Fitting Slings in ED

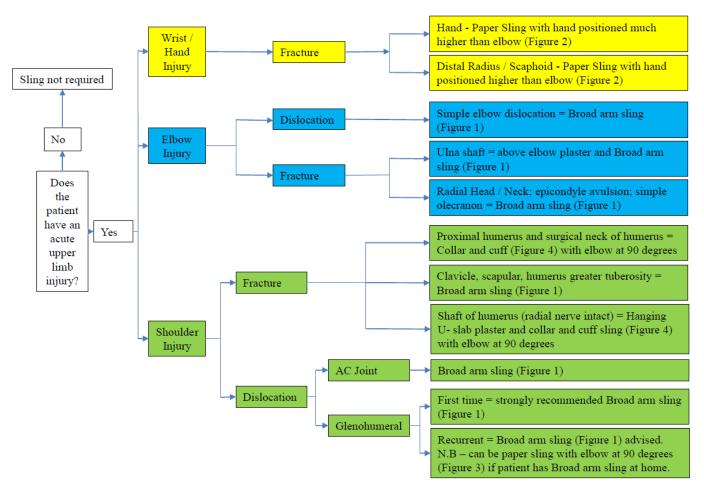
SCOPE (Area):Emergency Department SCOPE (Staff): Physiotherapists, Medical and Nursing

PURPOSE and SCOPE

- Slings can be used to provide support, pain relief and treatment of upper limb injuries.
- This CPG aims to educate ED staff about the appropriate prescription and fitting of slings for different injuries.

INDICATIONS

Patients presenting with painful upper limb injury requiring slings



<u>Flowchart 1</u>

POINTS TO CONSIDER

- When using a sling to immobilise an injury, it is important to maintain movement in the non-injured joints to prevent stiffness and manage distal swelling.
- Ensure that the forearm is supported all the way to the wrist, by placing the elbow in the corner of the sling pocket.

PROCEDURE

- Refer to the flowchart (above) to determine which sling is required.
- Ensure patient has corresponding injury education brochure from EDCKB and is aware of sling care.
- Slings can be removed for hygiene and sleep when comfortable (except for proximal / shaft / greater tuberosity humeral fractures).
- Advise patient to monitor skin regularly for pressure areas.
- Advise gentle neck and finger exercises whilst in sling.
- Send paperwork to registration clerk to complete payment for broad arm slings.



Figure 2: Paper Sling – hand elevated for hand/wrist injuries



Figure 3: Paper Sling – temporary sling only if patient has canvas sling at home.

Figure 4: Collar and Cuff Hanging Sling – elbow at 90 degrees.



CPG/P3.03 version 3 : Upper Limb Sling 2019 Page 2 of 3

RELATED DOCUMENTS Internal

Appliance Purchase Agreement Form - In EPIC - Found under orders, take home equipment, sling.

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Original Author: Adam de Gruchy 2014	
Updated by: E. Cross, J. Leggett 2019	
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