When a person is shot, two things happen simultaneously—bleeding and occurring blood pressure plummets. Depending on what internal organs, nerves or blood vessels were hit, the victim might die on the spot or might survive the bullet but die of infection later. Given this, the task of trauma specialists in emergency rooms around the world is clear: Stop the bleeding, either by suturing any blood vessels that were hit or closing the wound. After that, they must raise and stabilize the victim’s blood pressure. Only then can the trauma staff work to prevent infection and preserve nerve tissue.

Here’s a close look at the many variables involved when someone is shot and how trauma specialists respond.

**Tracking a Bullet as it Enters the Lower Abdomen**

1. **Exit wound:** Happens when the bullet is more powerful than necessary, when it hits an area with minimal tissue, such as an altitude. It is usually larger than an entry wound because the bullet likely has expanded or tumbled on its axis into its trajectory.

2. **Blunt trauma:** Characterized by shock and confusion caused by either injury or lesions caused by blast gases.

3. **Distant-range wound:** A bullet may penetrate the large and small intestines, which immediately go their contents into the cavities, digesting the possibility of infection.

4. **They may perforate the large and small intestines, which immediately go their contents into the cavities, digesting the possibility of infection.**

**Types of Gunshot Wound**

- **Contact wound:** Characterized by shock and confusion caused by either injury or lesions caused by blast gases.
- **Distant-range wound:** A bullet may penetrate the large and small intestines, which immediately go their contents into the cavities, digesting the possibility of infection.
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- **The human body:** What organs could be hit and what needs to be done.

Detonation, the surgical removal of tissues that have been lacerated, contaminated or rendered lifeless by the impact of a bullet, is a standard response to gunshot wounds in most parts of the body. The procedure consists of four stages:

1. **Lacerate the wound:** Prevent infection.
2. **Preserve the nerve tissues:** DisperseGitindefinite anatomical information.
3. **Restore abdominal structures:** Perform tissues and organs.

**DANGER SPOTS:** Bones, tissues, veins.

- **Entry wound:** Where the bullet enters the skin, goes through the liver and punctures the stomach. As it pushes on, it creates a permanent cavity at least the width of the bullet’s diameter, and a much larger temporary cavity that holds only a few seconds.

- **Exit wound:** Where the bullet leaves the body, exiting the skin and leaving a temporary cavity.

**NECK**

- **DANGER SPOTS:** Esophagus, trachea, arytenoid, pharyngeal.

**TREATMENT:**

- **Entrap the wound:** Prevent infection.
- **Preserve the cervical tissues:** DiscourageGitindefinite anatomical information.
- **Preserve the cervical structures:** Perform tissues and organs.

**GLUTA REGION**

- **DANGER SPOTS:** Colon, rectum, pubic balls, perineal canal, the subcutaneous cavities in the hip bone called the acetabulum.

**TREATMENT:** Operation Procedure, which is essentially forming a fistula for an injured area. The circumference of the colon is picked to form a thin patch. The procedure also includes reconstructive surgeries on the injured rectum, small bowel and abdominal wall, among others.

- **A bullet that caused a gunshot wound:** Characterized by shock and confusion caused by either injury or lesions caused by blast gases.

**TREATMENT:**

- **Stop the bleeding:** Prevent infection.
- **Preserve the cervical tissues:** DiscourageGitindefinite anatomical information.

- **Preserve the cervical structures:** Perform tissues and organs.

**LUNGS**

- **DANGER SPOTS:** Heart, lung, esophagus, peritoneal tissue, vertebral column.

**TREATMENT:**

- **Stop the bleeding:** Prevent infection.
- **Preserve the cervical tissues:** DiscourageGitindefinite anatomical information.

- **Preserve the cervical structures:** Perform tissues and organs.

**ABDOMEN**

- **DANGER SPOTS:** Peritoneum, stomach, liver, gallbladder, kidneys, pancreas, small and large intestines, appendix, rectum.

**TREATMENT:**

- **Stop the bleeding:** Prevent infection.
- **Preserve the cervical tissues:** DiscourageGitindefinite anatomical information.

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**Types of Tissue Damage**

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**Kinetic energy** is determined by the weight of the bullet. It is expressed in foot pounds per gravitational acceleration.

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