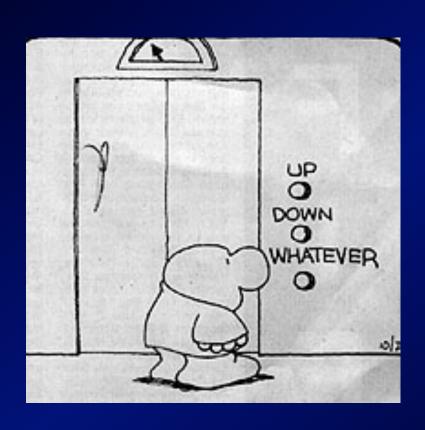
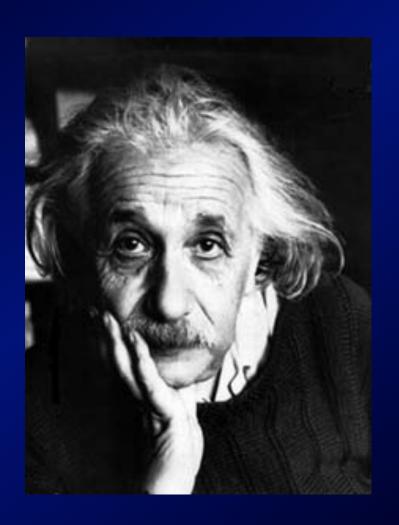


The WEIRD, the WACKY, and the WONDERFUL in Emergency Medicine

Piercing and Tattoos

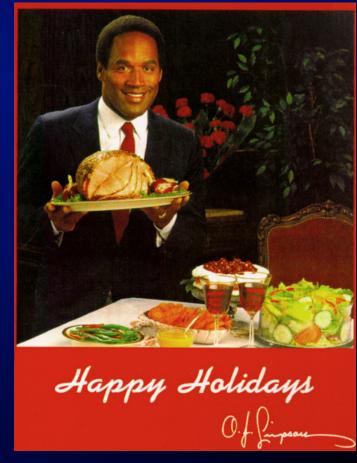
Their Impact on EMS













WARNING!!!

We will be showing pictures of "usually" concealed body parts such as breasts, penises, and vaginas

WARNING!!!

If you are modest or embarrass easily, you should probably leave now!!

My Voyage of Discovery

Top 3 Reasons to Have Your Tongue Pierced:

- 1. It's Cool
- 2. Parents hate it.
- 3. Everybody's doing it.

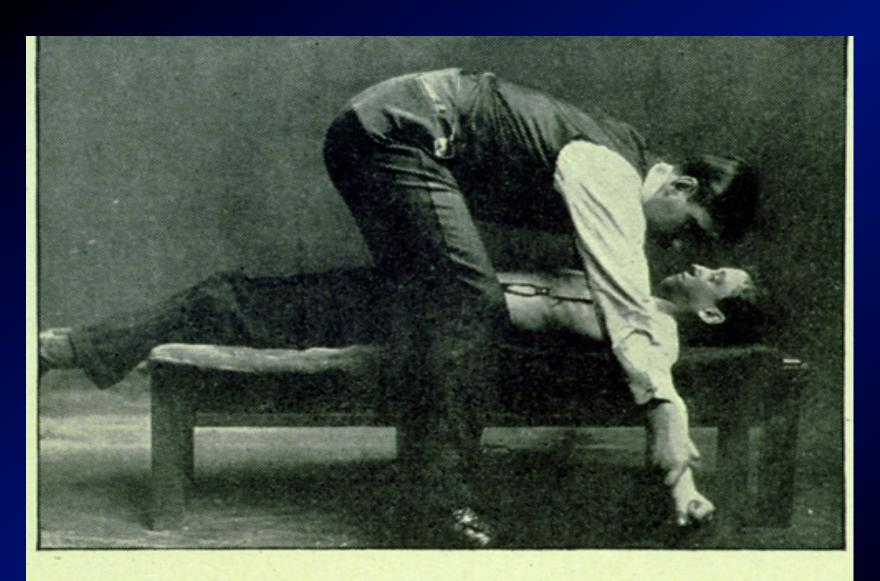


FIG. 105. ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.
Raising and lowering arms. Third Method.





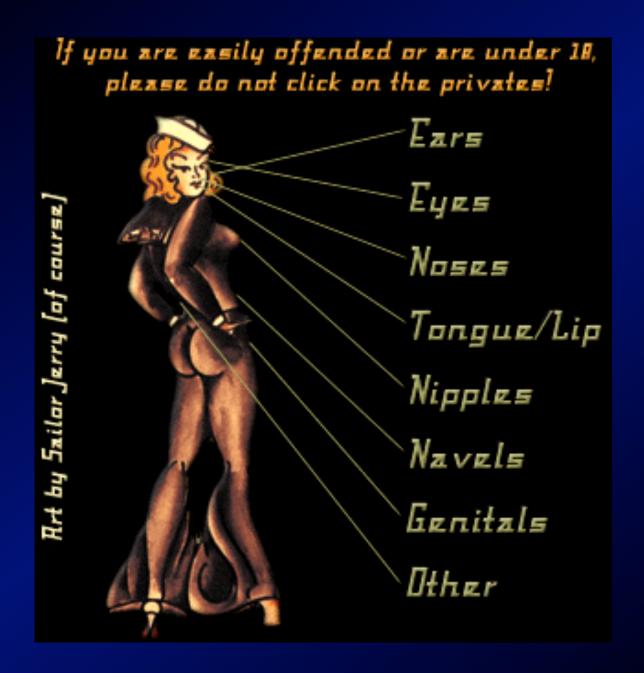




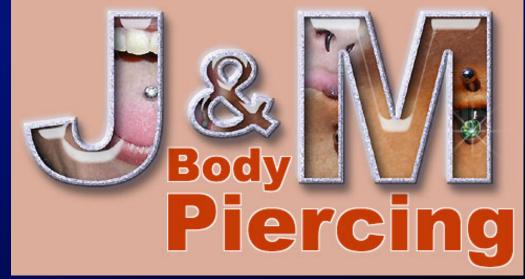




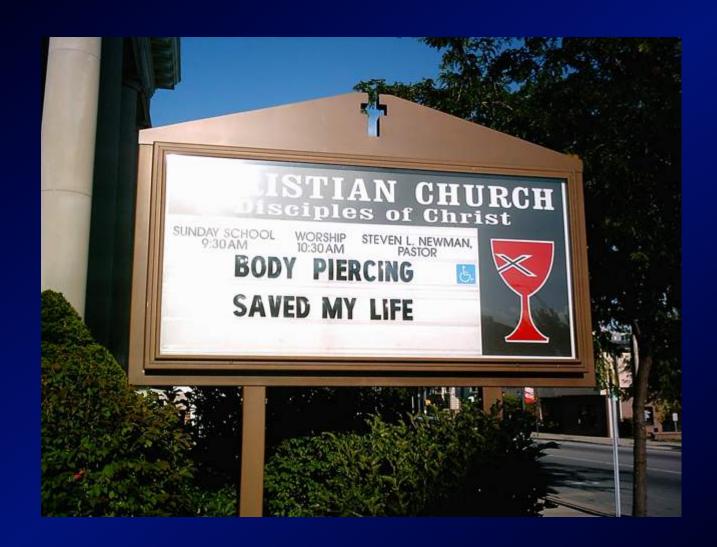












B B C NEWS

You are in: Health

News Front Page Wednesday, 27 January, 1999, 19:10 GMT

England N Ireland Scotland

Wales **Politics** Business Entertainment Science/Nature Technology Health

Medical notes Education

Country Profiles

Programmes

BBC SPORT CBBC news

world Allergy risk of body piercing



Earrings were scrutinised by the researchers

Talking Point Body piercing has been blamed for a steep rise in allergies to nickel across the Western world.

In Depth Nickel is already the most common cause of contact allergy in several European countries.

Exposure to the metal can cause lifelong sensitivity. Sufferers find many belt buckles, wristwatches, glass BBC WEATHER frames and jewellery impossible to wear.

SERVICES

Daily E-mail News Ticker Mobile/PDAs

Text Only Feedback Help A nickel allergy can occur at any age, and typically appears a few days after first contact as eczema, which appears as an itchy, dry/crusty, and red/pigmented skin rash with watery blisters.

The affected area is usually restricted to the site of contact, although it could also be found on other parts of the body. Once a nickel allergy has developed, it is usually a chronic condition and often life-long.

EDITIONS





Issues About Piercing

Airway
Chest
Genital
Elsewhere

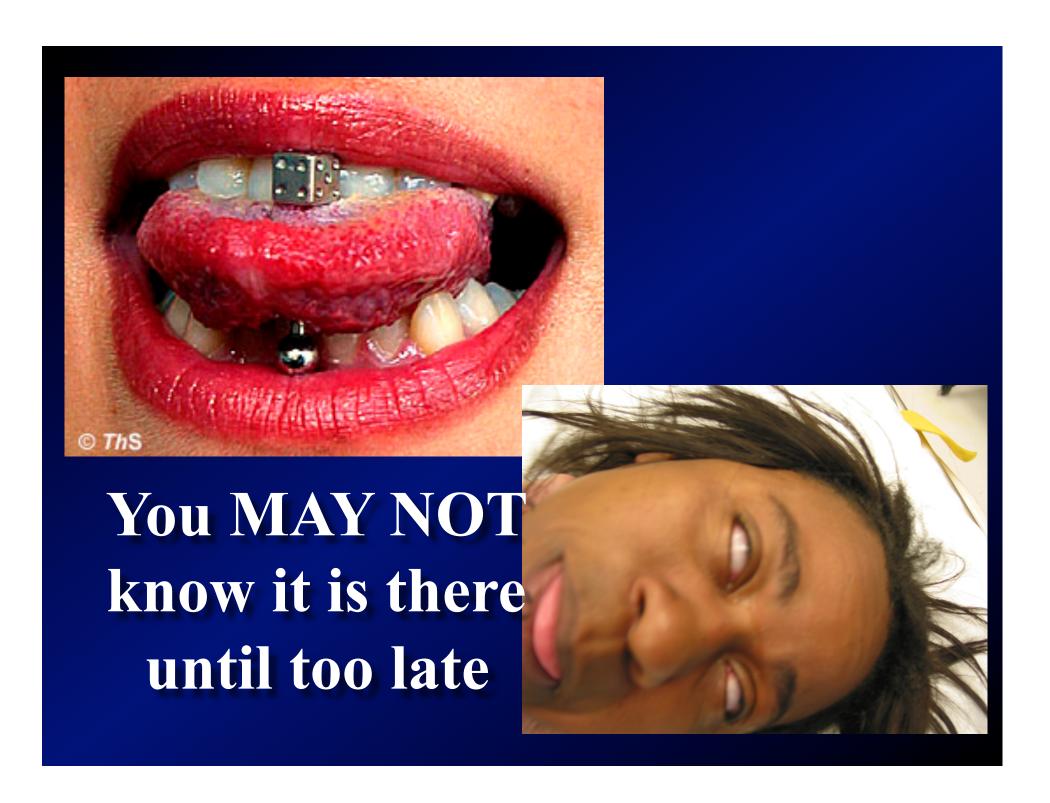


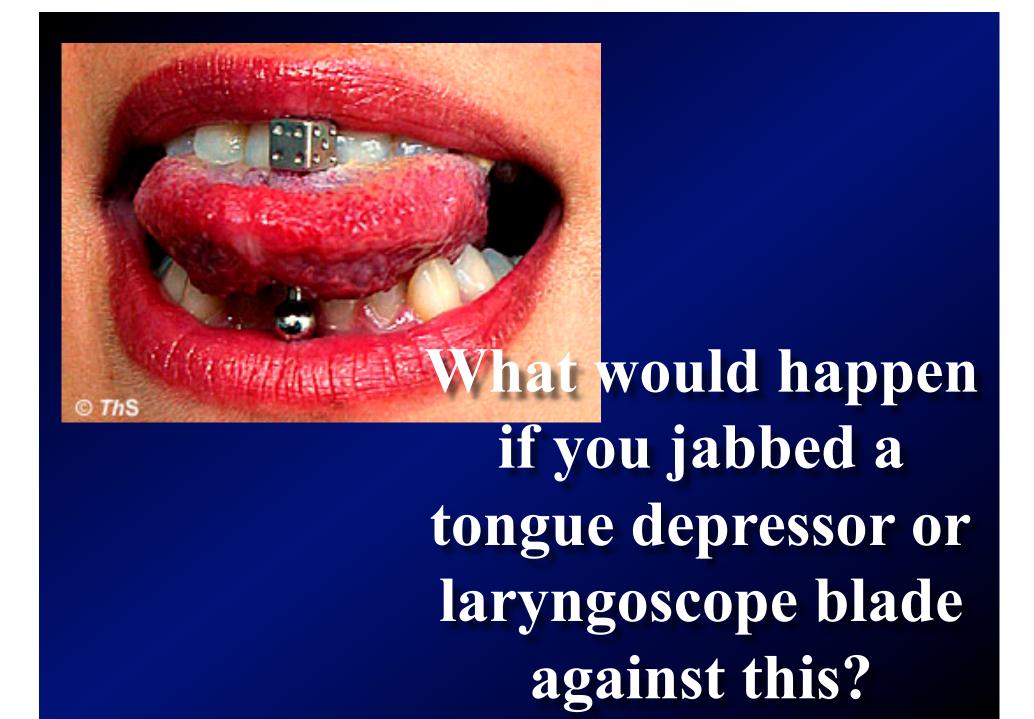
Issues About Piercing

Airway











What

to
Do?





Remember:

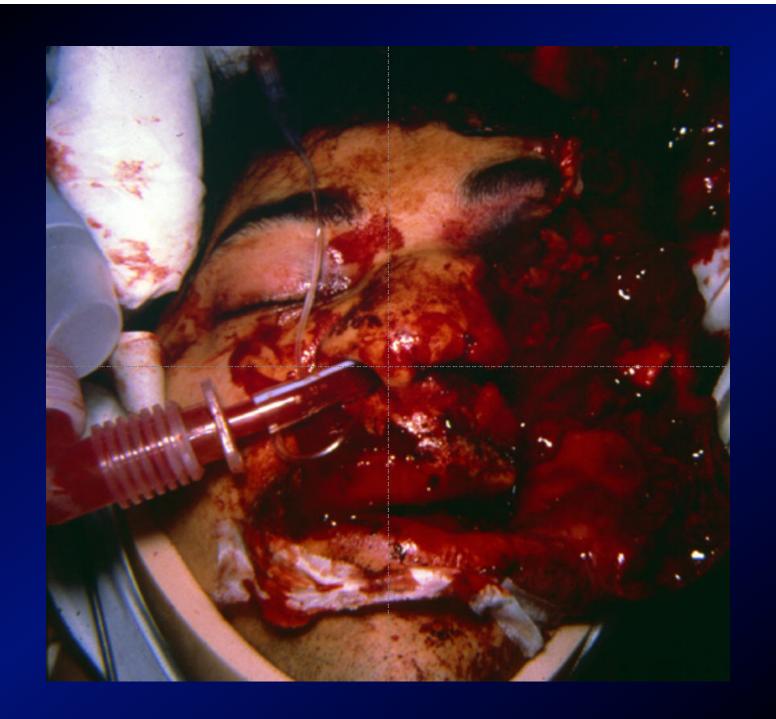
They can break off
They are contaminated
They can be sharp



Treat them as you would a "sharp"





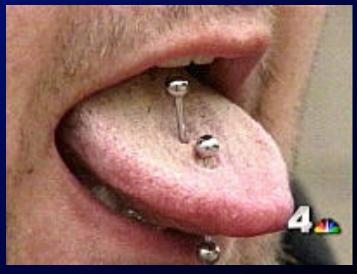
















NATIONAL NEWS STORY

Tongue piercers told 'don't do it'

05 October 2002

By KATE BUCHANAN

Natasha Twiss has one simple piece of advice for anyone considering getting their tongue pierced – don't.

The 19-year-old Invercargill woman was taken to hospital last week and had to endure a painful bronchoscopy to remove part of her tongue stud which was lodged in her right lung.

"It was the scariest part of my life when I was lying there and the doctors were jabbing things down my throat," Miss Twiss said.

The daisy-shaped accessory popped off the top of the stud while Miss Twiss was driving earlier last month.



HIDDEN DANGER: Natasha Twiss displays the tongue piercing that put her in hospital.

BARRY HARCOURT/The Southland Times

"I choked on it," she said.

Miss Twiss started having trouble breathing two and a half weeks later and went to see her doctor.

"He said there was something funny sounding in my right lung," she said.

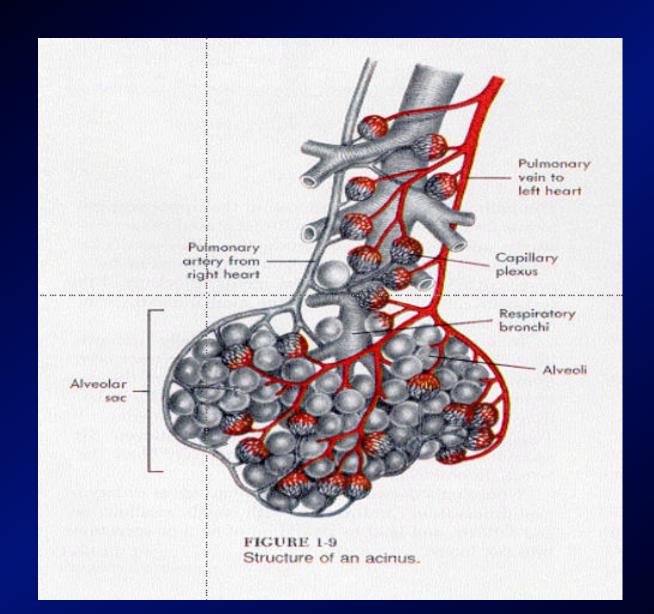
"It (the daisy) was sitting in the bottom of my lung."

She was rushed to Dunedin Hospital to have it removed and suffered through two bronchoscopy procedures before it was finally out.

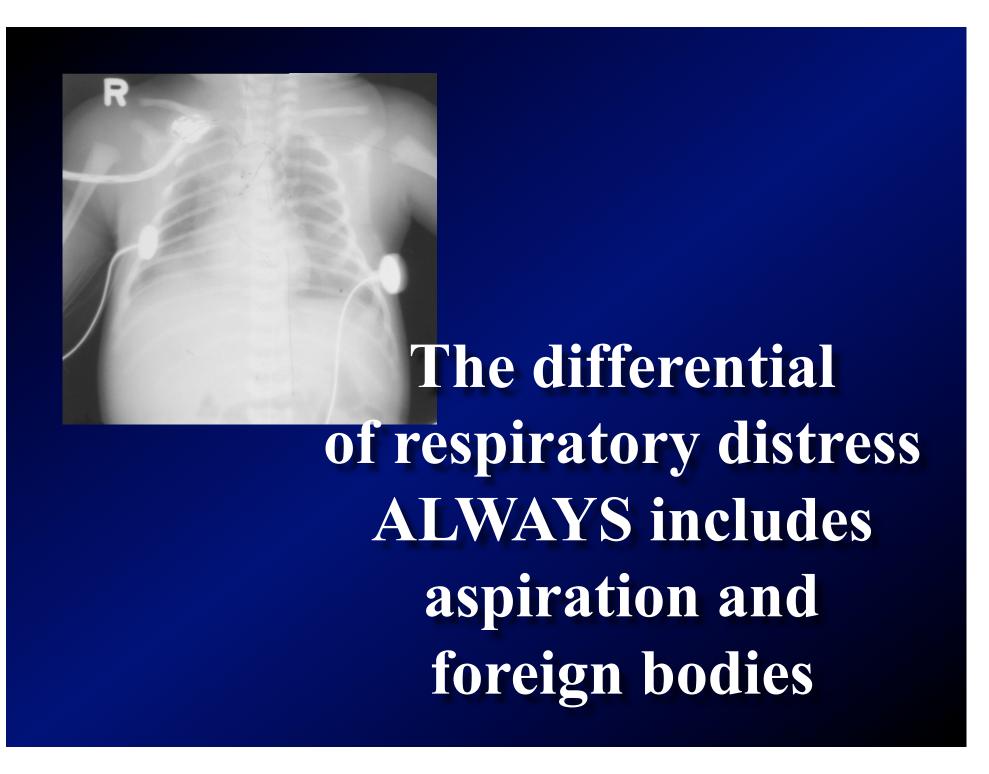
Miss Twiss plans to remove her piercing as soon as possible but was instructed to wait for two weeks after the operation to ensure any swelling had gone down.

Miss Twiss said it was important anyone considering getting their tongue pierced was aware of the dangers.

"Make sure it's on tight," she said.







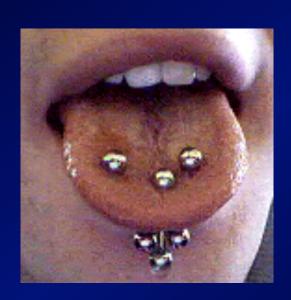




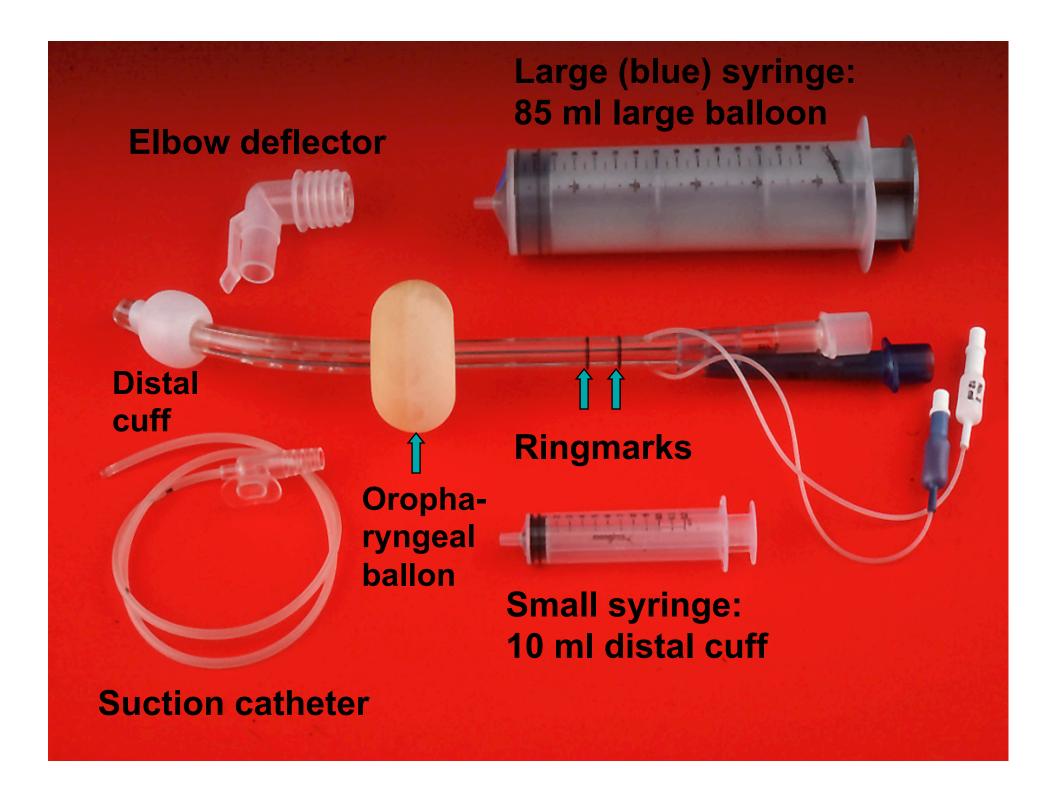




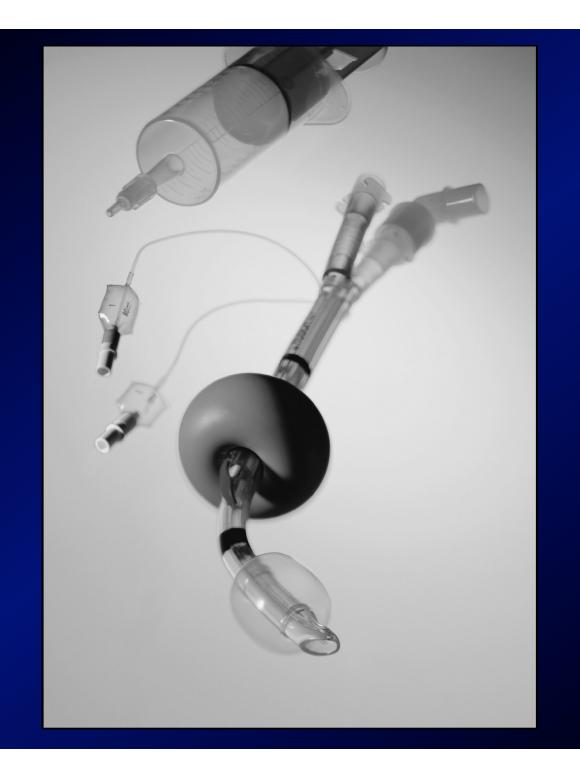














Teeth and Gum Damage







Dentists Warn Against Oral Piercing

Ornaments Can Chip Teeth, Introduce Bacteria

POSTED: 5:01 p.m. EST November 17, 2003

WASHINGTON -- Although some people consider them fashion statements, researchers are finding out that piercings to the tongue or lip may provi

"My best friend got his done in the Army, and about a week later I got mine done," said Moses Rodriguez.

Twenty-five-year-old Moses Rodriguez had his tongue pierced three years ago. He's a drama student at Montgomery Community College in Rockvi

After his tongue jewelry chipped a tooth, he started wearing plastic studs, but otherwise, he says he's had no problems.

But the American Dental Association warns that he's likely to have problems with gum disease in a few years.

"We found that the oral piercings can cause the gums to pull away from the root, potentially causing the tooth to be lost. The most common injury to teeth themselves," said Dr. John Brooks.

off the mark by Mark Parisi

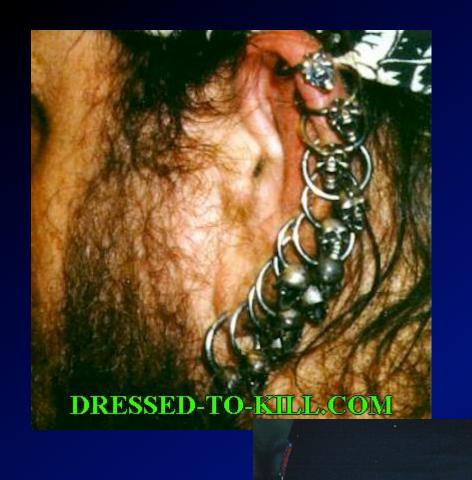
- 1. CALL DENTIST ABOUT MISSING DENTURES.
- 2. CALL DOCTOR ABOUT EMBARRASSING NEW DISCOMFORT.



Issues About Piercing

Elsewhere



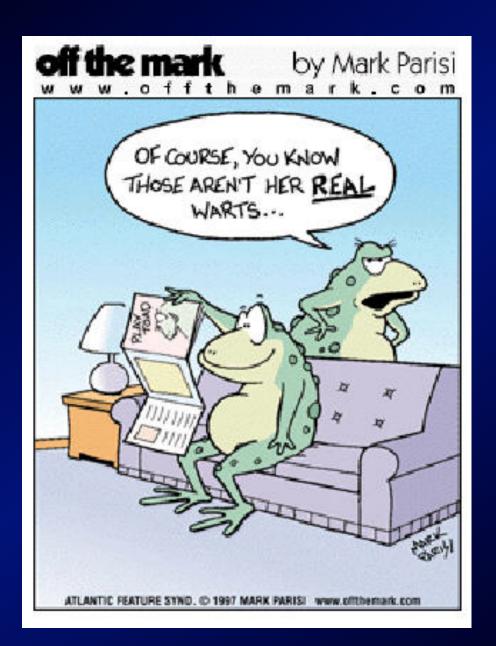






Scalp Cellulitis associated with Ear Piercing







Buy now to prevent this tag www.techsmith.com



Answer

A chalazion, or conjunctival granuloma, is caused by an obstruction of 1 of the approximately 40 meibomian glands in the upper or lower eyelids. The walls of the clogged gland expand and then thicken, ultimately forming a granulomatous nontender mass. This mass may compress the eye, changing the corneal curvature. Visual disturbances result, which tend to vary during the day because of subtle changes in the size of the chalazion and the amount of edema in the eyelid. Once the lid lesion is stable, changing the prescription should improve the vision. The application of warm compresses to the eyelid sometimes reduces the size of the chalazion and improves the vision. If no response occurs, surgical removal of the granuloma through the inside of the eyelid restores normal vision.

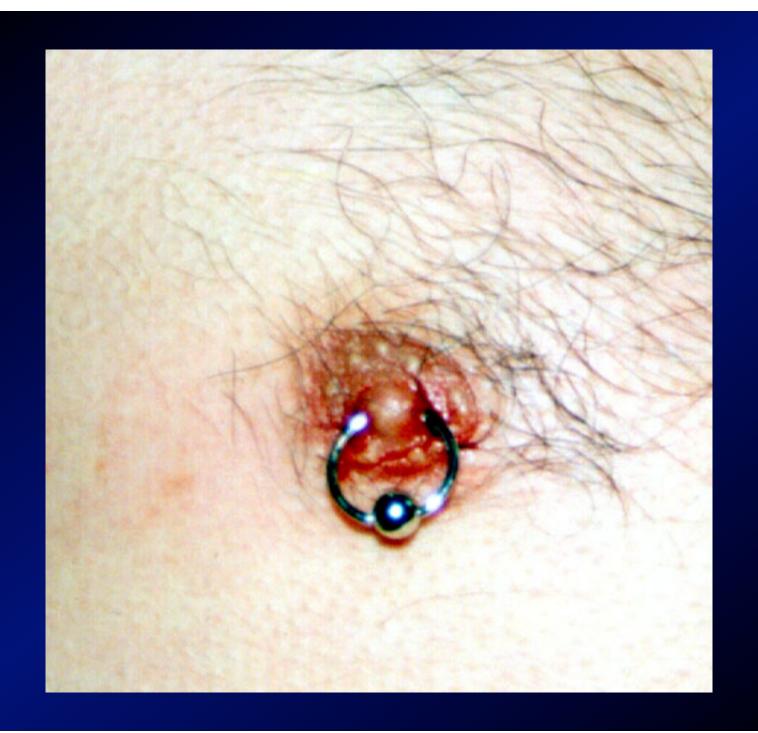
Captured by Snaglt

BACKGROUND

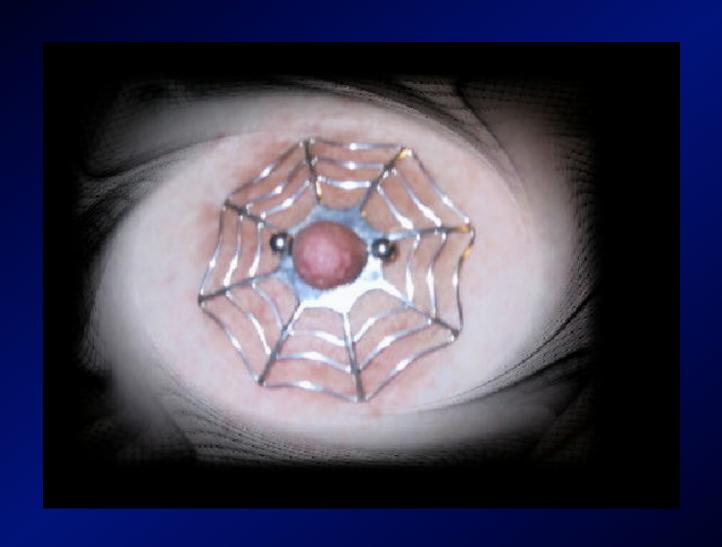
A 53-year-old man visits his primary care physician because of blurry vision in the right cycle that has lasted approximately 3 weeks. Incidentally, he mentions that a painless lump has

Issues About Piercing

Chest

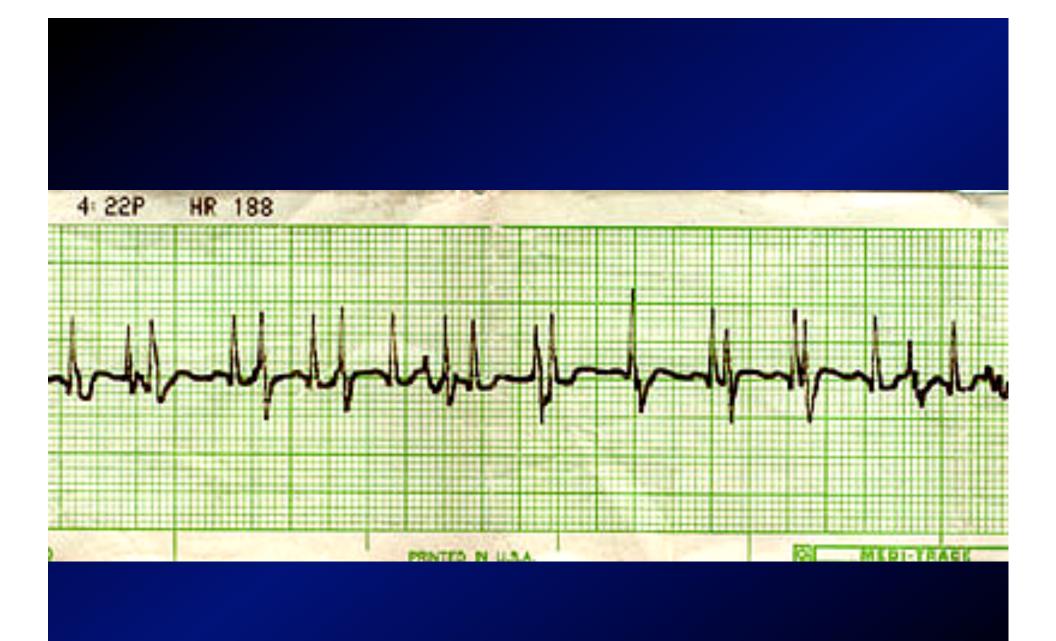


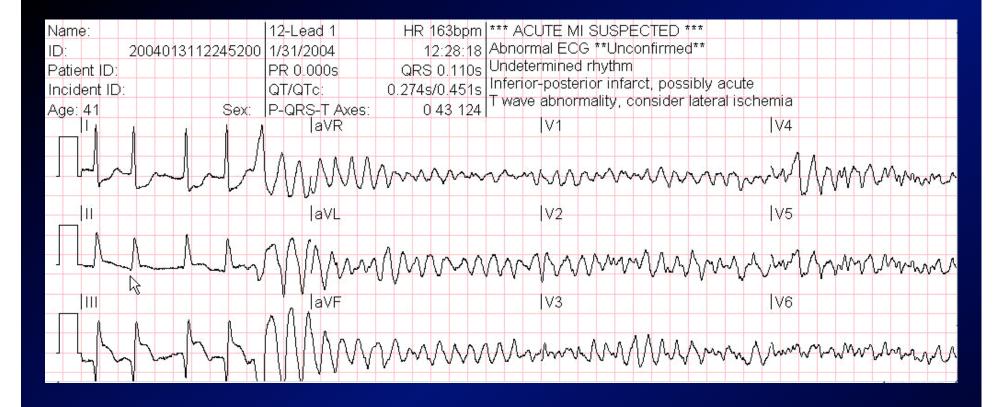




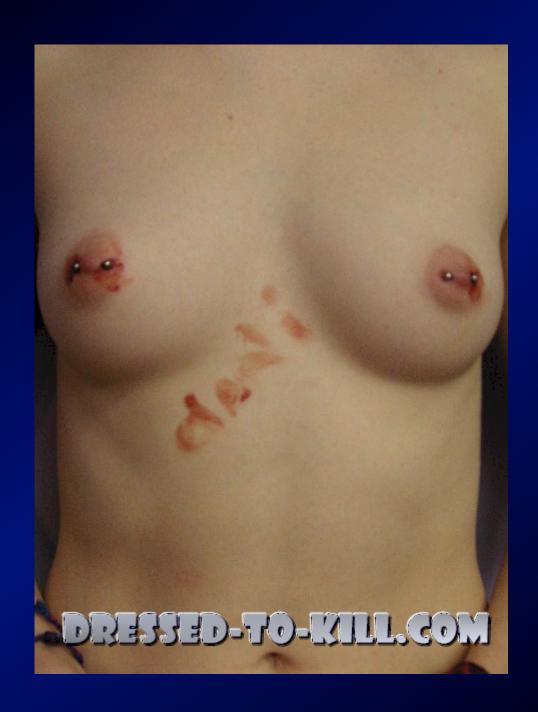
Issues About Chest Piercing

EKG Electrodes Defibrillation





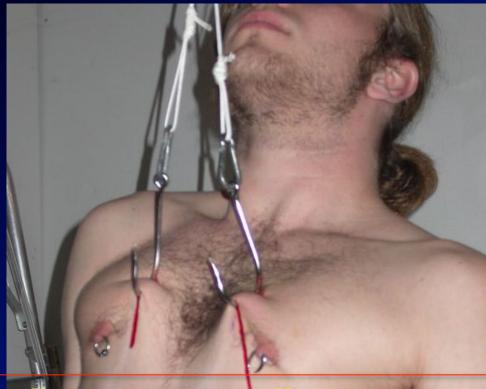
Place the paddles AWAY from any Chest Piercings









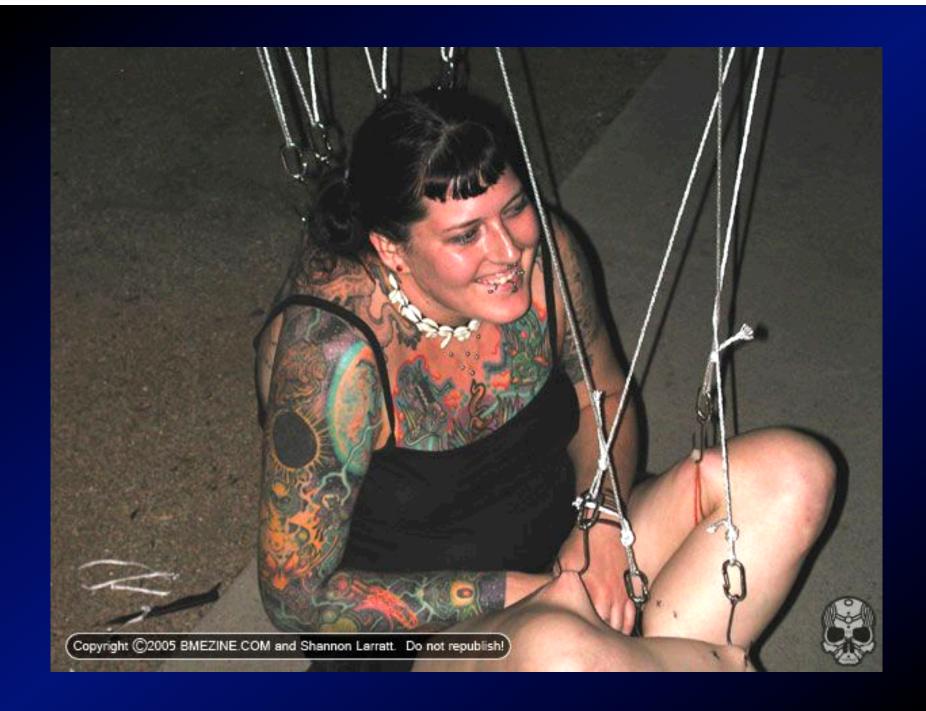


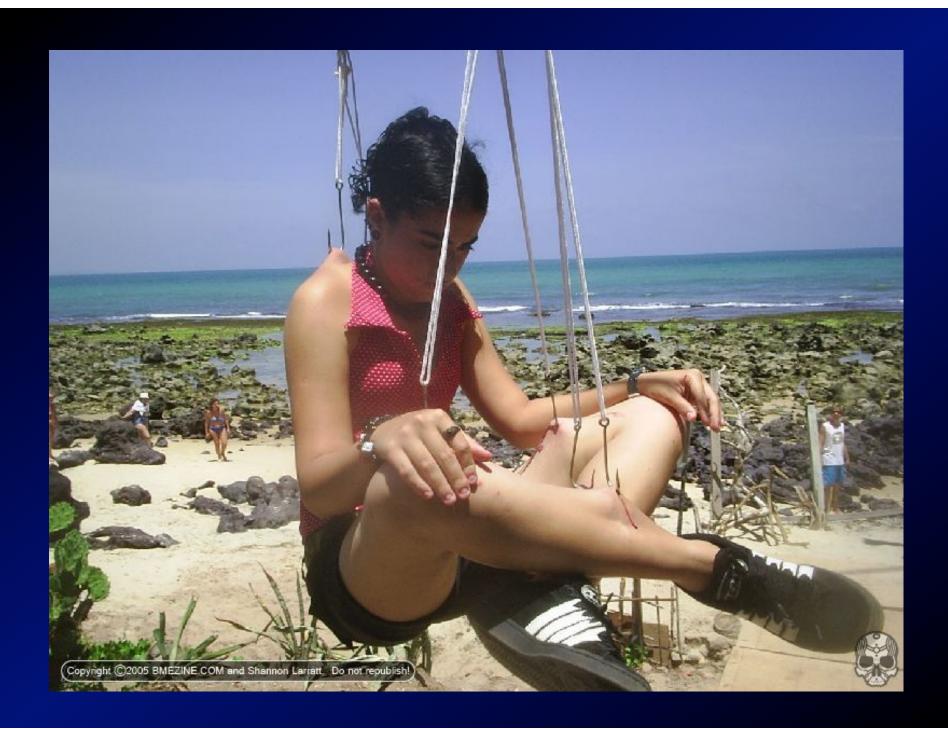
It sort of "suspends" belief, doesn't it?



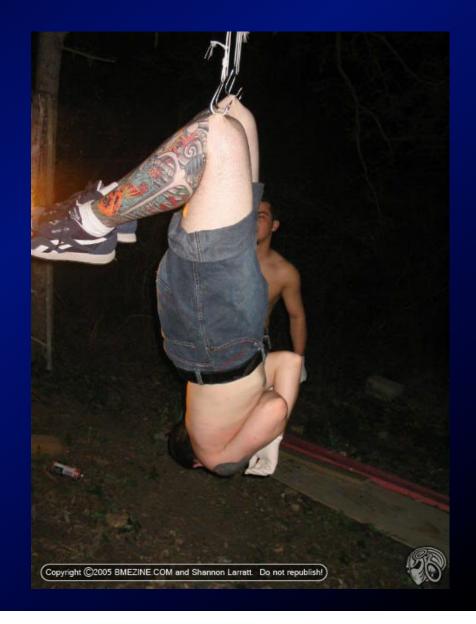


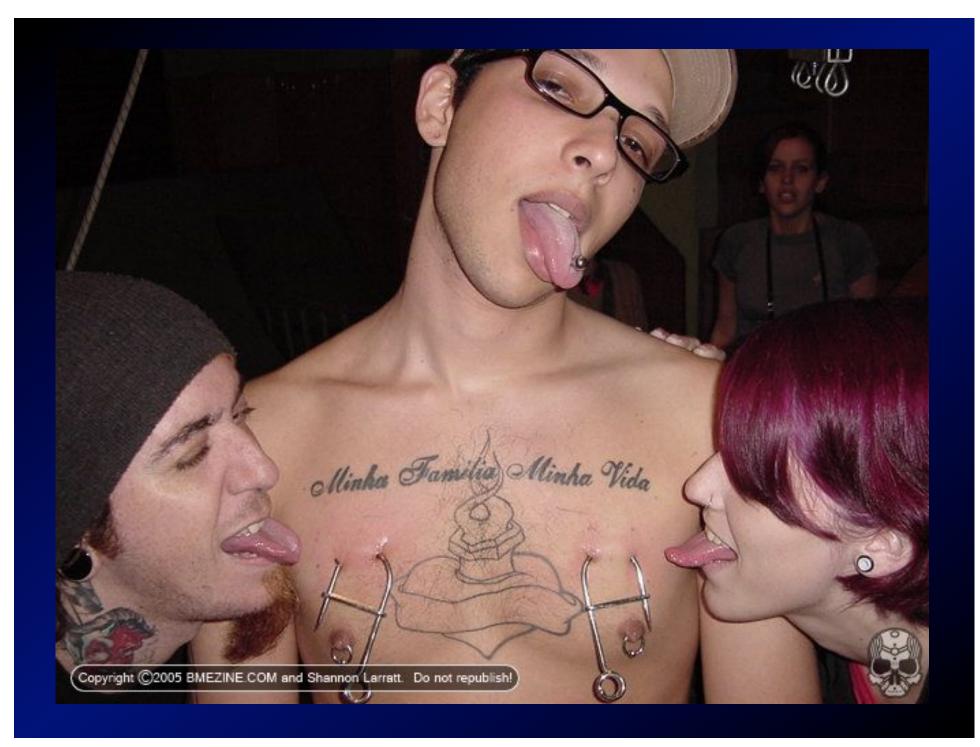


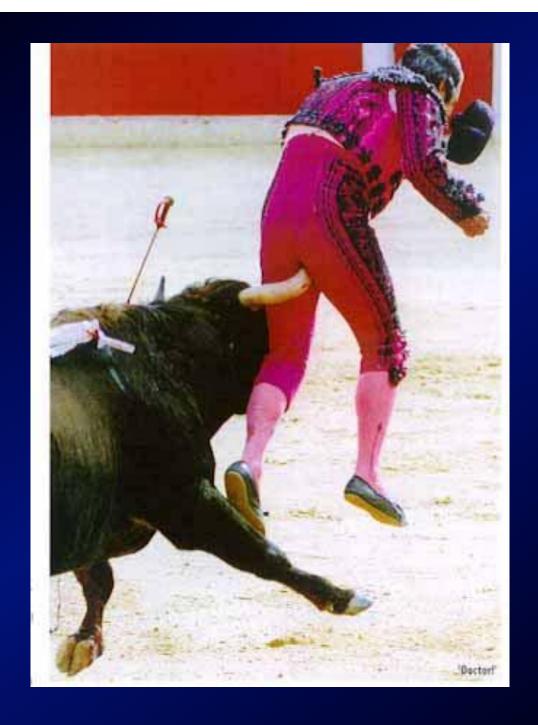




















Hemorrhage and Cellulitis























You can sort of imagine that passing a urinary catheter into this lady could be a bit tricky

Or NOT!
You could do a
mental status check
at the same time!



Concluding Thoughts on Piercings

- Don't get caught
- Consider the airways
- Think MRSA and other Infections
- **EKG** and Defibrillation Issues

Concluding Thoughts on Piercings

In Dallas,
70% of staph cultures
are now Methicillin Resistant
(MRSA)





American flag: \$25 Gasoline: \$2

Cigarette Lighter: \$2.50

Catching yourself on fire because you are a terrorist asshole: PRICELESS

Thoughts on Tattoos









Complications of Tattoos

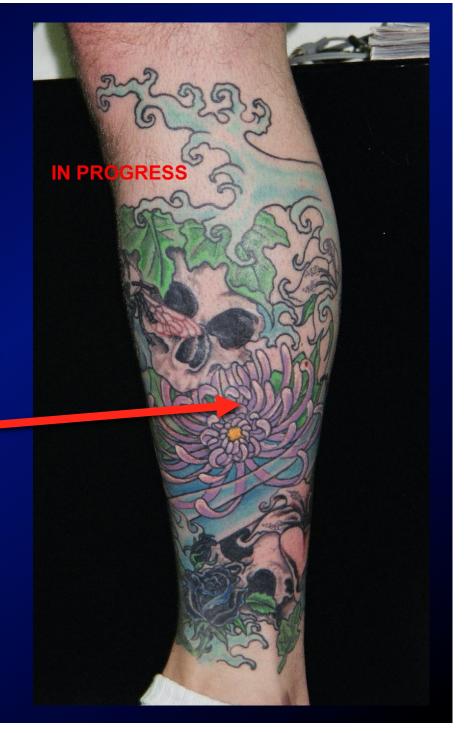
EarlyLate







Might you have some difficulty locating forearm veins, especially if the patient is in shock?



Complications of Tattoos

- Early
 - > Cellulitis
 - > Allergic reactions



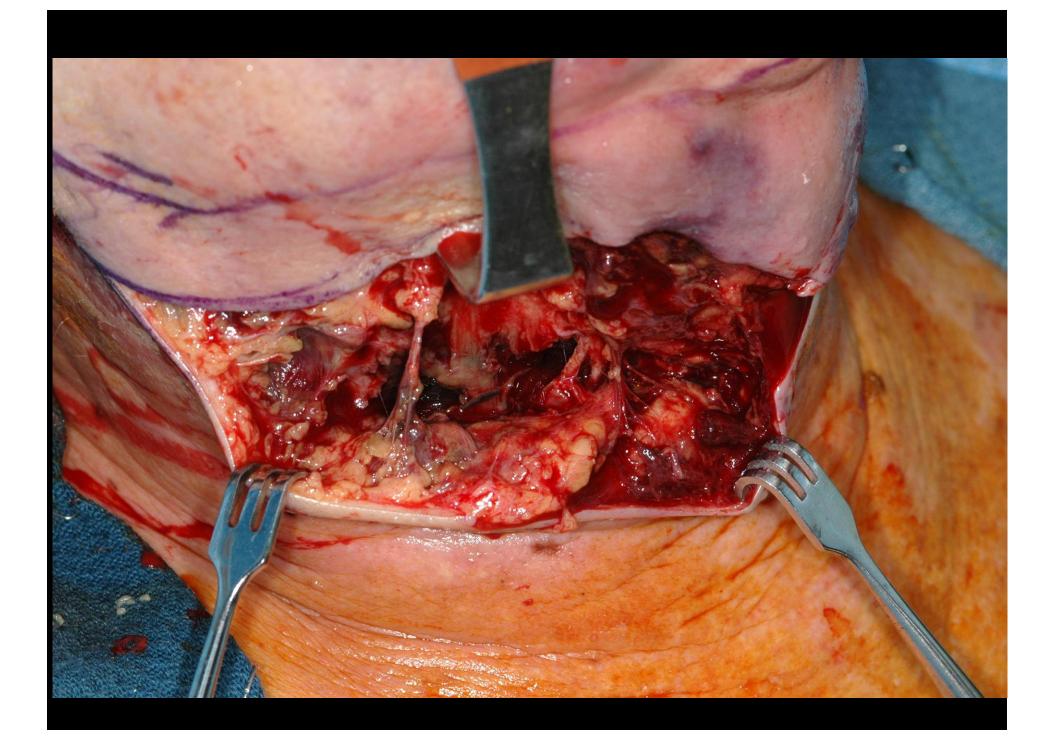


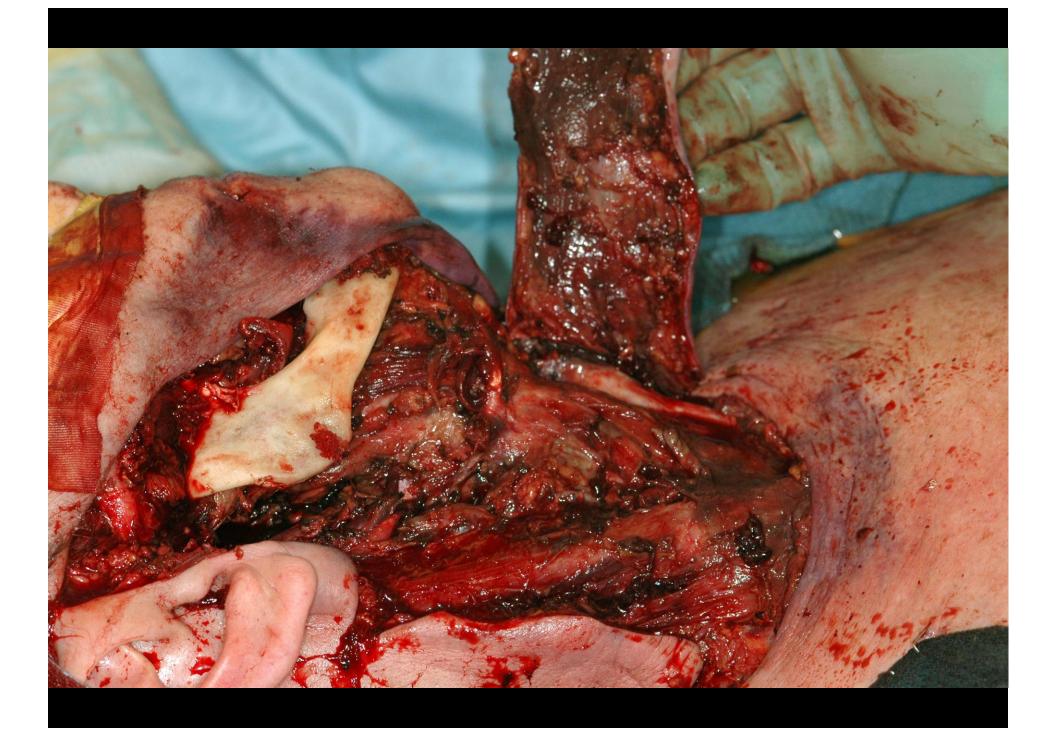


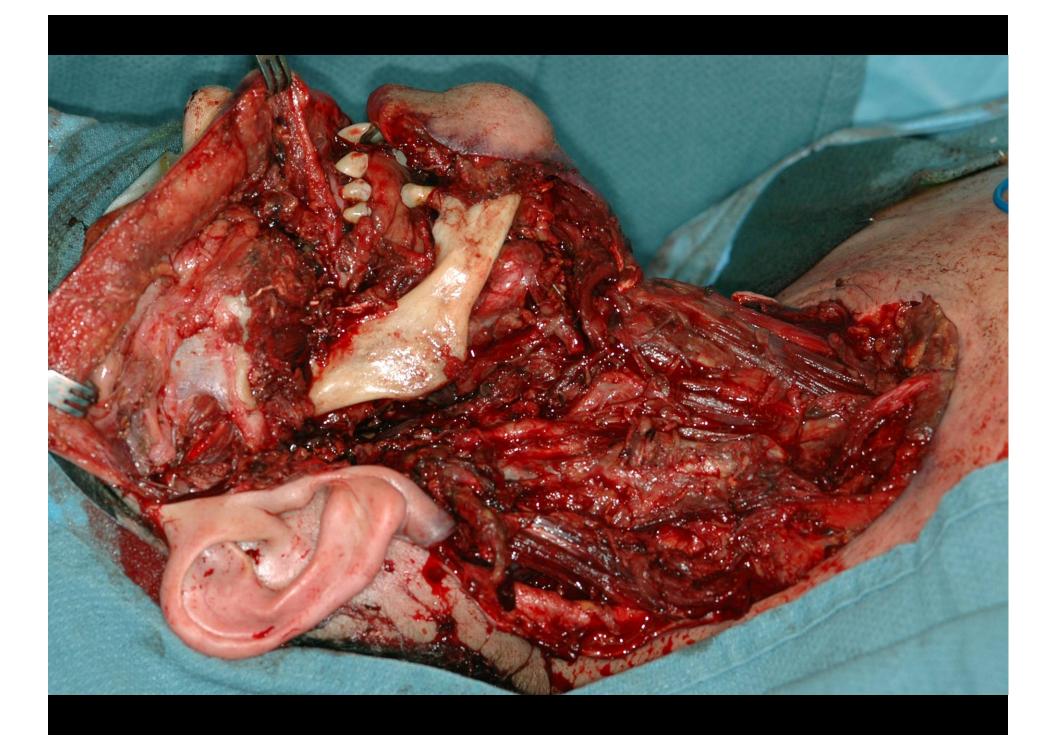






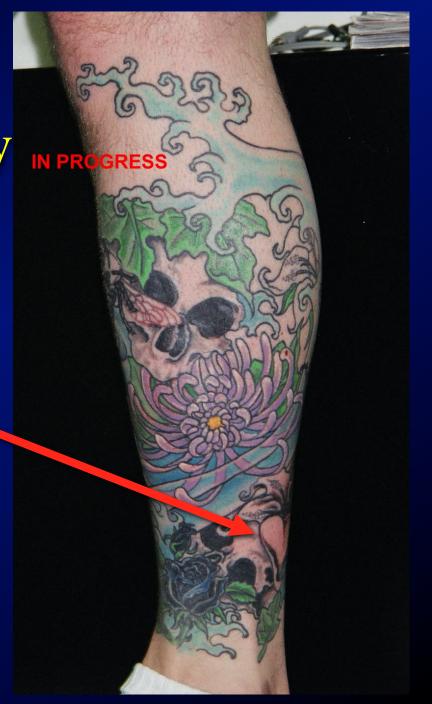








Would you possibly have a problem seeing cellulitis on this arm?



Complications of Tattoos

- •Late
 - > Allergy
 - >Keloid Formation
 - > Obscuring Venous Access
 - >Obscuring Cellulitis
 - >Obscuring Skin Conditions
 - > Removal Issues

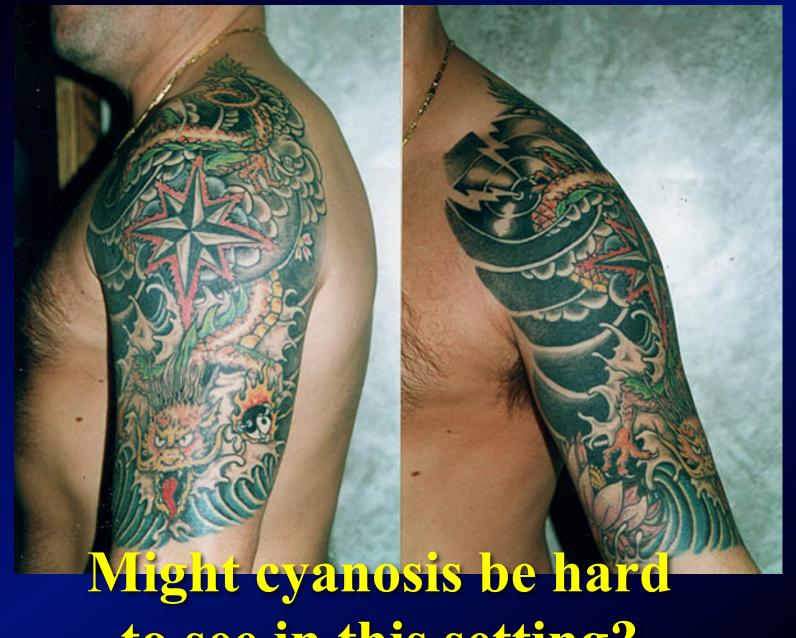












to see in this setting?

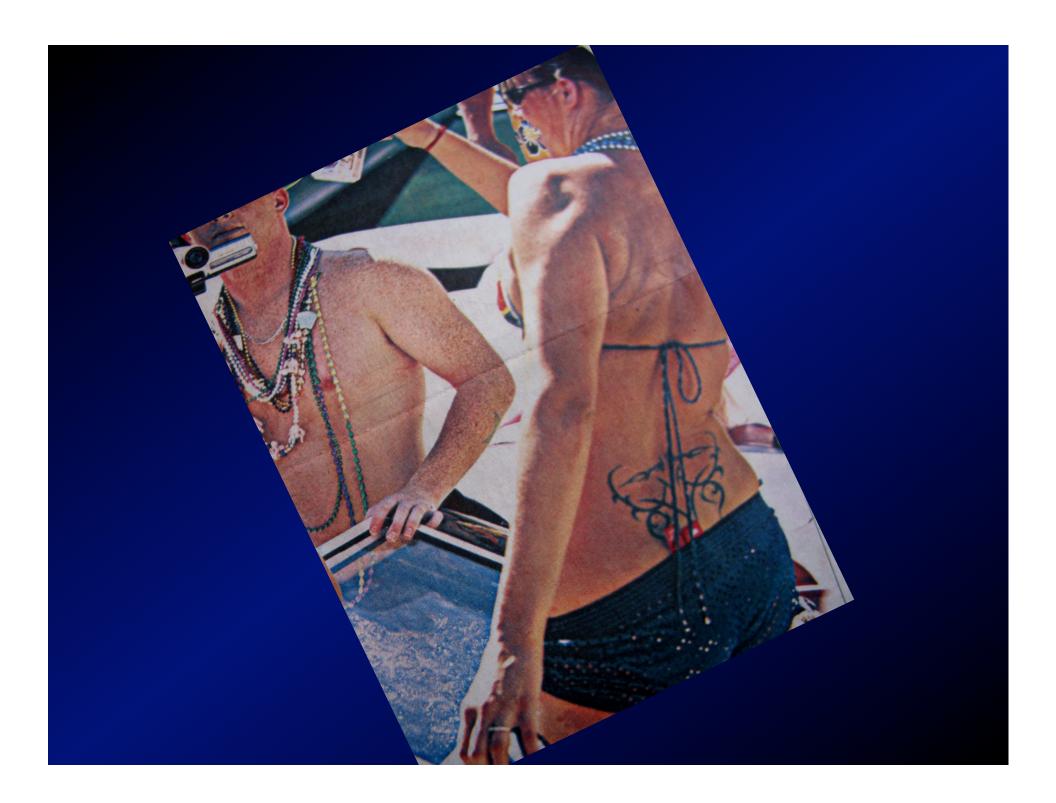


Cyanotic Babies: ABC

Think Airway
Think Lungs
Think Heart
(such as CHD)











Complications of IV Drug Use

- •Hepatitis B
- •Hepatitis C
 - •HIV
 - Sepsis
- Endocarditis
- Epidural abscess
 - ·Psoas abscess



Epidural or psoas abscess















Is tattoo ink safe?

Emma Marris

Student project reveals unpredictability of inks' ingredients.

Leslie Wagner, an undergraduate at Northern Arizona
University, got a tattoo her freshman year. Later, wondering
what causes tattoos to fade, she discovered that no one really
knows what is in the ink, or whether the ingredients differ from
brand to brand.

Perusing dermatology journals, she found that people from time to time have bad reactions to the ink in their tattoos, particularly when getting MRI scans (the magnetic fields punchstock involved sometimes seem to heat the ink beneath the skin). And further investigation showed that the inks are not subject to any safety regulations, at least not in the US.

There could

be anything in that ink.

So Wagner joined up with similarly tattooed Haley Finley-Jones, also at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, to examine the question. Finding funding was hard, says Jones. "A lot of people thought 'oh, just college students wanting to study tattoos'," she says. "Until they found out that the FDA doesn't regulate it."

Chemicals in tattoo inks need closer scrutiny

March 14, 2005



As tattoos have grown in popularity, so have complaints of adverse side effects associated with both their application and removal. A new study, done by chemistry students at Northern Arizona University, looked at the chemical composition of a variety of tattoo inks to better understand their potential health risks.

The findings, presented at the 229th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, the world's largest scientific society, suggest that closer regulation of the tattoo industry may be warranted, according to the researchers.

Although inks used in tattoos are subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as cosmetics and color additives, the agency has not traditionally regulated them, letting the task fall to local jurisdictions, according to a fact sheet issued by the FDA Office of Cosmetics and Colors http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/cos-204.html. This effectively gives a tattoo artist license to inject whatever he or she deems appropriate under the skin, according to the researchers.

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Food Safety & Applied Nutrition

Food Ingredients and Packaging

Summary of Color Additives Listed for Use in the United States in Foods, Drugs, Cosmetics, and Medical Devices

"This effectively gives a tattoo artist license to inject whatever he or she deems appropriate under the skin..."

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Center for Food Safety & Applied Nutrition

Food Ingredients and Packaging

Summary of Color Additives Listed for Use in the United States in Foods, Drugs, Cosmetics, and Medical Devices

| Color Approved for Use is Color additives subject to the control of the color additives subject to the control of the color additives subject to the color additive subject to the color | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21 CFR Section | Straight Color | Year ⁽²⁾ Approved | Uses and Restrictions |
| 74.2052 | D&C Black No. 2 ⁽³⁾ | | ush-on-brow, eye shadow, mascara, lipstick, blushers and rouge, makeup and m, and nail enamel. |
| 74.2101 | FD&C Blue No. 1 | | etics generally. $\label{eq:constraints} \text{dows MnO}_2 \text{ in manufacture.}$ Eye area use (includes lake). |
| 74.2104 | D&C Blue No. 4 | | Externally applied cosmetics. |
| 74.2151 | D&C Brown No. 1 | | ternally applied cosmetics. |
| 74.2203 | FD&C Green No. 3 | | etics generally. |
| <u>74.2205</u> | D&C Green No. 5 | | 's generally. |
| 74.2206 | D&C Green No. 6 | 1982 | ed cosmetics. |
| 74.2208 | D&C Green No. 8 | 1976 | E osmetics (NTE 0.01% (by wt) of finished cosmetic product). |
| 74.2254 | D&C Orange No. 4 | 1977 | Exte. netics. |

From the FDA Website

What Risks Are Involved in Tattooing?

The following are the primary complications that can result from tattooing:

- Infection. Unsterile tattooing equipment and needles can transmit infectious diseases, such as hepatitis. The risk of infection is the reason the American Association of Blood Banks requires a one-year wait between getting a tattoo and donating blood.
- It is extremely important to make sure that all tattooing equipment is clean and sterilized before use. Even if the needles are sterilized or never have been used, it is important to understand that in some cases the equipment that holds the needles cannot be sterilized reliably due to its design. In addition, the person who receives a tattoo must be sure to care for the tattooed area properly during the first week or so after the pigments are injected.
- Removal problems. Despite advances in laser technology, removing a tattoo is a painstaking process, usually involving several treatments and considerable expense. Complete removal without scarring may be impossible. See "The Most Common Problem: Dissatisfaction" and "Removal Techniques," below.
- Allergic reactions. Although allergic reactions to tattoo pigments are rare, when they happen they may be particularly troublesome because the pigments can be hard to remove. Occasionally, people may develop an allergic reaction to tattoos they have had for years.
- . Granulomas. These are nodules that may form around material that the body perceives as foreign, such as particles of tattoo pigment.
- Keloid formation. If you are prone to developing keloids -- scars that grow beyond normal boundaries -- you are at risk of keloid formation from a tattoo. Keloids may form any time you injure or traumatize your skin, and according to Office of Cosmetics and Colors (OCAC) dermatologist Ella Toombs, M.D., tattooing or micropigmentation is a form of trauma. Micropigmentation: State of the Art, a book written by Charles Zwerling, M.D., Annette Walker, R.N., and Norman Goldstein, M.D., states that keloids occur more frequently as a consequence of tattoo removal.
- MRI complications. There have been reports of people with tattoos or permanent makeup who experienced swelling or burning in the affected areas when they underwent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). This seems to occur only rarely and apparently without lasting effects.

Lasers Surg Med. 2000;26(1):13-21.

Q-switch laser and tattoo pigments:

first results of the chemical
and photophysical analysis of 41 compounds

Baumler W, Eibler ET, Hohenleutner U, Sens B, Sauer J, Landthaler M.

Department of Dermatology University of Regensburg, Germany.

CONCLUSION:

The results of the present analysis explain to some extent the outcome of clinical studies regarding laser therapy of coloured tattoos. Because the laser energy used produces a high temperature in the azo or polycyclic pigments, it is necessary to investigate whether that change causes possibly toxic or cancerogenic compounds.

Photochem Photobiol. 2004 Sep-Oct;80(2):185-90.

Tattoo pigments

are cleaved by laser lightthe chemical analysis in vitro
provide evidence for hazardous compounds

Vasold R, Naarmann N, Ulrich H, Fischer D, Konig B, Landthaler M, Baumler W.

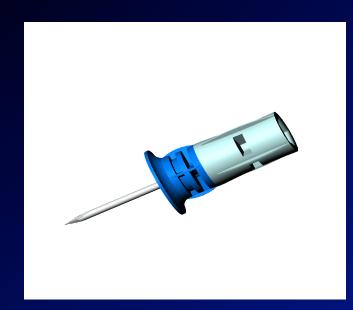
Department of Organic Chemistry University of Regensburg, 93042 Regensburg, Germany.

The high laser intensities cleaved the azo compounds, leading to an increase of decomposition products such as 2-methyl-5-nitroaniline, 2-5-dichloraniline and 4-nitro-toluene, which are toxic or even carcinogenic compounds



...and, to make a plug for a new device that might help when you can't find an IV in adults...

The Vidacare™ EZ-IO



VidaCare Needle Set



VidaCare Driver

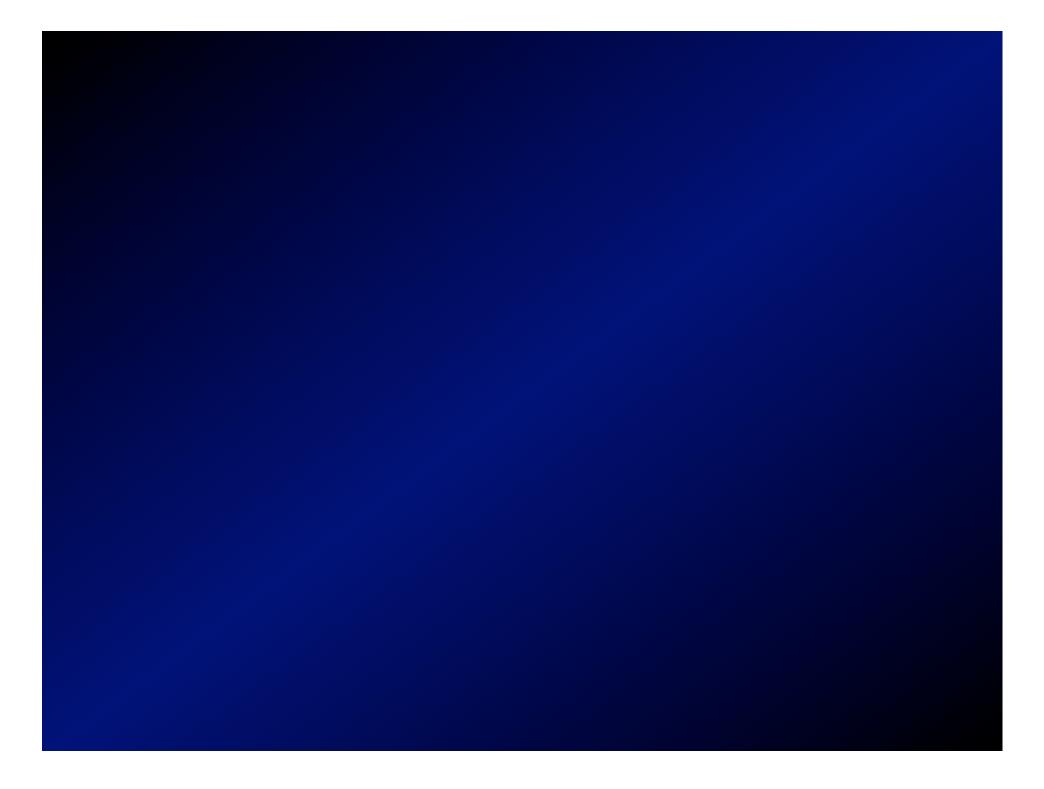




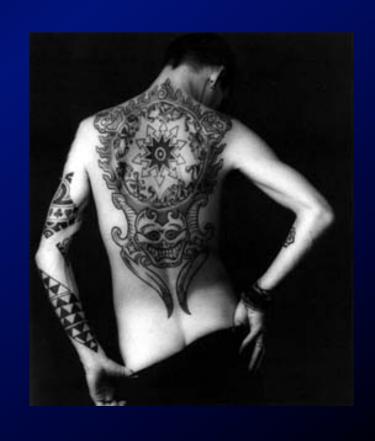




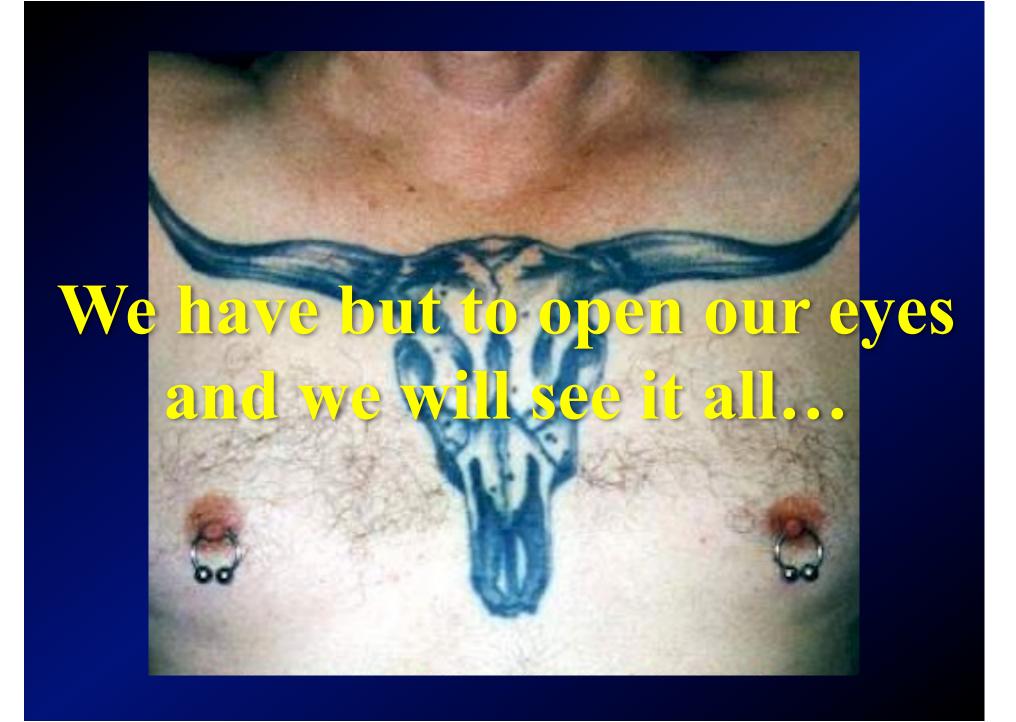
Tibia 1.avi



Thoughts in closing...









Thank you for your kind attention...

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