

## RECOVERY CARE WOUND CARE SUMMARY

**Member Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**HAP #:**

Date Evaluated				
<b>Location of Wound</b>				
<b>Size:</b> Length, width, depth, measured in centimeters				
<b>Tissue Color:</b> Pink (granulating); Yellow (slough); Black (necrotic)				
<b>Condition of Surrounding Skin:</b> Intact; fragile; red; hard purple; open				
<b>Odor:</b> None; foul; mild; sweet				
<b>Drainage:</b> Serosanguinous; serous; bleeding; purulent; none <b>Amount:</b>				
<b>Stage:</b> I-IV (See key below)				
<b>TREATMENT PLAN:</b>				

**Stage Key (Pressure Ulcers Only)**

Staging applies to pressure ulcers only and not vascular wounds.

Stage 1: Intact skin that is pink or reddened and does not blanch upon touch.

Stage 2: Cracked, blistered or open areas of the top layer of skin. The pressure ulcer is shallow in depth. May appear as abrasion or blister.

Stage 3: Injury through several layers of skin, including subcutaneous tissue. Ulcer has some depth. May be able to visualize muscle fascia. Wound tissue may be pink (granulation), yellow (slough), or black (necrotic). Tunneling under the wound edges (undermining) may be present.

Stage 4: Injury through all layers exposing muscle, tendon, and bone. Wound base may be pink, yellow, or black. Tunneling under the wound edges may be present.

**\*\* When eschar (thick, black, leathery tissue) is present, accurate staging of the pressure ulcer is not possible until the eschar has sloughed or the wound has been debrided.**