# How To Document Wounds

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### How To Document Wounds

Here are a few wound care documentation samples and tips to ensure your team is documenting wounds effectively: 1. Measure Consistently 2. Grade Appropriately 3. Get Specific

### Tips for Wound Care Documentation | Relias

Choose language such as "filled the wound loosely," or "laid the dressing in the wound bed" to document your wound treatment. When measuring a wound, measure from head to toe for length (0600 and 1200), and 0300 to 0900 for width. This is the way most wounds are measured and you will have more consistent measurements using this method. Make sure all those in your facility who measure and document wounds are consistent with whatever wound measurement method your facility protocol dictates.

### How to Properly Document a Wound | WoundSource

Wound Documentation Tip #7: Refusal of Treatment. Do describe in the medical record the who, what, where, why, and when of a patient who refuses a treatment or care. Document how you educated the patient and other options that were offered. Don't be judgmental about a patient's refusal of a treatment or care.

### Dos and Don’ts for Documentation of Wounds | WoundSource

Documentation: The most important tip is to remember NOT to interpret the appearance of any wounds. You just want to describe them. Also, the use of diagrams/drawings and photographs may prove invaluable. If you are going to photograph a wound for documentation purposes you can use a 10ml syringe placed next to the wound to provide a size reference.

### How to document wounds and bruises - Emergency Department

Document the year (yyyyy) on the blank line provided eg 2010. Wound Date of Onset . Document the date (or approximate date) that the wound occurred. Goal of Care . Chose one of the following: To Heal To Maintain (wound healing is slow or stalled but stable, little/ no deterioration)

### Documentation Guideline: Wound Assessment &Treatment Flow ...

Reference for Wound Documentation . Document Wound Etiology/Cause . Describe the Anatomic Location of Wound + Wound location should be documented using the correct anatomical terms. Plantar Aspect . Heel . Dorsal Aspect + Document the cause of the wound: pressure, venous, arterial, neurotrophic, surgical, etc.

### Reference for Wound Documentation

Multiply L x W and you have the surface area (SA), multiply L x W x D and you have the volume of a wound, but only if the wound is the same depth in its entirety. Trace the wound with an indelible marker on an acetate sheet or transparent film, and you have the circumference.

### Wound Measurement, Assessment and Documentation - Swift

By tracing wounds onto an acetate grid and counting the squares, nurses can quickly calculate an accurate surface area. Different regions of necrosis, granulation and slough can be marked on the acetate and can provide an excellent comparison tool.

**Wound management 4: Accurate documentation and wound ...**
The wound is typically measured first by its length, then by width, and finally by depth. The length is always from the patient's head to the toe. The width is always from the lateral positions on the patient. The depth is usually measured by inserting a q–tip in the deepest part of the wound with the tip of finger.

**How to Measure Wounds, the Right Way - Skilled Wound Care**
Measuring Wounds Measure the length "head-to-toe" at the longest point (A). Measure the width side-to-side at the widest point (B) that is perpendicular to the length, forming a "+". Measure the depth (C) at the deepest point of the wound.

**Wound Measurement & Documentation Guide final092112**
Draw the shape of the wound and write a brief description. Look closely at the wound and its edges, and then draw the wound's shape. Write a brief description of the wound's appearance to go along with the drawing. For example, you might use words like jagged, red, puffy, or oozing to describe the wound.

**How to Measure Wounds: 14 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow**
So, there should be transparent and effective communication between RNs and surgeons for documenting wound classification correctly. With EMR, nurses can document vital signs, the medicines patients take, and review symptoms and medical history using a computer in the exam room.

**How to Document Surgical Wound Classifications Properly**
Create a blank document. Open Word. Or, if Word is already open, select File > New. Select Blank document. Create a document using a template. Open Word. Or, if Word is already open, select File > New. Double-click a template to open it. Tip: Pin templates you like, so you always see them when you start Word. Select the template and then select ...

**Create a document - Word**
11/13/08 1410 serous drainage present on dressing. wound is linear, midline and inferior to the umbilicus. wound is 7cm x 2cm (note: we did these on models and it was physically impossible to measure the depth of this incision, but clinically you should include it if possible.) skin is well-approximated c no edema or odor. slight redness around wound edges. cleaned c normal sterile saline and ...

**Wound Documentation - Nursing Student Assistance - allnurses**
Proper documentation of a gunshot wound includes the anatomic location, size, shape, and characteristics of the wound. For a gunshot injury, it is advised that the clinician does not document the wound as an entrance or an exit because reports show that clinicians have mistaken entrance and exit wounds up to 50%.

**Documentation and Treatment of Gunshot Wounds**
Wound Documentation Guidelines The Following definitions are from the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel up-date 2/2007 Pressure Ulcer Definition Pressure Ulcer Stages DTI (Deep Tissue Injury): A pressure ulcer is localized injury to the skin and/or underlying

**Pathway Health Services Wound Documentation Guidelines**
Cotton tip applicator into deepest portion of wound b. Grasp applicator with the thumb & forefinger at the point corresponding to the wounds margin c. Withdraw applicator while maintaining the position of the thumb and forefinger d. Measure from tip of applicator to position against centimeter ruler e.