## 2 $^{\circ}$ က $\frac{1}{2}$



## **Wound Care Assessment and Treatment Chart**

UR NUMBER
surname
GIVEN NAME(S)
DATE OF BIRTH

AFFIX PATIENT LABEL HERE ↑

Form not required to assess & manage wounds healing by primary intention

Form not	required to assess & manag	ge eczema - refer to	Eczema treatment Pla	nn
LL Assessment 1	🗅 Initial Asse	essment 🛭 Review	Assessment Assessed	d by
				d by
Medication All	ergies: 🗆 Yes 🗅 No 🗆 Nil kno	wn Skin / Wound	Product Sensitivities	
WOUND HISTORY: (If initial assessment)	Date Admitted		Cause of Wound	
TYPE OF WOUND:	Possible Factors Delay	ying Healing		Referrals
□ Acute Surgical Wound □ Trauma Wound □ Burn □ Infected Wound □ Chronic Wound □ Pressure Injury □ Other	□ Malnutrition □ Reduced blood supply □ Medication □ Underlying disease □ Psychological stress □ Unrelieved pressure □ Patient compliance □ Reduced wound temperate □ Inappropriate wound man		□ Dietitian □ Stomal Therapy □ Orthotics □ Infection Control □ Social Work □ Mental Health □ Burns Coordinator □ Dermatology □ Plastics □ Infectious Diseases	DateSign  DateSign
	Other (Please specify			
FRONT	BACK		RIGHT	LEFT
State Specific Loca	tion			

Wound Care Assessment and Treatment Chart TRIAL

JR	Ν	U	M	В

SURNAME

GIVEN NAME(S) DATE OF BIRTH

AFFIX PATIENT LABEL HERE ↑

## **Wound Care Assessment and Treatment Chart**

Wound Measurements	Assessment 1	Assessment 2
Greatest Widthmm		
Greatest Lengthmm		
Greatest Depthmm		
Sinus mm		

**Wound traced** □Yes □No □N/A

**Wound Photographed** □ Yes □ No □ N/A

## ATTACH ANY WOUND TRACINGS HERE

**Two-dimensional measures** – use a paper tape to measure the length and width in millimetres. The circumference of the wound is traced if the wound edges are not even – often required for chronic wounds

Three -dimensional measures - the wound depth is measured using a dampened cotton tip applicator

Additional Instructions for Complex Wounds								

Plan discussed with parent/carer 

Parent / carer Signature.....

Assessment 1 Date Print Name & designation						
Step 1 – Assessment (minimum weekly or if change noted)	Step 2 – Treatment (Do not complete each dressing change)					
	1. Analgesia required prior to dressing change?					
Patient's perception of wound pain (please circle)	□Yes □No □N/A					
Pre Dressing (min) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (max)	2. Agreed Arrangements for Dressing Change:					
During Dressing (min) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (max)	□ Own Bed □ Treatment Room					
Post Dressing (min) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (max)	☐ Chair ☐ Parent/carer present					
	☐ Distraction techniques ☐ Other					
Exudate Amount: Dressing interaction	Time Required					
☐ <b>Dry</b> Primary dressing is unmarked	Number of staff required					
☐ Moist Primary dressing may be lightly marked	3. Treatment objectives (may tick more than one choice)					
☐ <b>Wet</b> Primary dressing is extensively marked	□ Control Pain □ Reduce Bacteria					
□ Saturated Primary dressing is wet & strikethrough is occurring	□ Debridement □ Encourage Granulation)					
☐ Leaking Dressing are saturated & exudate is escaping from	□ Protection □ Rehydration					
primary & secondary dressings	□ Control exudate					
	Other					
Exudate Type:						
□ Serous (clear, straw coloured)	□ Daily □ 3 x week □ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Daily □ Weekly					
□ Haemoserous (pink)	□ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Daily □ Weekly □ 2 x week □ Other					
□ Sanguineous (red)	5. Cleansing Solution: 6. Cleansing Method:					
□ Purulent (yellow, grey, green)	□ Warmed Calina □ Curch					
Other	□ Warmed Saline □ Swab □ Warmed Sterile Water □ Irrigate					
Exudate Consistency: Exudate Odour:	☐ Tap Water ☐ Shower					
,	Other					
□ High viscosity (thick, □ Nil	7. Care of surrounding skin: (may tick more than one choice)					
sometimes sticky) Unpleasant (may	□ Barrier Cream □ Zinc Cream					
□ Low viscosity (thin, "runny") indicate bacterial growth, □ Normal (serous) infection, necrotic tissue	□ Moisture Cream □ Steroid Cream					
□ Normal (serous) infection, necrotic tissue □ Other sinus / fistula	□ Olive oil □ Vitamin E Cream					
Silius / listula	Other					
Wound Edge: Appearance:	8. Primary Dressing:					
Colour:   Raised (chronic wounds)	☐ Synthetic fibre gauze ☐ Medicated paste or gel					
□ Pink □ Rolled (chronic wounds)	□ Island dressing □ Semipermeable film dressing					
□ Dusky □ Contraction (chronic wounds)	□ Tulle Gras □ Tulle Gras with antiseptic					
□ Erythema	□ Foam □ Calcium Alginate					
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	□ Hydrocolloid □ Hydrogel					
Surrounding Skin Appearance						
<b>Temperature</b> □ Black/ blue discoloration	□ Silicone dressing □ Hypertonic saline impregnated					
□ Healthy □ Fragile	□ Silver dressing □ Odour absorbing dressing					
□ <b>Normal</b> □ Dry/flaky □ Excoriation	□ Negative pressure therapy device □ Other					
□ Warm □ Erythema □ Oedema	Size					
□ Cool □ Macerated □ Eczematous	9. Secondary dressings:					
□ Induration □ Cellulitis	☐ Semipermeable film dressing ☐ Highly Absorbent Pad					
Wound Bed: (may tick more than one choice)	□ Non-adherent Dressing □ Combine					
□ <b>Granulating</b> (red) □25% □50% □75% □100%	□ Foam □ Hydrocolloid					
□ Epithelialising (pink) □25% □50% □75% □100%	☐ Gauze ☐ Other					
□ <b>Sloughy</b> (yellow) □25% □50% □75% □100%	10. Tape/ Fixation					
□ <b>Necrotic</b> / <b>Eschar</b> ( <i>black</i> ) □25% □50% □75% □100%	□ Cohesive Bandage □ Orthopaedic casting					
□ Hypergrannulation (Raised ) □25% □50% □75% □100%	□ Adhesive tape eg mefix □ Paper tape					
Other	☐ Tubular Bandage ☐ Crepe Bandage					
Wound Infection (e.g. pyrexia, localised pain, eruthema,	□ Polyacrylate fixation sheet					
oedema) Swab attended: □ Yes □ No □ N/A	Other					
Date of swab						
Result (if known)	Refer to additional Instructions on back page					
	Next assessment and review date:					

Assessment 2	Date Print Name & designa	tion				
Step 1 – Asse	essment (minimum weekly or if change noted)	Step 2 – Treatment (Do not complete each dressing change)  1. Analgesia required prior to dressing change?				
Datient's ner	ception of wound pain (please circle)					
_	- "		□ Yes □ No □ N/A  nts for Dressing Change:			
Pre Dressing	(min) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (max)					
During Dressin		☐ Own Bed	☐ Treatment Room			
Post Dressing	(min) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (max)	☐ Chair	☐ Parent/carer present			
Exudate Amo	ount: Dressing interaction	☐ Distraction techniques Time Required	☐ Other			
□ Dry	Primary dressing is unmarked					
☐ Moist	Primary dressing may be lightly marked	3. Treatment objective	s (may tick more than one choice)			
□ Wet	Primary dressing is extensively marked	□ Control Pain	□ Reduce Bacteria			
□ Saturated	Primary dressing is wet & strikethrough is occurring	□ Debridement	☐ Encourage Granulation)			
□ Leaking	Dressing are saturated & exudate is escaping from	□ Protection	□ Rehydration			
	primary & secondary dressings	☐ Control exudate				
		4. Dressing Frequency				
Exudate Type	e:					
□ Serous (clea	ar, straw coloured)	☐ Daily☐ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Daily	□ 3 x week □ Weekly			
□ Haemosero	us (pink)	2 x week	□ Other			
□ Sanguineo	us (red)	5. Cleansing Solution:	6. Cleansing Method:			
	ellow, grey, green)	□ Warmed Saline	□ Swab			
Other		□ Warmed Sterile Water	□ Irrigate			
Exudate Cons	sistency: Exudate Odour:	☐ Tap Water	□ Shower			
	•	•				
☐ High viscos		7. Care of surrounding skin: (may tick more than one choice)				
Sometimes st	•	□ Barrier Cream	□ Zinc Cream			
	sity (thin, "runny") indicate bacterial growth, rous) infection, necrotic tissue	☐ Moisture Cream	□ Steroid Cream			
<ul><li>□ Normal (ser</li><li>□ Other</li></ul>	sinus / fistula	□ Olive oil	□ Vitamin E Cream			
<u> </u>	Silius / IIstula					
Wound Edge:	: Appearance:	8. Primary Dressing:				
Colour:		☐ Synthetic fibre gauze	☐ Medicated paste or gel			
□ Pink	<ul><li>□ Raised (chronic wounds)</li><li>□ Rolled (chronic wounds)</li></ul>	☐ Island dressing	□ Semipermeable film dressing			
☐ Dusky	□ Contraction (chronic wounds)	□ Tulle Gras	☐ Tulle Gras with antiseptic			
a busity	□ Erythema	□Foam	□ Calcium Alginate			
	<b>L</b> Liyanonia	☐ Hydrocolloid	□ Hydrogel			
Surrounding	Skin Surrounding Skin Appearance	☐ Hydrofibre	Multilayer absorbent dressing			
Temperature	Black/ blue discoloration	☐ Silicone dressing	☐ Hypertonic saline impregnated			
	☐ Healthy ☐ Fragile	□ Silver dressing	□ Odour absorbing dressing			
□ Normal	□ Dry/flaky □ Excoriation	☐ Negative pressure therap				
□ Warm	□ Erythema □ Oedema		No of pieces			
□ Cool	☐ Macerated ☐ Eczematous	9. Secondary dressings:				
	□ Induration □ Cellulitis	☐ Semipermeable film dres				
Wannal Badi	(and the many them are also be	□ Non-adherent Dressing	□ Combine			
wound Bed:  ☐ Granulating	(may tick more than one choice) I (red) □25% □50% □75% □100%	□Foam	☐ Hydrocolloid			
<ul> <li>□ Granulating</li> <li>□ Epithelialis</li> </ul>		□Gauze	□ Other			
<ul> <li>□ Sloughy (yet)</li> </ul>		Size No	of pieces			
<ul><li>□ Necrotic/ E</li></ul>		10. Tape/ Fixation	2			
	nulation (Raised ) □25% □50% □75% □100%	□ Cohesive Bandage	☐ Orthopaedic casting			
		☐ Adhesive tape eg mefix	·			
	tion (e.g. pyrexia, localised pain, eruthema, oedema)	Tubular Bandage	☐ Crepe bandage			
Swab attended	d: □Yes □No □N/A	☐ Polyacrylate fixation shee	et			
Date of swab	:	□ Other				
Result (if know	vn)	Refer to additional Instruct	tions on back page 🛚			
		Next assessment and re	eview date:			