3
- Greater Saphenous Vein Cutdown: 8.3–4
- Gynecologic/Obstetric Emergencies

- Cesarean Section: 19.11–13  
 neonatal resuscitation: 19.15  
 vaginal delivery: 19.9–11  
 vaginal hemorrhage: 19.7–8  
 uterine atony: 19.13–14
- Gynecologic Trauma**  
 abdominal hysterectomy: 19.4–6  
 adnexal injuries: 19.5–6  
 ovarian injuries: 19.6  
 retroperitoneal hematoma: 19.7  
 uterus/cervical injuries: 19.3–5  
 vaginal injuries: 19.2–3  
 vulval injuries: 19.1–2
- Halo Immobilization: 20.5–6
- Halothane: 9.7
- Hand Injuries: 26.1–4
- Hanta Virus: 31.5
- Head Injuries**  
 combat head injuries type: 15.1–2  
 evacuation: 15.15–16  
 mechanisms of injury: 15.4  
 medical management: 15.7–11  
 patient assessment and triage: 15.4–7  
 surgical management: 15.11–15  
 traditional classification of head injuries: 15.3
- Hearing: 13.19
- Heart, injuries: 16.12
- Heat Injury**  
 heat cramps: 29.11, 18–19  
 heat exhaustion: 29.11, 19–20  
 heat stroke: 29.13–1  
 minor heat illnesses: 29.19–22  
 presentation of heat stroke: 29–14  
 prevention of heat injury: 29.12–13  
 treatment of heat stroke: 29.15–18
- Heimlich Valve: 3.4
- Helmet: 13.4; 15.2
- Hematoma, head injuries: 15.11, 13
- Hemorrhagic Fever, Viral: 31.5–6
- Hematuria: 18.1, 6, 9
- HemCon: 6.7–8
- Hemostasis, of liver wounds,  
 Hemorrhage Control: 17.11
- Hemorrhagic Fevers: 31.5
- Hemothorax: 16.3
- Hemotympanium: 13.19
- Heparin, in Vascular Repair: 27.6
- Hepatic Failure: 11.13
- Hepatic Veins, Hemorrhage: 17.12
- Hetastarch: 7.3, 5
- High Altitude Cerebral Edema (HACE):  
 29.31–33
- High Altitude Pulmonary Edema  
 (HEPE): 29.29–31
- Hip: 24.5–6
- Hip Spica, low: 23.5–6
- Hoffmann II: 23.10
- Hospitals, see chapter 2
- Hospital Company 84-Bed, 164-Bed: 2.7–8
- Hospital Ship (TAH): 2.9
- Hospital Unit-Base (HUB)/Hospital Unit-  
 Surgical (HUS): 2.7
- Humerus: 23.8
- Hydration**  
 heat: 29.12  
 overhydration: 29.12
- Hydrogen Cyanide: 32.4
- Hypaque: 18.2
- Hypercarbia**  
 CNS trauma: 11.4; 15.7  
 permissive: 11.7
- Hyperglycemia: 11.5, 14
- Hyperkalemia**  
 burn injury: 9.3, 28–11  
 crush injury: 22.7  
 heat stroke: 29.17  
 ICU: 11.11
- Hypertension**  
 intracranial: 11.4; 15.10–11  
 systemic: 9.5
- Hyperthermia**  
 avoidance: 11.5  
 radiological injury: 30.5
- Hypertonic Saline: 7.3, 5; 11.3  
 head injuries: 15.10
- Hyperventilation: 11.4
- Hyphema: 14.7
- Hyperphosphatemia: 11.12
- Hypocapnea: 15.10
- Hypochlorite Solution: 31.2; 32.3, 6
- Hypocoagulability, in Trauma: 11.10
- Hypogastric Artery: 19.7, 14
- Hypokalemia: 11.11
- Hypomagnesemia: 11.12
- Hyponatremia**  
 in ICU: 11.11; 28.7  
 head injuries: 15.8  
 hypophosphatemia: 11.11
- Hypotension: 9.5
- Hypothermia**  
 grades: 29.7–8  
 in treatment of head injuries: 15.10  
 treatment: 29.8–11  
 systemic: 29.7–11
- Hysterectomy: 19.3–5
- Ibuprofen**  
 altitude illness: 29.26  
 cold injury: 29.6
- ICU Care**  
 cardiovascular system: 11.7–9  
 endocrine system: 11.14

## Emergency War Surgery

- evacuation: 11.15
- gastrointestinal system: 11.12–13
- hematologic system: 11.12
- immune system: 11.14
- musculoskeletal system: 11.15
- pulmonary system: 11.5–7
- renal system: 11.9–12
- shock resuscitation: 11.2–3
- traumatic brain injury: 11.3–4
- Imipenem: 10.8, 10
- Immersion Foot, see Trench Foot
- Immobilization, see Extremity Fractures
- Immunization, Against Tetanus: 10.4, 6  
174.175
- Infection
  - antibiotic coverage for war wounds:  
10.5
  - antibiotic dosage: 10.10
  - diagnosis of wound infection: 10.1
  - intraabdominal: 10.8
  - microorganisms: 10.2
  - patterns of infection: 10.2–3
  - pulmonary: 10.8
  - soft tissue: 10.6–8
  - splenectomy: 17.13
  - systemic sepsis: 10.9–10
  - tetanus: 10.4, 6
  - treatment: 10.3–4
- Inhalation Injury: 28.2
- Improvised Explosive Device: 1.7
- Impact Uni-Vent Eagle: 11.6
- Insulin, use in ICU: 11.14
- International Quarantinable Disease  
(IQD): 31.4
- Intraocular Contents, Prolaps, see Open  
Globe
- Intracranial Pressure: 15.8–10
- Intracranial Ventricular Catheter: 15.8–9
- Intraosseous Infusion: 8.4
- Intubation
  - rapid sequence for adults: 5.3; 9.5
  - rapid sequence for children: 33.6
  - direct laryngoscopy: 5.3–5
  - endotracheal: 5.10; 9.5
  - indications: 9.1; 11.5–6
  - nasotracheal: 5.8
- Isoflurane: 9.7
- Jejunostomy: 17.10
- Joint Injuries
  - aspiration: 24.2–3
  - closed: 24.1
  - infection: 24.5
  - open: 24.1–9
  - surgical approach: 24.5
- Keratitis: 14.5
- Ketamine
  - anesthesia: 9.3, 7
  - burns: 28.7
- Kidney: 18.1–5
- Killed in Action, definition: A3.2
- Kinetic Energy of Missile: 1.10
- Knee
  - aspiration: 24.3
  - surgical approach: 24.4
- Kocher Approach: 24.7
- Kocher Maneuver: 17.9, 15
- Laminectomy: 20.2, 9
- Landmines
  - antipersonnel: 1.6
  - antitanks: 1.11
- Laparotomy
  - epidemiology: 3.9
  - indications: 17.2
  - indications, at FST, at CSH: 17.2
- Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA): 5.7–8
- Laryngoscopy: 5.3–5
- Larynx, injuries: 13.14–16
- Laser Eye Injuries: 14.12–13
- Lateral Canthotomy / Cantholysis: 14.8–9
- Le Fort Fractures: 13.7–9
- Levels of Medical Care
  - Level I: 2.1
  - Level II: 2.2
  - Level III: 2.6
  - Level IV: 2.9
  - Level V: 2.10
- Levobuprolol: 14.7
- Lewisite: 32.3
- Lid Laceration: 14.10–12
- Lidocaine (2% with 1:100,000  
epinephrine): 14.8
- Ligation: 27.8
- Lenzolid: 10.10
- Internal Jugular Venipuncture: 8.2
- Litter, in spine injuries: 20.7
- Liver Injuries: 17.11–12
- Local Anesthetic Agents: 9.9
- Log Role: 20.5
- Long Leg Cast: 23.7–8
- Lumbar Spine: 20.8
- Lung Injuries: 16.12
- Lymphocyte/Granulocyte Levels
  - Following Radiation: 30.4
- M-16A1 / M16A2: 1.8
- M-291 Kit: 32.2
- Macintosh Blade: 5.3
- Mannitol
  - brain injuries: 11.4
  - crush injury: 22.8
  - eye injuries: 14.7



- Mafenide acetate: 28.7  
 Mandibular Fractures: 13.3–5  
 Mannitol, in head injuries: 15.10  
 Marine Corps, Levels of Care: 2.5  
 Maxillary Fracture: 13.6–9  
 Maxillofacial Wounds, Reconstruction: 13.10  
 Mechanisms of Injury  
     ballistic: 1.3, 12  
     blast: 1.4, 12  
     thermal: 1.4, 12  
 Meconium: 19.15  
 Median Sternotomy: 16.9  
 Medic, Combat: 2.1  
 Medical Attendants, in Air Evacuation, see CCATT  
 Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC): 4.1  
 Medical Evacuation Precedence: 4.5–6  
 Methergine: 19.14  
 Methylprednisolone, in Spinal Cord Injury: 20.9  
 Midazolam: 9.7  
 Metronidazole: 10.6, 8  
 Miliaria Rubra: 29.20–21  
 Miliaria Profunda: 29.20–21  
 Military Antishock Trousers (MAST): 6.4  
 Miller Blade: 5.3  
 Minimal Alveolar Concentration (MAC) (Halothane, Sevoflurane, Isoflurane, Enflurane, Nitrous Oxide): 9.7  
 Missiles, see chapter 1  
 Mobile Field Surgical Team (MFST): 2.3  
 MOPP Gear  
     in heat: 29.13  
     chemical injury: 32.1  
 Mortality  
     burns: 28.1  
     damage control surgery: 12.1  
     radiological injury: 30.3–4  
 Multiple Injuries, with head injuries: 15.3  
 Muscle Relaxants  
     depolarizing: 9.3  
     nondepolarizing: 9.3  
 Mustard  
     chemical injury: 32.3  
     treatment of eye injuries gas: 14.4  
 Mydriatic: 14.5  
 Myocardial Ischemia/Infarction: 11.9  
 Myoglobinuria: 11.10; 28.11  
     crush syndrome: 22.7  
     electrical injury: 28.11  
     heat stroke: 29.14, 17  
 Naloxone, in Neonatal Resuscitation: 19.15  
 Naso-Orbito-Ethmoid Fracture: 13.3  
 Nasolacrimal Duct: 14.12  
 NATO, rifle cartridge 7.62mm: 1.8–9  
 Navy, Levels of Care: 2.4, 2.8–9  
 Neck  
     anatomy: 13.12  
     zone: 13.12  
     surgical principles: 13.14  
     vertebral artery injury: 13.15  
     intraoral injury: 13.15  
     internal carotid: 13.15  
     internal jugular vein: 13.16  
     laryngotracheal: 13.16  
     trachea: 13.17  
     esophageal: 13.17  
 Neostigmine: 9.7  
 Nephrectomy, Kidney Wounds: 18.3–4  
 Nephrostomy: 18.5  
 Neonatal Resuscitation: 19.15  
 Nerve Agents  
     chemical injury: 32.2–3  
     eye: 14.4  
 Nerves, Contraindication to Repair: 22.4  
 Neuraxial Anesthesia: 9.9  
 Neurogenic Shock: 7.2; 20.10  
 Nifedipine, in HAPE: 29.31  
 Nitroprusside: 9.5  
 Nitrous Oxide: 9.7  
 Norepinephrine: 11.3  
 Nose, fractures: 13.5–6  
 Nursing Care, Prevention of Decubitus Ulcers: 20.10  
 Nutrition, in ICU: 11.13  
 Obstetrical/Obstetric Emergencies: 19.8–14  
 Ocuflox (ophthalmic drops): 14.5  
 Ocular Injuries  
     anterior segment injuries: 14.3–7  
     chemical injury: 14.3–4  
     corneal abrasions/ulcer: 14.4–5  
     hemorrhage: 14.7–8  
     hyphema: 14.7  
     foreign bodies: 14.6  
     identifying: 14.1–2  
     open globe: 14.2–3  
     retrobulbar/orbital floor fracture: 14.9–10  
     subconjunctival hemorrhage: 14.3  
 Ohmeda Portable Anesthesia Complete (PAC): 9.9–11  
 Oliguria, in renal failure: 11.9  
 Omnipaque: 18.2  
 Op-Site: 28.14  
 Open Joint Injuries  
     acetabulum in pelvic fractures: 21.3  
     anterior iliofemoral approach: 24.6

## Emergency War Surgery

- aspiration/injection: 24.2
- hip: 24.5–8
- operative treatment: 24.2–4
- posterior/Kocher approach: 24.7–8
- shoulder: 24.8–9
- Open Pneumothorax: 16.4
- Optiray: 18.2
- Ophthalmia, Sympathetic: 14.13
- Orbit
  - blowout fracture: 14.9
  - hemorrhage: 14.7
- Oropharyngeal Intubation: 5.4–6
- Osmolarity: 11.4
- Otologic Blast Injury: 13.19–20
- Oxygen, supplemental: 11.5
- Oxygen Tension
  - aeromedical evacuation: 4.4
  - critical care: 11.7
  - head injury: 15.7
- Oxytocin
  - postpartum: 19.13
  - Uterine atony: 19.14
- Ovarian Cyst: 19.6
- Ovarian Torsion: 19.7
- Ovaries: 19.6–7
- Packing, Abdomen: 12.4–5
- Pain, Control in ICU: 11.2
- Pancreatic Duct: 17.11
- Pancreas Injuries: 17.10–11, 14
- Pancreaticoduodenectomy: 17.9, 11
- Pancuronium: 9.3
- Parachute Injuries: 1.14–15
- Parotid Duct Injury: 13.11
- Patching, Eye Injuries: 14.2
- Patient Movement Requirement Center (PMRC): 4.7
- Pediatric Care
  - burns: 33.3
  - cardiovascular: 33.2–3
  - drug/dosage: 33.7
  - fluid requirements: 33.1
  - gastrointestinal: 33.3
  - hematology: 33.4
  - intubation: 33.6
  - pulmonary: 33.2
- Pelvic Fractures
  - acetabular fracture: 21.3
  - associated visceral injuries: 21.2–3
  - blunt: 21.1
  - characteristics of penetrating wounds: 21.3
  - external fixation: 21.3–4
  - hemorrhage control: 21.2
- Pelvic, Wounds Associated with Hip Joint Injury: 21.3
- Pelvis, Drainage: 17.15
- Penicillin
  - in tetanus: 10.6
  - in necrotizing soft tissue infection: 10.7
- Pernio: 29.2
- Penis, Wounds: 18.12
- Pericardial Tamponade: 16.3
- Pericardial Window: 16.7–9
- Pericardiocentesis: 16.3
- Peripheral Nerves: 22.4
- Peritoneal Lavage, diagnostic (DPL): 17.7
- Perirectal Space: 17.15
- Peritonitis: 10.8
- Permanent Cavity: 1.3
- Phenergan: 14.3
- Phenobarbital: 9.4
- Phenylephrine: 11.3; 20.10
- Phenytoin: 11.5
- Phlebotomy: 7.6–8
- Phosgene: 32.4
- Phosphorus, White: 28.11–12
- Physostigmine: 32.5
- Plague: 31.2, 3, 5
- Plaster Casts: 23.4–7
- Platysma: 13.13
- Pneumothorax
  - open: 16.4
  - surgical management: 16.4–6
  - tension: 16.1, 3
- Polysporin, in eye injuries: 14.3
- Popliteal Artery: 27.4–5
- Position of Function, Hand: 26.4
- Positive End-Expiratory Pressure (PEEP): 9.6; 11.6
- Posterolateral Thoracotomy: 16.12
- Potassium, see Hypo/Hyperkalemia
- Potassium Iodine, in Radiological Injury: 30.6
- Pralidoxime Chloride (2-PAMCl): 32.2
- Precautions, Biological Weapons, Standard/Droplet: 31.4
- Prednisolone, Ophthalmic: 14.4, 7
- Pregnancy: 19.8–14
- Preload: 11.8
- Presacral Drainage: 17.15
- Pressure
  - abdominal compartment syndrome: 12.7
  - cerebral perfusion: 11.3–4
  - intracranial: 11.4
  - mean arterial (MAP): 11.4
  - intraocular: 14.7
- Pressure Points for Hemorrhage Control: 6.3

- Pressurization of Aircraft: 4.4  
 Primary Injury of the Brain: 15.4  
 Pringle Maneuver: 17.11  
 Prochlorperazine, in Altitude Illness: 29.26  
 Proctoscopy: 17.14  
 Propofol: 9.4  
 Proptosis: 14.2  
 Protein Requirements: in ICU: 11.13  
 Prussian Blue, in Radiological Injury: 30.6  
 Pretreatment with Pyridostigmine Bromide: 32.3  
 Pseudomonas Antibiotic Therapy, see chapter 11  
 Psoas Hitch: 18.6–7  
 PTFE Graft: 27.7  
 Pulmonary Infection: 10.8–9  
 Pulmonary Insufficiency  
     critical care: 11.5–7  
     pediatrics: 33.2  
 Pulmonary Tractotomy: 12.6; 16.13  
 Pulse After Arterial Repair: 27.9  
 Pulse, in Shock: 7.1–2  
 Pupils: 14.2; 15.6  
 Pyelography, Intravenous: 18.9  
 Pylorus, Ligation: 17.10  
 Pyrexia, see chapters 10 and 11  
 Q-Fever: 31.5  
 Quik Clot: 6.7–8  
 Radial Artery: 6.3  
 Radiation Dispersal Device (Dirty Bomb): 30.1  
 Radiation, Lethal Dose: 30.3  
 Radiological Injury  
     combined injuries: 30.5–6  
     decontamination: 30.6  
     introduction: 30.1–2  
     logistics: 30.6–7  
     potential injuries: 30.4–5  
     signs and symptoms: 30.3  
     triage: 30.2–3  
 Rhabdomyolysis: 28.11  
     crush syndrome: 22.6  
     heat stroke: 29.14, 17  
 Rapid Sequence Intubation (RSI): 5.3; 9.5  
 Rectal Injuries: 17.14–15  
 Rectovaginal Septum, Repair: 19.11  
 Rectum: 17.14–15; 19.4  
 Regional Anesthesia: 9.8–9  
 Renal Dialysis, in Crush Injury: 22.7  
 Renal Failure: 11.9–12  
 Renal Injuries: 18.1–5  
 Renografin: 18.2  
 Reoperative Abdominal Surgery: 12.8–9  
 Resection, of small intestine: 17–13  
 Respirator, in Air Evacuation: see chapter 22  
 Respiratory Complications Due to Nerve Agents: 32.2  
 Respiratory Irritation, see chapter 32  
 Respiratory Obstruction, Emergency Care, see chapter 5  
 Respiratory Restriction, Escharotomy: 28.3  
 Resuscitation, see chapter 7  
     organization of facility: 3.13  
 Resuscitative Thoracotomy: 16.6–7  
 Retinal Injuries: 14.12  
     radiological injury: 30.5  
 Retroperitoneal Injuries: 17.15–16; 18.1, 3, 6; 19.7  
 Rewarming  
     cold injured parts: 29.5–6  
     hypothermia: 29.9–10  
 Rib Fractures: 16.4; 17.4; 18.1  
 Ricin: 31.5  
 Rifle, Bullets, see chapter 1  
 Rift-Valley Fever: 31.5  
 Rine Test: 13.19–20  
 Rocuronium: 9.4  
 Role of Medical Care, see Levels  
 Round Ligament: 19.5  
 Roux-en-Y: 17.9–16  
 RPG-7: 1.10  
 Rule of Nines  
     adult: 28.4  
     child: 33.3  
 Sacrum  
     decubitus ulcers: 20.10  
     presacral drains: 17.15  
 Saphenous Vein: 8.3–4; 27.7  
 Salpingectomy: 19.5  
 Scalp, Laceration: 15.3  
 Sciatic Nerve: 24.7  
 Scopolamine, ophthalmic drops: 14.4; 4, 7  
 Scrotum, Wounds: 18.12  
 Secondary Injury of the Brain: 15.4, 7  
 Seizure, Prophylaxis: 11.5  
 Seldinger Technique: 8.2–3  
 Sepsis, see chapters 10 and 11  
 Septic Shock: 7.2  
 Sevoflurane: 9.7  
 Shock and Resuscitation  
     clinical correlates of hypovolemic shock: 7.2  
     colloids: 7.5  
     concept of controlled resuscitation: 7.4  
     fluids for resuscitation: 7.5  
     recognition and classification of

## *Emergency War Surgery*

- shock: 7.1–2
- resuscitation: 11.2–3
- transfusion therapy: 7.6–12
- treatment of traumatic shock: 7.2–4
- walking blood bank: 7.6–8
- Shock Trauma Platoon: 2.2
- Shock Wave
  - in ballistic injury: 1.3
  - in blast: 1.3–4
- Shunts: 27.6
- Shoulder
  - aspiration: 24.3
  - splinting: 24.8
  - surgery: 24.8–9
- Sildenafil, Use in High Altitude
  - Exposure: 29.24
- Silver Sulfadiazine: 28.7
- Skeletal Traction: 23.19–20
- Skin Grafts, Burns: 28.12–15
- Skull
  - basilar fracture: 13.18
  - scalp: 15.3
  - skull: 15.3, 6
- Skull Base, Temporal Bone and Otologic Injury: 13.18–20
- Small Bowel Injuries: 17.13
- Small Intestine: 17.13
- Small Portable Expeditionary Aeromedical Rapid Response (SPEAR) team: 2.4
- Smallpox: 31.2, 5
- Sodium, Fractional Excretion (FENA): 11.10
- Sodium Bicarbonate: 11.10
- Sodium Nitrite/Thiosulfate: 32.5
- Soft Tissue Injuries
  - care after initial surgery: 22.5–6
  - compartment syndrome: 22.9–10
  - crush syndrome: 22.6–8
  - debridement: 22.2–4
  - face: 13.9
  - fasciotomy technique: 22.10–14
  - primary wound care: 22.2–5
  - presurgical care: 22.1
  - priorities: 22.1–2
- Sonography, see Ultrasound
- Sorting, see chapter 3
- Spall: 1.10
- Spica Cast: 25.6–8
- Spinal Column and Cord Injuries
  - classification: 20.2–3
  - corticosteroids for closed spine injuries: 20.9
  - emergent surgery for penetrating spine injuries: 20.9
  - Gardner-Wells tongs: 20.6–8
  - head injuries: 15.7
  - instability: 20.3–4
  - management principles: 20.10
  - pathophysiology: 20.2
  - patient transport/extrication: 20.2–5
  - stability: 20.2
  - treatment: 20.9
- Splenic Injury: 17.11, 13
- Splints, Extremities: 28.15
- Staphylococci: see chapter 10
- Steinmann Pins: 23.19
- Sternotomy: 16.9
- Steroids
  - contraindication in traumatic brain injury: 11.4
  - injuries of the spine: 20.9
  - trauma: 11.15
  - treatment of toxic fumes: 1.13
- Stomach: 17.9
- Streptococcal in Necrotizing Soft Tissue Infection: 10.6
- Stress
  - triage: 3.4
  - in medical personnel: 3.7
- Stryker Frame: 20.8
- Subclavian Vein Venepuncture: 8.1–2
- Subconjunctival Hemorrhage: 14.3
- Subxiphoid Pericardial Window: 16.7–8
- Succinylcholine: 5.3; 9.3
  - contraindication: 9.3
  - malignant hyperthermia: 9.3
- Sucking Chest Wounds: 16.4
- Sulfadiazine: 28.7
- Sulfamylon: 28.7–8, 15
- Supplies, Triage and Resuscitation Facility, see chapter 2
- Surgical Company: 2.5
- Surgical: 17.12
- Symes Amputation: 25.4
- Synovium: 24.4
- Systemic Inflammatory Response (SIRS) disease: 11.2
- Tactical Abbreviated Surgical Control (TACS): 12.1
- Tanks, Crew Injuries: 1.9
- Temazepam, in Altitude Insomnia: 29.27
- Temporary Cavity: 1.3, 7–8
- Tendons, Contraindication to Repair: 22.4
- Tension Pneumothorax: 5.3
- Testicles: 18.13
- Tetanus Immune Globulin: 10.6
- Tetanus Toxoid: 14.3
  - cold injury: 29.6
  - tetanus-prone wounds: 10.6
- Thermal Injury: 1.4
  - in nuclear detonation: 30.1–2

- Therobaric Weapon: 1.4
- Thickening Agents: 32.5
- Thigh, Compartments and Fasciotomy: 22.11
- Thiopental: 9.4
- Thoracic Injuries
  - evaluation and diagnosis: 16.2
  - diaphragm: 16.15
  - esophagus: 16.14–15
  - heart: 16.12
  - lungs: 16.12–13
  - thoracic damage control: 12.6
  - tracheobronchial tree: 16.14
- Thoracic Spine: 20.8
- Thoracoabdominal Injuries: 16.11
- Thoracostomy: 16.4
- Tibia: 23.13–17
- Tidal Volume: 9.6; 11.6
- Timolol Ophthalmic: 14.7
- Tinnitus: 13.19
- Toe Injuries: 26.6
- Tooth
  - fragments 13.1
  - removal 13.4
- Topical Antimicrobials, see chapter 28
- Total Intravenous Anesthesia: 9.7
- Tourniquet: 6.3–4
- Toxic Fumes, in Damaged AFV: 1.13
- Tracheal Injury: 13.16
- Tracheobronchial Injury: 16.14
  - in burns: 28.2
- Traction
  - cranial tongs: 20.6
  - skeletal: 23.19–20
  - skin: 25.5
- Transfusion Therapy: 7.6
  - massive: 7.8–9
- Transfusion Reactions
  - management: 7.7
  - Rh blood group and females: 7.7–8
- Trauma Record
  - data collection: A3.4–7
  - died of wounds: A3.2
  - killed in action: A3.2
- Trenchfoot: 29.2–3
- Triage
  - alternate triage categories (emergent, nonemergent, expectant): 3.3
  - categories (immediate, delayed, minimal, expectant): 3.2
  - combat stress: 3.4
  - decision making: 3.8
  - radiation injury: 30.2–3
  - resource constraints: 3.5–7
  - setup, staffing and operations of triage system: 3.9–14
  - tips: 3.14–15
  - triage decision making: 3.7
- Triazolam, in Altitude Insomnia: 29.27
- Trismus, in Tetanus: 10.4
- Trunk, Circumferential Burns: 28.3
- Tube Thoracostomy 16.4
- Tularemia: 31.5
- Tympanic Membrane, Injuries: 13.19
- Ultrasound
  - abdominal: 17.3
  - duplex: 27.2
- Unexploded Ordnance: 1.13–14
- Uranium, depleted: 1.10
- Ureter: 18.6–9
- Ureteroneocystostomy: 18.8
- Ureteroureterostomy: 18.7–8
- Urethra
  - injuries: 18.10–12
  - pelvic fracture: 21.2
- Urethral Stricture: 18–12
- Urethrography: 18.10–11
- Urinary Diversion: 18.4, 6
- Urine
  - characteristics in crush injury: 22.7
  - characteristics in renal failure: 11.9–12
- Uterine Hemorrhage
  - atony: 19.13
  - indication for C-section: 19.11
  - postpartum: 19.13–14
- Uterus, Injuries: 19.3
- Vagina
  - hematoma: 19.3
  - injuries: 19.2–3
  - mass: 19.8
  - precipitous delivery: 19.9
- Vancomycin: 10.10
- Valium, Heat Stroke: 29.16
- Vascular Access
  - interosseous infusion: 8.4
  - techniques subclavian vein/internal jugular/greater saphenous: 8.1–4
- Vascular Injuries
  - complications: 27.8–9
  - compartment syndrome: 22.9–14; 26.2, 6–8
  - evaluation and diagnosis: 27.1–2
  - hemorrhage control: 27.3
  - management: 27.3–8
  - postoperative management: 27.8–9
  - repair: 27.6–7, 10; 13.2
  - shunts: 27.6
- Vasoconstrictors, in Distributive Shock: 7.2
- Vasopressors
  - dobutamine: 11.3
  - ephedrine: 9.5

## *Emergency War Surgery*

- norepinephrine: 11.3
- neosynephrine: 9.5
- phenylephrine: 11.3
- shock: 11.3
- Vecuronium: 9.3, 7
- Vein Grafts: 27.7
- Veins
  - greater saphenous: 8.3–4
  - internal jugular: 8.1; 13.15
  - repair: 27.8
  - subclavian access: 8.1
- Velpeau Dressing: 23.8–9
- Vena Cava, Intrahepatic, Hemorrhage: 17.12
- Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (VEE): 31.5–6
- Ventilation
  - bag valve mask: 5.2
  - hyperventilation: 11.4
  - indications: 11.5–6
  - mechanical in ARDS: 11.7
  - positive pressure: 5.3
- Ventilator
  - field: 9.10; 11.6
  - Impact Uni-Vent Eagle: 9.10; 11.6
  - rate: 11.6
- Ventricular Fibrillation, hypothermia: 29.9–10
- Vecuronium: 9.3
- Versed: 9.7
- Vertebral
  - artery: 13.14
  - column: 20.3
  - fracture and renal injury: 18.1
- Vesicants: 32.3
- Viagra, see Sildenafil
- Vibro Cholera, see Cholera
- Viral Agents: 31.5–6
- Visual Acuity, Evaluation: 14.1
- Vomiting, Radiation Injury: 30.6
- Volume, tidal: 9.6; 11.6
- Vulva
  - hematoma: 19.2
  - injuries: 19.1
- Walking Blood Bank: 7.9–11
- Work-Rest Cycles, in Heat/FM21-10/MCRP 4-11.1D: 29.12
- Weapons Effects
  - antiarmor: 1.9
  - antiarmored weapons: 1.9–13
  - antipersonnel mines: 1.6–7
  - blast: 1.4
  - distribution of penetrating wounds: 1.2
  - epidemiology: 1.1–2
  - grenade: 1.1
  - landmines: 1.1, 6
  - mechanism of injury: 1.2
  - missiles: 1.2–5
  - shaped charge: 1.9
  - specific small arms: 1.7–9
  - thermal: 1.4, 12
  - unexploded ordnance: 1.13–14
- Weather, Role in Cold Injury: 29.7
- Webril: 23.6, 8
- Wound Ballistics, see chapter 1
- Wound
  - closure: 22.5–6
  - radiation injury: 30.5
  - soft tissue: 22.2–5
- Wound Data and Munitions Effectiveness Team (WDMET) Casualty Data: 1.1
- Wounds/Injuries
  - anatomical distribution: 1.2; 3.9
  - decontamination: 32.6
  - location, antitank mine: 1.8
  - management in radiological injury: 30.5
  - parachute: 1.15; 30.5
- Wrist Block: 9.8
- Xeroform Gauze: 28.14
- Yaw: 1.5
- Zosyn (Piperacillin and Tazobactam): 10.10

*We* hope you find this Handbook worthwhile. If, in referring to a section, you find material missing, in error, or incomplete, or if you wish to add material, you are invited to send your comments to the Director. You will be acknowledged for substantial written matter included in a subsequent version. Tables and illustrations will also be considered.

Send comments to: [dave.lounsbury@na.amedd.army.mil](mailto:dave.lounsbury@na.amedd.army.mil)  
[dave.lounsbury@us.army.mil](mailto:dave.lounsbury@us.army.mil)

Borden Institute • Walter Reed Army Medical Center  
Delano Hall • Bldg 11 • Room 1-117  
6900 Georgia Ave., NW • Washington, DC 20307-5001

