

Nasco **Life/form**®

HOW TO CREATE A SECOND DEGREE BURN





Cut the size and shape of the burn you want to moulage using a scalpel or scissors. Place the wound in the area where you want it to be modeled. Then place clotted red makeup around area using foam wedges.

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Foam wedges
- Scissors



Remove wound and brush spirit gum on the location area and wound. Let the spirit gum dry until it feels sticky. If you choose not to use the spirit gum as an adhesive, the burn should stick lightly to the location naturally.

Materials Needed:

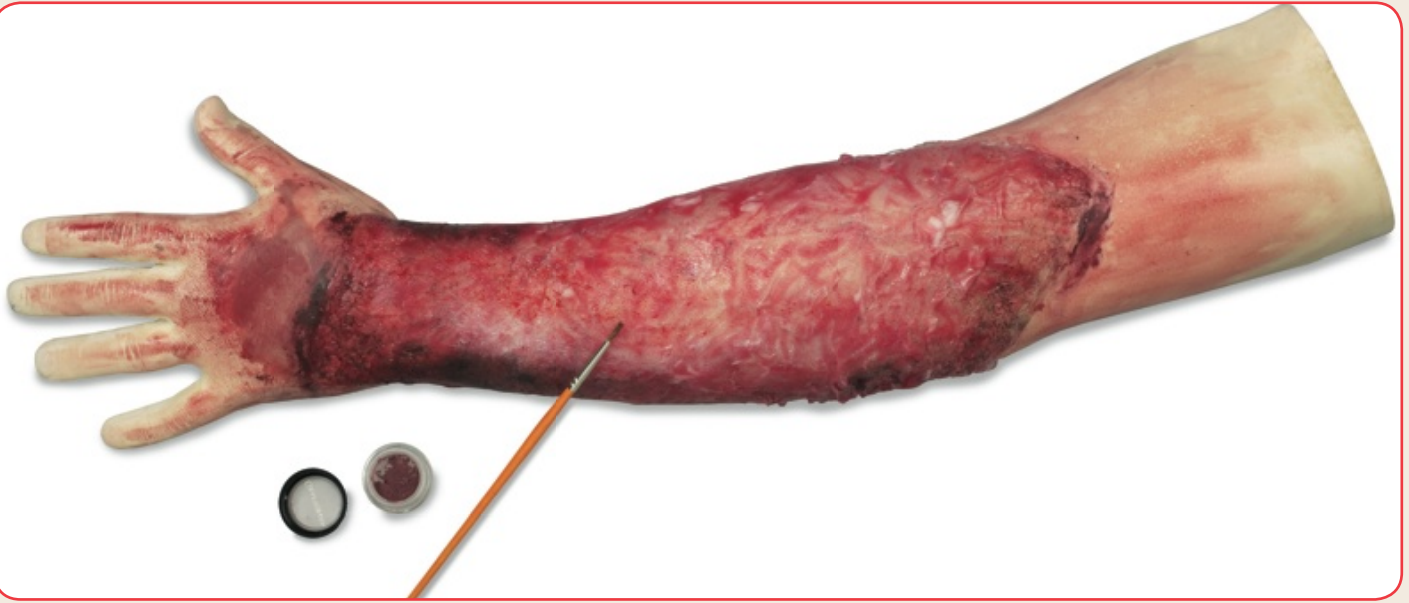
- Spirit gum



When burn is in final position, add more blood blister and clotted red makeup slightly around and on top of the burn. Also add a bit of light cream makeup on top of arm. Blood paste can also be added around the arm using a popsicle stick.

Materials Needed:

- Blood blister makeup
- Blood paste
- Clotted red makeup
- Foam Wedges
- Light cream makeup
- Spirit gum



Use a brush to add magic blood powder. Then use the brush to apply a small amount of water to the wound.

Materials Needed:

- Brush
- Magic blood powder
- Water



Use a small amount of soot using a brush or foam sponge.
Glycerin may also be added for shine.

Materials Needed:

- Brush or foam sponge
- Glycerin
- Soot

NOTE: The steps given are only a suggestion — have fun and experiment!

Other Available *Life/form*® Simulators



**Life/form® Burn Simulation Kit
(LF00795U)**

**Life/form® Advanced Nursing Wound
Simulation Kit (LF00794U)**



901 Janesville Avenue, P.O. Box 901
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Nasco **Life/form**®

HOW TO CREATE A THIRD DEGREE BURN



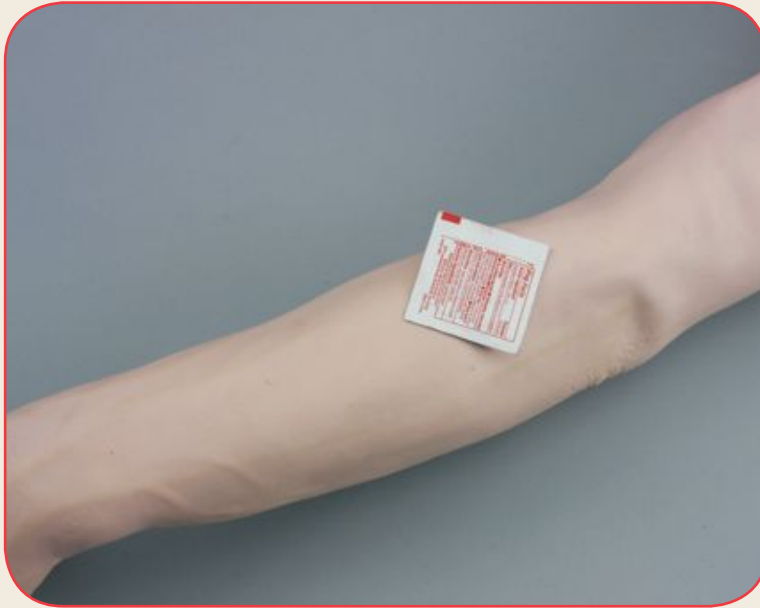


Figure 1

When starting a moulage, first use an alcohol wipe to clean person or manikin.

Note: Makeup may stain manikin or person modeling. Check manufacturer's recommendations prior to using alcohol wipes or makeup on manikins.

Materials Needed:

- Alcohol pads
- 3rd degree burn
- Manikin or person



Figure 2

Cut the desired size and shape of the 3rd degree Nasco burn LF00725D using a scalpel or scissors. Place the wound in the area where you want it to be modeled. Then place clotted red makeup around area and slightly under the edges using foam wedges.

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Foam wedges
- Scissors/scalpel
- 3rd degree burn (LF00725D)



Figure 3

The wound should stick lightly to the location naturally. For a greater adhesion, brush spirit gum on wound location and back of wound. Let spirit gum dry until it feels sticky before final placement of wound. Brush liquid latex over entire burn area and let dry.

Materials Needed:

- Spirit gum (if needed)
- Liquid latex

NOTE: Latex is a commonly known allergen — use with caution.



Figure 4

When burn is in final position, add clotted red and blood blister makeup slightly around and on top of the burn(s). Also add a bit of light cream make-up on top of arm. Use foam wedges to blend all makeup above. A craft stick is great for applying the blood blister makeup. Blood modeling wax may help with blending burn edges and skin until a seamless appearance is achieved.

Materials Needed:

- Blood blister makeup
- Blood paste
- Clotted red makeup
- Light cream makeup
- Foam wedges
- Craft stick

LF00758U



Figure 5

Use brush to add blood powder. Then use brush to apply a small amount of water to the wound. Peel liquid latex skin back slightly (from figure 2) to create a blistering effect. Add blood blister, clotted red and injury shades maroon makeup to blisters. Using a foam wedge helps with blending makeup.

Materials Needed:

- Brush
- Foam wedges
- Blood blister makeup
- Blood powder
- Clotted red makeup
- Injury wheel makeup – maroon



Figure 6

Add more of the liquid latex over the top of the pigment and let the latex completely dry. Adding another layer of latex adds to a visual of skin pulling from arm.

Materials Needed:

- Liquid latex



Figure 7

Add more clotted red, light cream, injury shades makeup (purple and maroon) on top of the liquid latex and around the whole arm. Latex can be peeled back, then apply soot using foam wedges (from figures 2 and 5). Open the soot jar **CAREFULLY!** Use foam wedges to apply.

NOTE: The steps given are only a suggestion — have fun and experiment!

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Light cream makeup
- Soot
- Foam wedges
- Injury shades makeup—purple
- Injury shades makeup—maroon



Storage Tips:

- The burns can be reused if properly placed into plastic wrap or a resealable bag.
- The burns can be cleaned with soap and water and air dried.
- Some dirt and makeup will be removed, but some makeup will remain.
- The materials used in creating lifelike wounds are very delicate. Each wound is hand painted with care. Colors and shapes may vary slightly.
- Nasco reserves the right to change product color, materials, supplies, or function as needed.

Other Available *Life/form*® Simulators



Life/form® Advanced Nursing Wound Simulation Kit (LF00794U)



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Nasco **Life/form**®

HOW TO CREATE AN INFECTED LACERATION





Stage 1

When starting a moulage, first use an alcohol wipe to clean person or manikin.

Note: Makeup may stain manikin or person modeling. Check manufacturer's recommendations prior to using alcohol wipes or makeup on manikins.

Materials Needed:

- Alcohol pads
- Manikin or person



Stage 2

Place wound in desired location so you get an idea of how big the wound area will be. Remove the wound. Using the foam wedge, add clotted red grease-paint makeup, and injury wheel maroon makeup around and slightly under the edges of the wound. If desired, for greater adhesion, spirit gum can be added to the wound location and the back of the wound. Let spirit gum dry until it feels sticky before final placement of wound.

Materials Needed:

- Infected Nasco laceration
- Clotted red makeup
- Injury wheel maroon makeup
- Foam wedges
- Spirit gum (if needed)



Stage 3

Apply wound to desired area and hold in place until wound and spirit gum begin to set. Add modeling wax around laceration to smooth wound edges for a seamless appearance.

Materials Needed:

- Modeling wax
- Craft stick



Stage 4

Now add the clotted red and blue grease makeup around wound and on the wound itself. Use foam wedges to even out coloration. Small amounts of blood blister makeup can also be added.

Materials Needed:

- Blue makeup
- Clotted red makeup
- Blood blister makeup
- Foam wedges



Stage 5

Add more makeup around the wound. Injury wheel yellow- and green-blend. Clotted red makeup can be added to the blend using either fingers or foam wedges.

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Injury wheel makeup – yellow
- Injury wheel makeup – green
- Foam wedges



Stage 6

Using a craft stick or paintbrush, add glycerin to the wound for a shiny, wet look that adds realism.

Note: The steps given are only a suggestion – have fun and experiment!

Materials Needed:

- Paintbrush or craft stick
- Glycerin



Storage Tips:

- The wound can be reused if properly placed into plastic wrap or a resealable bag.
- The wound can be cleaned with soap and water and air dried.
- Some dirt and makeup will be removed, but some makeup will remain.
- The materials used in creating lifelike wounds are very delicate. Each wound is hand painted with care. Colors and shapes may vary slightly.
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Nasco **Life/form**®

HOW TO CREATE A WOUND DEHISCENCE





Stage 1

When starting a moulage, first use an alcohol wipe to clean person or manikin.

Note: Makeup may stain manikin or person modeling. Check manufacturer's recommendations prior to using alcohol wipes or makeup on manikins.

Materials Needed:

- Alcohol pads
- Manikin or person



Stage 2

Place wound in desired location so you get an idea how big the wound area will be. Remove the wound. Using the foam wedge and clotted red grease paint makeup, place makeup around and slightly under the edges where the wound will be placed. If desired, for greater adhesion, brush spirit gum on wound location and back of wound. Let spirit gum dry until it feels sticky before final placement of wound.

Materials Needed:

- Wound dehiscence
- Clotted red makeup
- Spirit gum (if needed)



Stage 3

Apply wound to desired area and hold in place until wound and spirit gum begin to set. Use wax to help set wound and smooth out edges.

Materials Needed:

- Nasco wound dehiscence
- Spirit gum (if desired)
- Modeling wax
- Craft stick



Stage 4

Use more modeling wax (if needed) around the wound's edges to add realism between the skin and moulage. Smooth out modeling wax around area of the wound to create a seamless appearance. Add clotted red makeup with foam wedge around wound.

Materials Needed:

- Modeling wax
- Clotted red makeup
- Foam wedge



Stage 5

Continue adding more make-up around wound. Use clotted red, yellow, and green on the wound and surround wound with yellow until blended. Injury wheel maroon may also add color to the wound. You can use either your finger or foam wedges to blend makeup

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Injury wheel makeup – maroon
- Injury wheel makeup – yellow
- Injury wheel makeup – forest green
- Foam wedges



Stage 6

Using a craft stick or paintbrush, add glycerin to the wound for a shiny, wet look that adds realism.

Note: The steps given are only a suggestion – have fun and experiment!

Materials Needed:

- Paintbrush or craft stick
- Glycerin



Storage Tips:

- The wound can be reused if properly placed into plastic wrap or a resealable bag.
- The wound can be cleaned with soap and water and air dried.
- Some dirt and makeup will be removed, but some makeup will remain.
- The materials used in creating lifelike wounds are very delicate. Each wound is hand painted with care. Colors and shapes may vary slightly.
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Dedicated to Delivery **Life/form**[®]
"Saving Lives Worldwide"

ADVANCED NURSING WOUND SIMULATION KIT



LF00794U

ISO 9001 and
ISO 13485

Cautions

The material used in creating lifelike wounds in the Advanced Nursing Wound Simulation Kit are very delicate. Each wound is hand-painted with care. The colors and shapes may vary slightly.

Makeup used with the wounds may stain the model, trainer, or wound simulator. Use makeup with care. Take caution when applying wounds and makeup on to human models. Discontinue use and wash with warm, soapy water if irritation develops.

Solvents or corrosive materials will damage the simulator. Never place simulator on newsprint or any kind of printed paper or plastic. These materials will transfer an indelible stain. Ball-point pen will also make an indelible stain.

Cleaning and Maintenance

The materials used in creating simulated wounds will become less tacky with use. Clean the wounds with warm, soapy water to remove glue and dirt. Dry with a clean towel or allow to air dry. Place a clean, dry wound in a resealable bag to extend the life of the product.

Stubborn soil can be treated with Nasco Cleaner. Apply a small amount of Nasco Cleaner to a clean, dry cloth. Apply to the soiled area, wiping gently.

Available Supplies

LF00755U Spirit Gum with Brush

LF00756U Spirit Gum Remover

LF09919U Nasco Cleaner

SB49386U Skin Tite Adhesive

An abrasion in dermatology is a wound caused by superficial damage to the skin no deeper than the epidermis. Mild abrasions, also known as scrapes or grazes, do not scar or bleed, but deep abrasions may lead to the formation of scar tissue.

Causes:

- Occur when exposed skin comes in contact with rough surfaces, causing the rubbing away of the upper layers of the epidermis

Degrees:

- First-Degree Abrasion — Involves only epidermal injury
- Second-Degree Abrasion — Involves the epidermis as well as the dermis and may bleed slightly
- Third-Degree Abrasion — Involves damage to the subcutaneous layer and the skin

Treatment:

- The abrasion should be cleaned and debris removed
- A topical antibiotic such as Neosporin[®] or bacitracin should be applied to prevent infection and keep the wound moist
- If abrasion is painful, a topical medication such as lidocaine or benzocaine can be applied
- Avoid exposing skin to sun as permanent hyperpigmentation can develop



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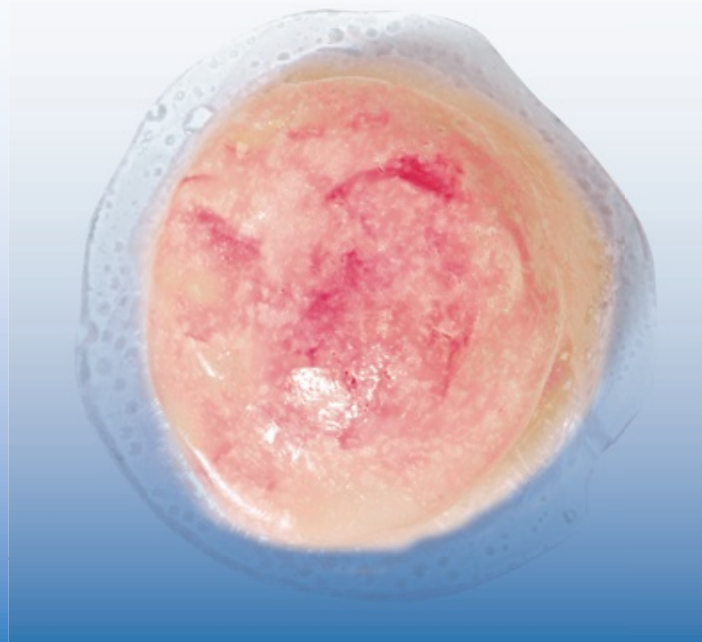
A sebaceous cyst is a term that refers to either an epidermal or pilar (trichilemmal) cyst. Epidermal cysts originate in the epidermis, and pilar cysts originate from hair follicles. The scalp, ears, back, face, and upper arm are common sites for sebaceous cysts, because these areas are usually more hairy. Cysts are smooth to the touch, vary in size, and are generally round in shape.

Causes:

- Common causes of sebaceous cysts include blocked sebaceous glands and swollen hair follicles.
- Hereditary causes of sebaceous cysts include Gardener's syndrome and basal cell nevus syndrome.
- Pilonidal cysts typically occur between 15 and 24 years of age and are very painful. These cysts are usually found near the coccyx, but can also affect the navel, armpit, or genital region.

Treatment:

- Sebaceous cysts generally do not require medical treatment. If the cysts continue to grow, they may become painful and infected.
- Surgical excision of a sebaceous cyst is a simple procedure that completely removes the sac and its contents.
- Nonsurgical treatment involves using a heating pad on the cyst for 15 minutes twice daily for about 10 days.
- Surgical excision of the pilonidal cyst removes the pit of the cyst.



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SB49386U Skin Tite Adhesive

With an open wound, controlling the bleeding is the first concern. There are several elements to be considered when evaluating a wound before deciding the wound requires stitches. First determine what kind of wound it is, then if stitches should even be considered. Also note if infection is present, or if there is a break in the skin or sutured wound.

Types of Wounds:

- Lacerations — A break in the skin
- Incisions — Surgical wounds
- Punctures — Go in and then come back out
- Avulsions — Torn sections of skin
- Abrasions — Scratches

Reasons for Using Stitches:

- Close a wound to promote healing and discourage infection
- Reduce scarring

When Stitches Are Needed:

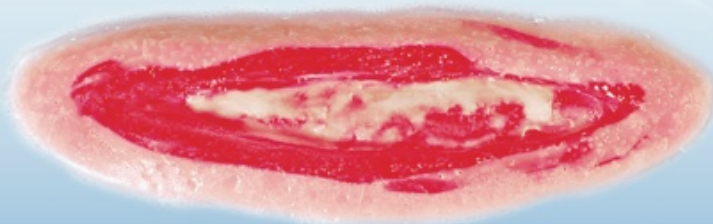
- Depth — The wound is deep enough to see the subcutaneous (yellowish fatty) tissue
- Width — The wound can be pulled easily
- Location — Wounds that stretch and move a lot will require stitches more often than those areas with little movement

Symptoms of a Wound Infection:

- The wound has not healed within 10 days after the injury
- Pain or swelling is increased 48 hrs after the wound occurred
- A red streak is spreading from the wound
- The scab has increased in size
- A yellow crust has formed on the wound
- Increasing redness occurs around the wound
- A fever occurs
- The lymph node draining that area of skin may become tender and large
- The wound has become extremely tender

Call a Doctor Immediately:

- Fever occurs
- Red streak runs from the wound
- Redness increases around the wound
- Severe pain in the wound
- Face wound shows infection



Normal



Infected

Cautions

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SB49386U Skin Tite Adhesive

Wound dehiscence is a surgical complication in which a wound breaks open along the surgical suture.

Risk Factors:

- Age
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Poor knotting or grabbing of stitches
- Trauma to the wound after surgery

Symptoms:

- Bleeding
- Pain
- Inflammation
- Fever
- Wound opening

Causes:

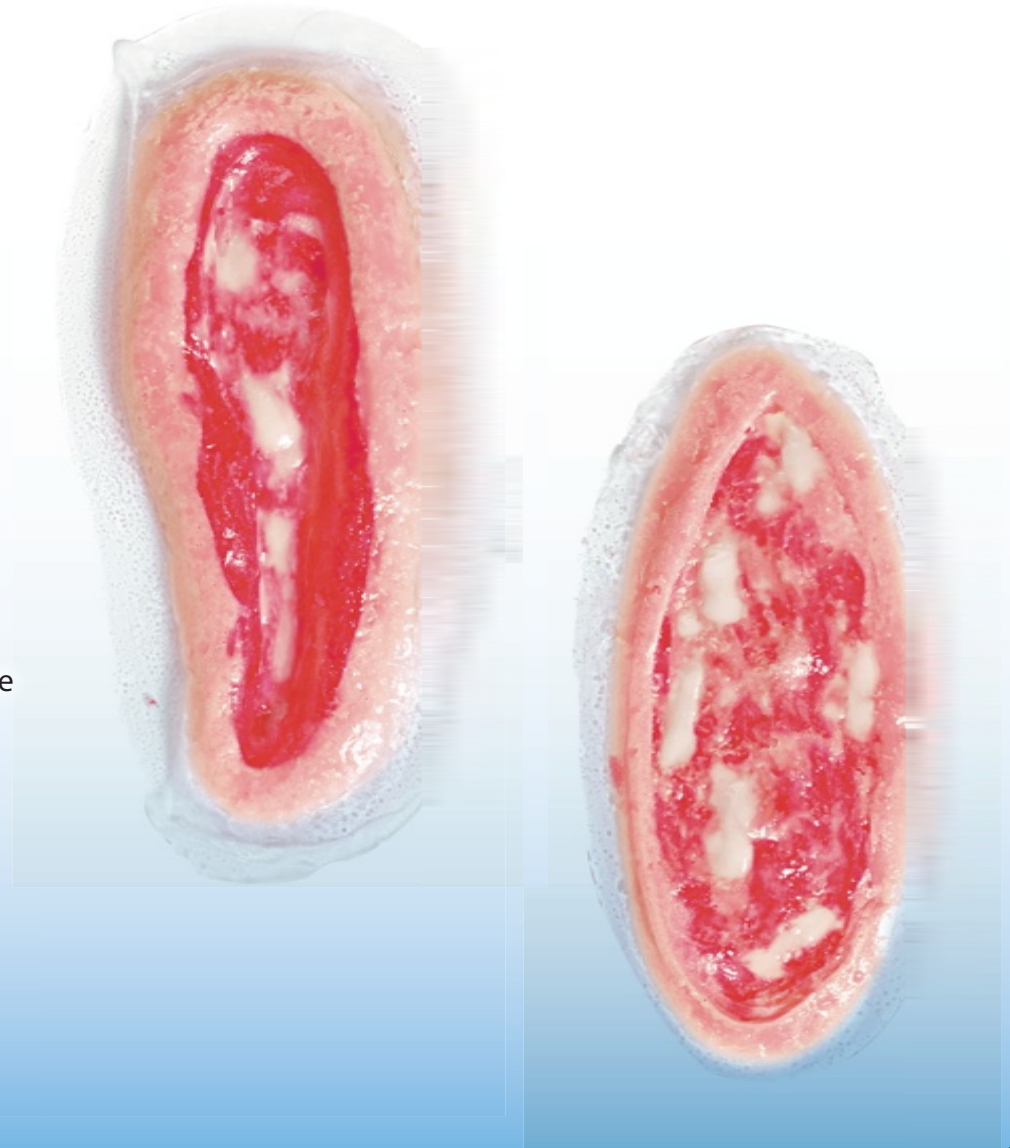
- Inadequate undermining
- Excessive tension — such as back, shoulders, and legs
- Obesity, smoking, previous scarring, surgical error
- Cancer, increased abdominal pressure

Prevention:

- Adequate undermining of the wound during surgery to reduce stress around wound edges
- Avoid heavy lifting
- Adequate nutrition
- Controlled diabetes
- Avoid certain medications
- Antibiotics and cleaning the wound helps

Treatment:

- Allow granulation
- Exposure to air
- Debridement
- Recutting and suturing the edges; providing antibiotics



Cautions

The material used in creating lifelike wounds in the Advanced Nursing Wound Simulation Kit are very delicate. Each wound is hand-painted with care. The colors and shapes may vary slightly.

Makeup used with the wounds may stain the model, trainer, or wound simulator. Use makeup with care. Take caution when applying wounds and makeup on to human models. Discontinue use and wash with warm, soapy water if irritation develops.

Solvents or corrosive materials will damage the simulator. Never place simulator on newsprint or any kind of printed paper or plastic. These materials will transfer an indelible stain. Ball-point pen will also make an indelible stain.

Cleaning and Maintenance

The materials used in creating simulated wounds will become less tacky with use. Clean the wounds with warm, soapy water to remove glue and dirt. Dry with a clean towel or allow to air dry. Place a clean, dry wound in a resealable bag to extend the life of the product.

Stubborn soil can be treated with Nasco Cleaner. Apply a small amount of Nasco Cleaner to a clean, dry cloth. Apply to the soiled area, wiping gently.

Available Supplies

LF00755U Spirit Gum with Brush

LF00756U Spirit Gum Remover

LF09919U Nasco Cleaner

SB49386U Skin Tite Adhesive

A laceration is a cut that results in a jagged wound in the skin. Lacerations can be deep gashes that penetrate through muscle and bone. A superficial laceration involves only the skin (example: a paper cut). A deeper laceration may penetrate veins and arteries.

Causes of Lacerations:

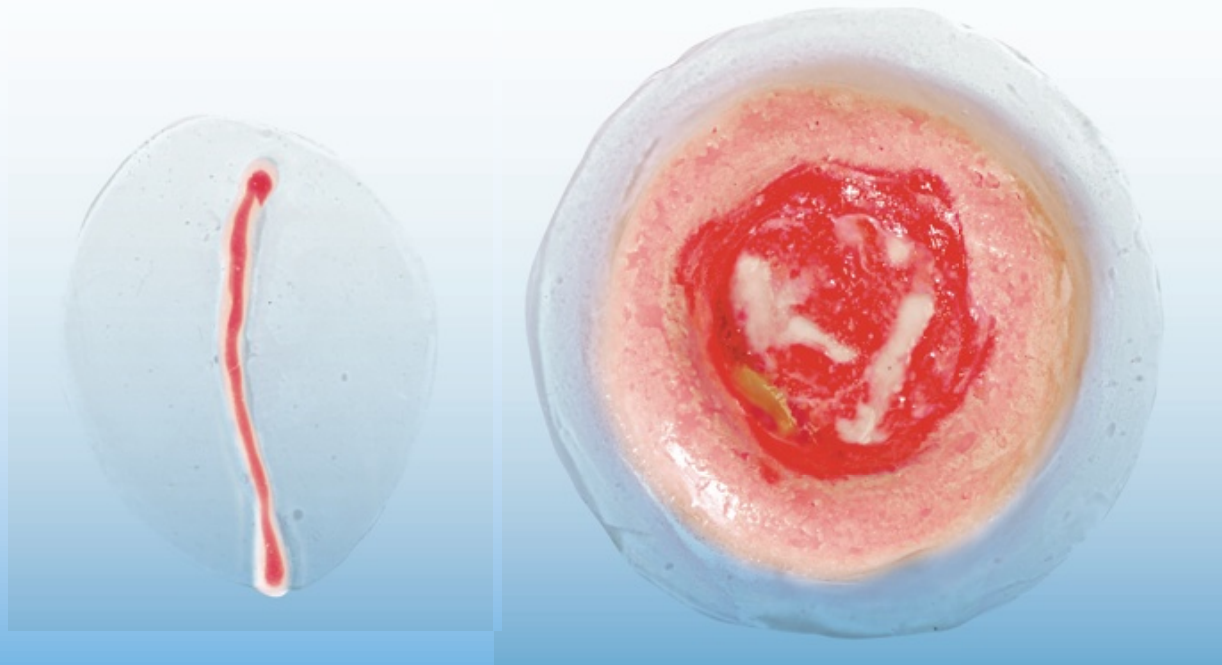
- Accidents at home or work
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Violence

Treatment:

- Wash a superficial laceration thoroughly with sterile solution, stop the bleeding, put ointment on the wound, and then bandage it
- A tetanus booster may be given
- A deeper skin laceration is treated with stitches (sutures) or staples
- Surgical repair may be needed to repair deep lacerations, especially involving internal organs and massive bleeding

The individual with superficial lacerations should be completely healed within two weeks.

Deeper lacerations or lacerations in areas where skin moves more frequently (i.e. around joints) will take longer to heal.



Cautions

The material used in creating lifelike wounds in the Advanced Nursing Wound Simulation Kit are very delicate. Each wound is hand-painted with care. The colors and shapes may vary slightly.

Makeup used with the wounds may stain the model, trainer, or wound simulator. Use makeup with care. Take caution when applying wounds and makeup on to human models. Discontinue use and wash with warm, soapy water if irritation develops.

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Cleaning and Maintenance

The materials used in creating simulated wounds will become less tacky with use. Clean the wounds with warm, soapy water to remove glue and dirt. Dry with a clean towel or allow to air dry. Place a clean, dry wound in a resealable bag to extend the life of the product.

Stubborn soil can be treated with Nasco Cleaner. Apply a small amount of Nasco Cleaner to a clean, dry cloth. Apply to the soiled area, wiping gently.

Available Supplies

LF00755U Spirit Gum with Brush

LF00756U Spirit Gum Remover

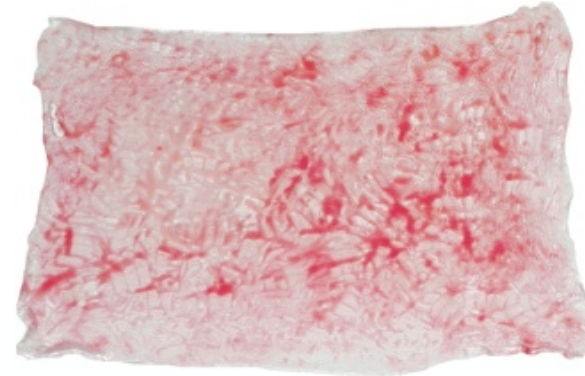
LF09919U Nasco Cleaner

SB49386U Skin Tite Adhesive



First-Degree Burn:

- Appearance — Redness
- Texture — Dry
- Sensation — Painful
- Healing Time — 1 week or less



Second-Degree Burn:

- Superficial partial thickness
- Appearance — Red with clear blisters
Blanches with pressure
- Texture — Moist
- Sensation — Painful
- Healing time — 2-3 weeks



Second-Degree Burn:

- Deep partial thickness
- Appearance — Red and white with bloody blisters
Less blanching
- Texture — Moist
- Sensation — Painful
- Healing time — Weeks, may progress to third degree



Third-Degree Burn:

- Full thickness burn
- Appearance — Stiff and white/brown
- Texture — Dry and leathery
- Sensation — Painless
- Healing time — Requires excision
- Complications — Scarring, contractures, amputation

Cautions

The material used in creating lifelike wounds in the Advanced Nursing Wound Simulation Kit are very delicate. Each wound is hand-painted with care. The colors and shapes may vary slightly.

Makeup used with the wounds may stain the model, trainer, or wound simulator. Use makeup with care. Take caution when applying wounds and makeup on to human models. Discontinue use and wash with warm, soapy water if irritation develops.

Solvents or corrosive materials will damage the simulator. Never place simulator on newsprint or any kind of printed paper or plastic. These materials will transfer an indelible stain. Ball-point pen will also make an indelible stain.

Cleaning and Maintenance

The materials used in creating simulated wounds will become less tacky with use. Clean the wounds with warm, soapy water to remove glue and dirt. Dry with a clean towel or allow to air dry. Place a clean, dry wound in a resealable bag to extend the life of the product.

Stubborn soil can be treated with Nasco Cleaner. Apply a small amount of Nasco Cleaner to a clean, dry cloth. Apply to the soiled area, wiping gently.

Available Supplies

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LF00756U Spirit Gum Remover

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SB49386U Skin Tite Adhesive

This highly contagious but non-threatening disease is an airborne disease that can be spread through coughing or sneezing. People that are sick may have direct contact with others from the secretions through the rash. A person with chicken pox is infectious one or two days before the rash appears. People with chicken pox continue to be contagious until all the lesions have crusted over — about six days. Crusted lesions are not contagious.

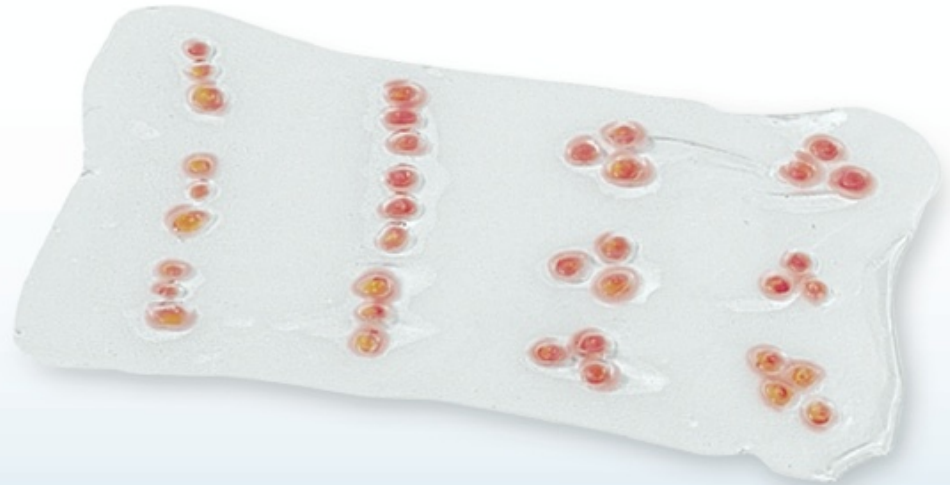
Symptoms:

- Nausea
- Loss of appetite
- Aching muscles
- Headache
- Rash
- Fever

Chicken pox is rarely fatal. The most common late complication of chicken pox is shingles.

Treatment:

- Stay home while infectious
- Do not scratch — scratching can add to other infections
- Take control of personal hygiene — clean skin daily
- Calamine lotion — helps with scratching



Cautions

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Cleaning and Maintenance

The materials used in creating simulated wounds will become less tacky with use. Clean the wounds with warm, soapy water to remove glue and dirt. Dry with a clean towel or allow to air dry. Place a clean, dry wound in a resealable bag to extend the life of the product.

Stubborn soil can be treated with Nasco Cleaner. Apply a small amount of Nasco Cleaner to a clean, dry cloth. Apply to the soiled area, wiping gently.

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SB49386U Skin Tite Adhesive

Lyme disease is transmitted through a bite from a specific type of tick. Animals often are the carriers of the ticks. Examples are squirrels, horses, foxes, skunks, weasels, deer, and mice. The states most affected by Lyme disease are Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Connecticut, and Maryland.

Symptoms:

- Flu-like symptoms (stiff neck, chills, headaches, fatigue, and muscle pain)
- Expanding skin rash around the area of the bite — looks like a bull's eye
- Nerve problems
- Arthritis/nerve problems may occur if disease is advanced

Treatment:

- See your doctor if symptoms above occur
- Even if the signs and symptoms disappear, it does not mean the disease is gone
- Lyme disease can spread even months/years after infection, leading to arthritis and nerve problems



Cautions

The material used in creating lifelike wounds in the Advanced Nursing Wound Simulation Kit are very delicate. Each wound is hand-painted with care. The colors and shapes may vary slightly.

Makeup used with the wounds may stain the model, trainer, or wound simulator. Use makeup with care. Take caution when applying wounds and makeup on to human models. Discontinue use and wash with warm, soapy water if irritation develops.

Solvents or corrosive materials will damage the simulator. Never place simulator on newsprint or any kind of printed paper or plastic. These materials will transfer an indelible stain. Ball-point pen will also make an indelible stain.

Cleaning and Maintenance

The materials used in creating simulated wounds will become less tacky with use. Clean the wounds with warm, soapy water to remove glue and dirt. Dry with a clean towel or allow to air dry. Place a clean, dry wound in a resealable bag to extend the life of the product.

Stubborn soil can be treated with Nasco Cleaner. Apply a small amount of Nasco Cleaner to a clean, dry cloth. Apply to the soiled area, wiping gently.

Available Supplies

LF00755U Spirit Gum with Brush

LF00756U Spirit Gum Remover

LF09919U Nasco Cleaner

SB49386U Skin Tite Adhesive

Many adults who have had chicken pox as children are susceptible to shingles. The immune system keeps the virus at bay until the person is an adult and the infection is reactivated. Shingles affects one in five adults; however, stress can bring shingles, too.

Symptoms:

- Headache
- Sensitivity to light
- Flu-like — without fever
- Itching
- Tingling/numbness
- Pain where the rash is located (band of pain/rash)
- Swelling/tenderness

Blisters may break open, seep fluid, and crust over in about five days. The rash heals in about 2-4 weeks. Scarring where the rash was located may remain.

There are three stages with the shingles virus:

- Prodromal stage (before rash appears)
- Active stage (rash and blisters appear)
- Postherpetic neuralgia (chronic pain stage)



Replacement Supplies for the Advanced Nursing Wound Simulation Kit

- LF00725(A)U** 1st Degree Burn Roll
- LF00725(B)U** 2nd Degree Superficial Partial Thickness Burn Roll
- LF00725(C)U** 2nd Degree Deep Partial Thickness Burn Roll
- LF00725(D)U** 3rd Degree Burn Roll
- LF00725U** Simulated Burns, Set of 4 (1st, 2nd, 2nd, 3rd)
- LF00730U** Pressure Ulcers, Stages 1-4, Set of 4
- LF00733U** Infected Cyst (pus-filled)
- LF00734U** Abrasion
- LF00735U** Incision Sutures, Set of 2 (normal & infected)
- LF00736U** Dehiscence, Set of 2
- LF00737U** Lacerations, Set of 2 (superficial & deep)
- LF00753U** Modeling Wax, Blood Colored, 1-oz. Jar
- LF00754U** Liquid Latex, 1-oz. Bottle, Clear
- LF00755U** Spirit Gum, 1 oz. w/Brush
- LF00756U** Spirit Gum Remover, 2 oz.
- LF00758U** Magic Blood Powder, Mini
- LF00760U** Injury Shades Makeup Wheel
- LF00765U** Grease Paint Makeup, Blithe Spirit, 1/2-oz. Jar
- LF00777U** Grease Paint Makeup, Clotted Red, 1/2-oz. Jar
- LF00780U** Grease Paint Makeup, Light Cream, 1/2-oz. Jar

Other Available Simulation Supplies

LF00726U	Blisters, 1 Roll, 7" x 10"	LF00781U	Grease Paint Makeup, Ebony, 1/2-oz. Jar
LF00727U	Blood Blisters, 1 Roll, 7" x 10"	LF00782U	Grease Paint Makeup, Milk Chocolate, 1/2-oz. Jar
LF00731U	Healthy Mole & Skin Cancer, Set of 4 (healthy mole, basil cell, squamous cell, & melanoma)	LF00783U	Grease Paint Makeup, Medium Honey, 1/2-oz. Jar
LF00732U	Cysts, Set of 2 (pillar & sebaceous)	LF00784U	Grease Paint Makeup, Warm Honey, 1/2-oz. Jar
LF00738U	Ostomies, Set of 5 (double barrel, healthy, infected, prolapsed, necrotic)	LF00786U	Black Soot Powder
LF00739U	Boils, Set of 3	LF00787U	Ash Dust Powder
LF00750U	Blood Gel w/Brush	LF00788U	Dirt Powder
LF00751U	Blood Paste, 1-oz. Jar	LF00789U	Crème Makeup Wheel (Auguste)
LF00752U	Modeling Wax, Flesh Colored, 1.75-oz. Jar	LF00934U	Pressure Ulcer/Bedsore Model, White
LF00757U	Makeup Remover, 2 oz.	LF00945U	Pressure Ulcer/Bedsore Model, Black
LF00759(A)U	Stool, Jar	LF00933U	Elderly Pressure Ulcer Foot, White
LF00759(B)U	Pus, Jar	LF00944U	Elderly Pressure Ulcer Foot, Black
LF00759(C)U	Mucous, Jar	LF00950U	Skin Cancer Trainer, White
LF00790U	Castor Seal, 1-oz. Bottle	LF00951U	Skin Cancer Trainer, Black
LF00761U	Primary Colors Makeup Wheel	LF00898U	Ostomy Care Training Models, Set of 5
LF00762U	Special Effects Makeup Wheel	LF00898(A)U	Double Barrel Ostomy Care Training Model
LF00763U	Grease Paint Makeup, Capillary Shadow, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF00898(B)U	Healthy Ostomy Care Training Model
LF00764U	Grease Paint Makeup, Blood Blister, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF00898(C)U	Infected Ostomy Care Training Model
LF00766U	Makeup, Rose Blush, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF00898(D)U	Prolapsed Ostomy Care Training Model
LF00767U	Makeup, Mold Green, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF00898(E)U	Necrotic Ostomy Care Training Model
LF00768U	Grease Paint Makeup, White, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF00906U	Adult Ostomy Care Simulator
LF00769U	Grease Paint Makeup, Black, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF00905U	Infant Ostomy Trainer
LF00770U	Grease Paint Makeup, Red, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF01116U	KY Jelly
LF00771U	Grease Paint Makeup, Green, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF01178U	Blood Kit, Blue & Red, Pkg. of 5
LF00772U	Grease Paint Makeup, Deep Yellow, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF03774U	Methyl Cellulose
LF00773U	Grease Paint Makeup, Yellow, 1/2-oz. Jar	LF09919U	Nasco Cleaner
LF00774U	Grease Paint Makeup, Forest Green, 1/2-oz. Jar		
LF00775U	Grease Paint Makeup, Blue, 1/2-oz. Jar		
LF00776U	Grease Paint Makeup, Dark Purple, 1/2-oz. Jar		
LF00778U	Grease Paint Makeup, Corpse Flesh, 1/2-oz. Jar		
LF00779U	Grease Paint Makeup, Frankie Gray, 1/2-oz. Jar		

Other Available *Life/form*® Wound Simulation Kits

Life/form® Ultra Nursing Wound Simulation Kit
LF00720U



Life/form® Basic Nursing Wound Simulation Kit
LF00793U



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