This local pathway is an example used in the NICE medical technology guidance adoption support resource for UrgoStart for treating diabetic foot ulcers and leg ulcers. It was not produced for or commissioned by NICE.



# Leg Ulcer Pathway

Patient Name:		
D.O.B.:	Date:	Time:
Clinician Name (printed):		
NHS No.:		



## **GUIDANCE NOTES FOR COMPLETION**

If a patient has a wound to the lower limb for 2 weeks commence the leg ulcer pathway. Wound Care Assessment and Wound Care Treatment Plan must be completed weekly inclusive of all measurements.

Refer to the Leg Ulcer Treatment Algorithm for guidance on treatment plans and escalation of wound care.

- **NB:** If you have ticked any of the boxes on the Wound Assessment Chart highlighted with the following icon
- These may be significant signs of clinical infection

A These may be significant signs of osteomyelitis. You must take appropriate action to treat the wound complication.

NB: Ankle Brachial Pressure Index (ABPI) assessment to be repeated at 12 weeks, for patients with a new or first episode of ulceration, then subsequently every 6 months. If patient has repeated stable readings and reduced risk consider yearly assessments.

#### **Dressings & Treatment Regimens.**

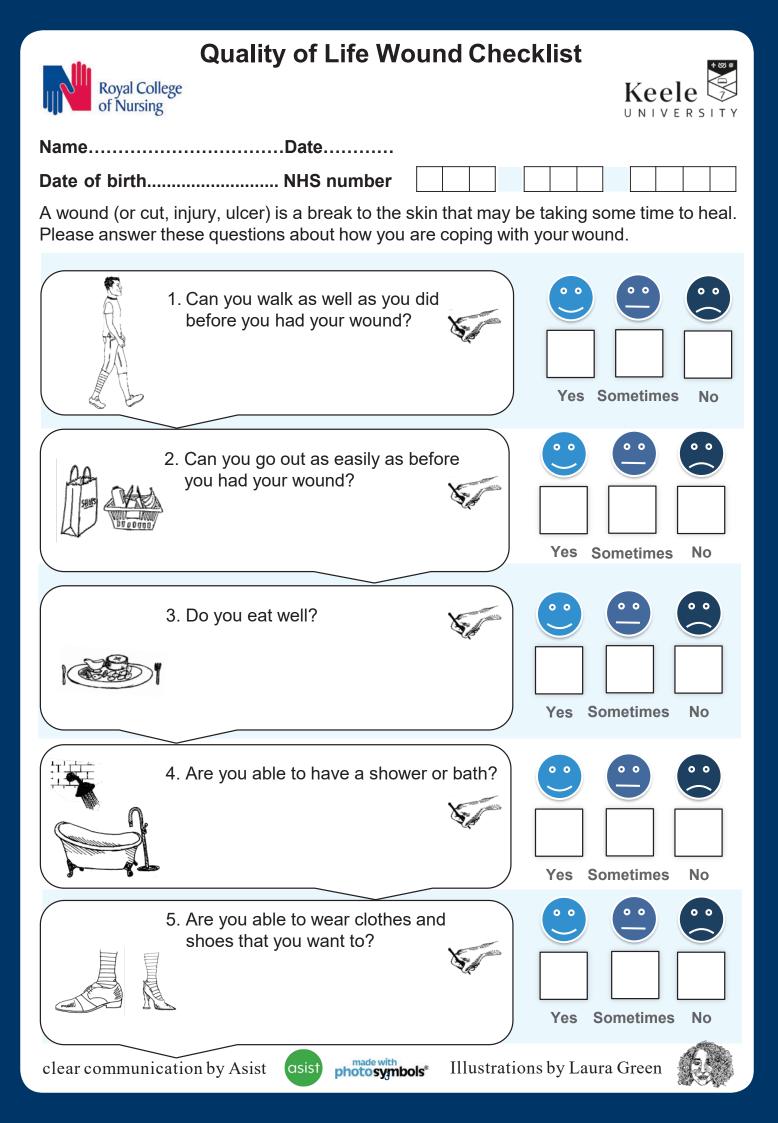
- Dressing regimes should only be changed based on assessment of the wound. A clear rationale must be provided to support a change.
- Do not change dressing regime < 2 weekly unless due to allergic reaction or visible signs of local infection.
- All health care professionals should make themselves aware of manufacturers guidance for each dressing product used.
- Antimicrobial dressings must only be used when signs of local, spreading or systemic infection are present. Immunosuppressed patients may not have the expected response to infection. This type of dressing must only be used initially for 2 weeks. After 2 weeks, reassess the wound to establish if longer term antimicrobial treatment is required. Consult with local TVN/Microbiologist for longer term use as per your local policy.
- Do not routinely amend the treatment plan unless required. An arrow can be drawn to indicate continuation of current treatment.
- Ensure nutritional screening using Trust screening tool, such as MUST. Refer to dietitian as appropriate.

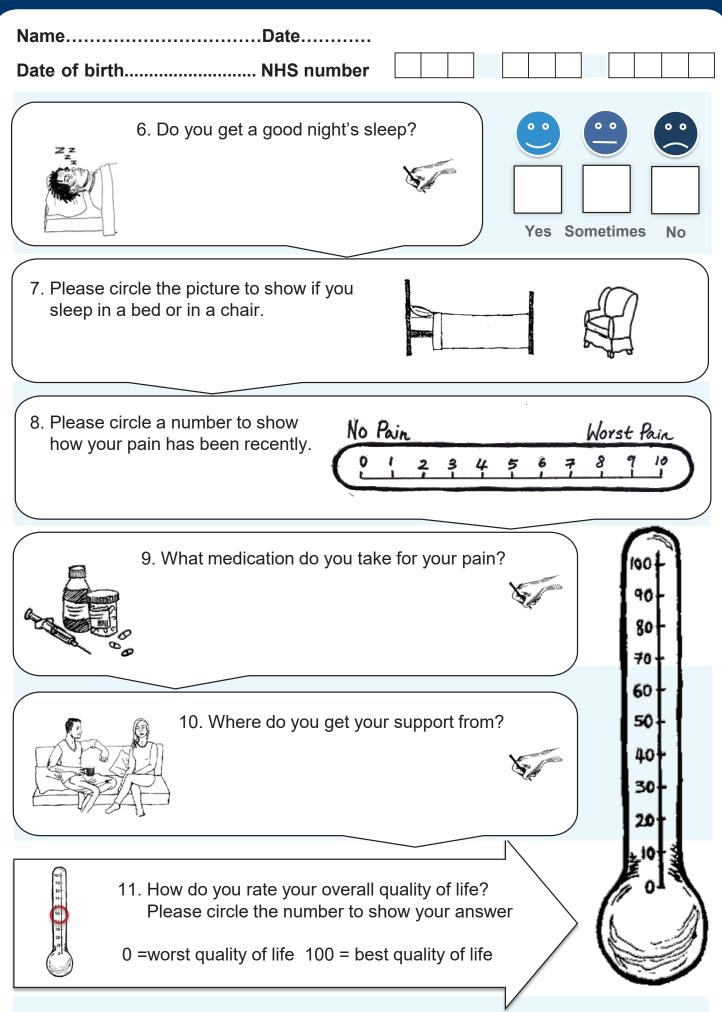
#### **Quality of Life Assessment**

- The QoL assessment is to be completed during the first assessment and then at 4 weekly intervals.
- It is designed for the patient to complete themselves where possible.

#### **Evidence Based Practice:**

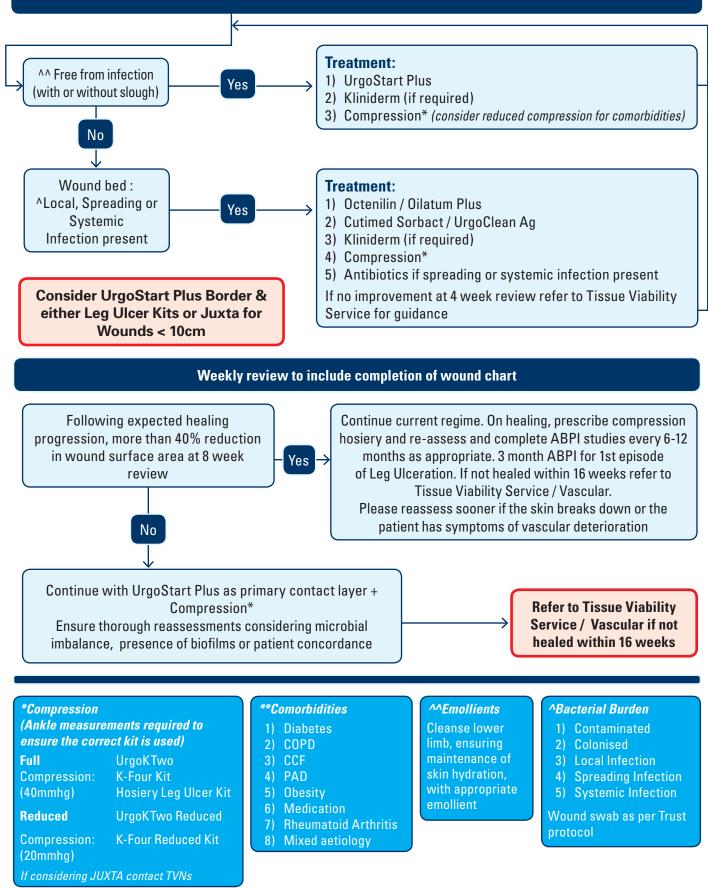
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- Green, J., Jester, R., McKinley, R., Pooler, A., Mason, S., & Redsell, S. (2015). A new quality of life consultation template for patients with venous leg ulceration. Journal of Wound Care, 24(3), 140-148.
- Münter KC, Meaume S, Augustin M, Senet P, Kérihuel J.C. The reality of routine practice: a pooled data analysis on chronic wounds treated with TLC-NOSF wound dressings. J Wound Care. 2017; 26(2): S4-S15. Erratum in: J Wound Care. 2017; 26(3): 153.
- Meaume S, Dompmartin A, Lazareth I, Sigal M, Truchetet F, Sauvadet A, Bohbot S. Quality of life in patients with leg ulcers: results from CHALLENGE, a double-blind randomized controlled trial. Journal of Wound Care. 2017; 26: 4, 368-379.
- Schmutz J.-L., Meaume S., Fays S., Ourabah Z., Guillot B., Thirion V., Collier M., Barrett S., Smith J., Bohbot S., Dompmartin A. et al. Evaluation of the nano-oligosaccharide factor lipido-colloid matrix in the local management of venous leg ulcers: results of a randomised, controlled trial. International Wound Journal. 2008; 5(2): 172-182.
- NICE (2019). Medical Technologies Guidance 42 (MTG42) UrgoStart for treating diabetic foot ulcers and leg ulcers





#### **TREATMENT ALGORITHM**

Assessment of symptoms and ABPI reading 0.8 – 1.3 or TBPI reading >0.7 Full Compression\* ABPI reading <0.8 – 0.6 Reduced Compression\* following discussion with TVN (< 0.6 or >1.3 refer to vascular) Refer to Leg Ulcer Management Guidelines for assessment guidance



PRIMARY DRESSINGS	GUIDANCE
UrgoStart Plus> TLC-NOSF Healing Matrix and poly-absorbent fibres, bordered or pad	······> Use from day 0 to full healing, unless wound
ANTIMICROBIAL DRESSINGS (Use when bacterial burden is imb	alanced)
Cutimed Sorbact> DACC coated dressings	> For moist or circumferential wounds
Octenilin	<b>o o</b>
ABSORBENT DRESSINGS	
Kliniderm	·····> Depending on exudate levels ^

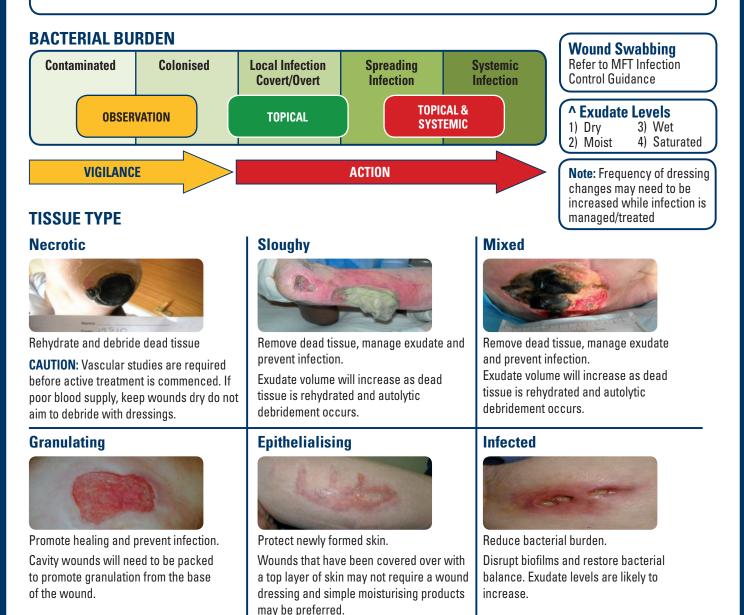
#### **COMPRESSION**

Remember to measure and follow manufacturers guidance for the correct selection of size

UrgoKTwo ······> Two layer compression bandage system ·····> Full or reduced compression

KFour (KSoft, KLite, KPlus, KoFlex) ---> Four layer compression bandage system -------> Full or reduced compression

Juxta Range-------> Inelastic, adjustable compression garment-----> Contact TVN





## **INITIAL LEG ULCER ASSESSMENT FORM**

Patient Details	Referral Source
Surname	Consultant/GP 🗌 Treatment room 🗌 District Nurse Team 🗌
Forename (s)	NHS/Hospital No:
Date of Birth	GP Details
Address	GP
	Address
	Contact number
Contact Number	Fax number

#### **Venous / Arterial History**

#### **Cause and Duration of Current Ulcer**

Cellulitis		Comments
Phlebitis		
Deep vein thrombosis		
Previous ulcer		
History of this episode		
	PhlebitisDeep vein thrombosisPrevious ulcer	Phlebitis       Deep vein thrombosis       Previous ulcer

#### **Venous / Arterial History**

Rheumatoid Arthritis	Oedema	Alcohol Excess (>4 units daily)	Obesity (BMI >30)
Poor Circulation	Systemic Infection	Pain	Concordance Issues (non adherence to treatment)
Inadequate Nutrition defined by the MUST tool	Anaemia	Diabetes	Pain/Malignancy
Restricted Mobility (use of walking aid/loss of limb/only able to walk short distances	Medication e.g. Inotropes, Steroid, Anticoagulants	Poor Immune System	Psychological Factors (as recorded on the admissions doc)
Sleep disturbance	Smoking	Claudication	Pregnancy
Ankle leg fracture	Hip Surgery	Abdominal Surgery	Congestive Cardiac Failure
Cerebral Vascular Accident	Hypertension	Other please state	

#### Patient Consideration (please state)

Known Topical Allergies (creams/dressings)	Known Systemic Allergies (medication)	
Equipment In Use:		

#### **Referral to Other Disciplines**

Tissue Viability Nurse	Vascular Team	Stoma Nurse	Podiatrist	Other please state	
Physiotherapist	Macmillan Nurse	Leg Ulcer Clinic	Dietitian		



#### **INITIAL LEG ULCER ASSESSMENT FORM CONT...**

Current Medication		Dose and Frequency	
Previous Steroid Treatmen	t	Duration	Туре
YES NO			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Current / Previous Compre	ssion Therapy		
54-1-1-1-	Commonto		
Mobility Fully mobile	Comments		
Reduced mobility			
Mobile with an aid			
Immobile			
Elevation of legs	_		
Full ankle movement			
Limited ankle movement	_		
Fixed ankle joint			



#### **INITIAL LEG ULCER ASSESSMENT FORM CONT...**

Pain	
Location of pain	
Type of pain	
Frequency of pain	
Is night pain experienced?	
Is pain relieved by hanging leg out of the bed?	

#### Severity (ask patient to rate on the scale below and clearly mark)

						1				
Ó	1	Ż	ż	À	5	Ġ	Ż	Ŕ	ġ	10
Ň		~	0	-	0	0	'	0	0	
No Pain				N	loderate Pa	ain			Extr	eme Pain

Lower Limb Assessment (Legs & Feet) Answer Yes / No to the observations below	Le	ft	Right		
Varicose Veins	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Oedema	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Eczema	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Skin Condition (Dry / Flaky / Fragile)	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Induration	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Staining	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Post Medial / Lateral Malleolus Involvement	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Atrophie Blanche	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Ankle Flare	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Poor Tissue Perfusion	YES	N0	YES	N0	
Colour of Feet (Pale, Rubor, Pink, Black, Gangrene)					
Temperature of Feet Normal Same on both feet Same as the patient's body Hot Cold					



## **ANKLE BRACHIAL PRESSURE INDEX (ABPI) ASSESSMENT**

Ensure patient is in supine position and if applicable, rested for at least 15 minutes prior to performing ABPI or TBPI (Toe Brachial Pressure Index) assessment.

#### **INITIAL ASSESSMENT**

	InitialInitiales / Noplease circlemeasurements:		Left Ankle:       Right Ankle:         Left Calf:       Right Calf:			
		Additional information:				
	Anterior Tibia (AT)					
	Posterior Tibia (PT)		Any comments on position of patient:			
	Dorsalis Pedis (DP)					
	Toe Pressure		Calculations:			
Right	Brachial		]			
	Anterior Tibia (AT)		]			
	Posterior Tibia (PT)		Left: ABPI TBPI please circle	Right: ABPI TBPI please circle		
	Dorsalis Pedis (DP)		Sign			
	Toe Pressure		Sign: Date:			

Repeat initial ABPI assessment in 12 weeks if this is a new or first episode of ulceration.

#### **12 WEEK ASSESSMENT**

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Initial measurements:	Left Ankle:	Right Ankle: Right Calf:			
Left Brachial Anterior Tibia (AT)			Additional information:				
	Posterior Tibia (PT) Dorsalis Pedis (DP)		Any comments on position of patient:				
	Toe Pressure		Calculations:				
Right	Brachial Anterior Tibia (AT)						
	Posterior Tibia (PT)		Left: ABPI TBPI please circle Right: ABPI TBPI plea				
Dorsalis Pedis (DP) Toe Pressure			Sign:	Date:			

#### **6 MONTH ASSESSMENT**

Ankle pulses palpable: Yes / No please circle		Initial measurements:	Left Ankle: Left Calf:	Right Ankle: Right Calf:			
Left Brachial		Additional information:					
	Anterior Tibia (AT)						
	Posterior Tibia (PT)		Any comments on position of patient:				
	Dorsalis Pedis (DP)						
	Toe Pressure		Calculations:				
Right	Brachial						
	Anterior Tibia (AT)						
	Posterior Tibia (PT)		Left: ABPI TBPI please circle Right: ABPI TBPI please circle				
	Dorsalis Pedis (DP)		Size	Data			
	Toe Pressure		Sign:	Date:			

Routine ABPI assessment may be reduced to 6 monthly / yearly for patients with a stable reading and minimal risk factors.

#### **GUIDANCE FOR ABPI RESULT**

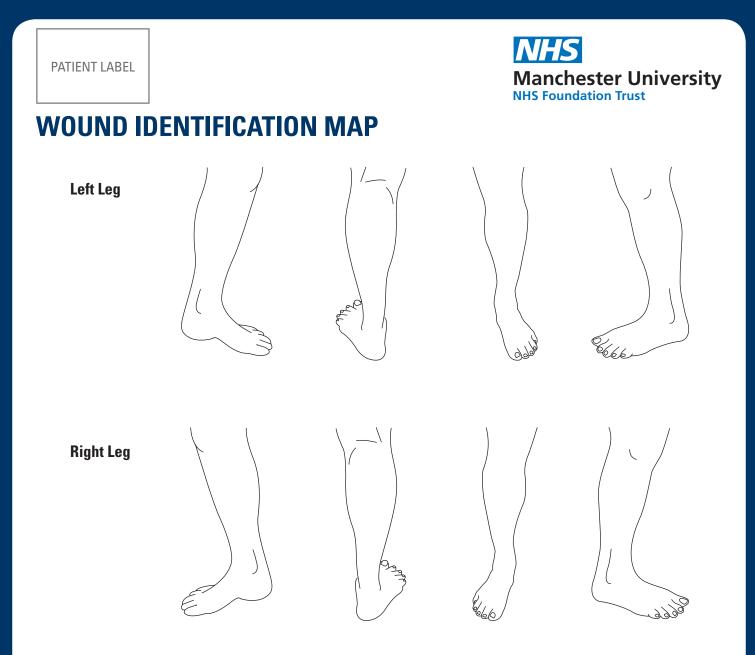
• ABPI / TBPI readings form part of a holistic assessment.

 If there is a difference of 15-30mmhg between the brachial systolic pressures please refer for vascular assessment as upper limb vessel disease may be present.

Greater than 1.3	Indicates a falsely elevated reading. This could be due to oedema or calcification. Please request referral to vascular services.
1.0 - 1.3	Indicates safe to use compression. Normal arterial flow.
0.9 - 1.0	Indicates a mild degree of arterial insufficiency.
0.8 - 0.9	Indicates patient is receiving 80-90 % arterial blood flow. It is safe to apply full compression.
0.6 - 0.8	Indicates presence of arterial disease for which reduced compression may be suitable dependant on symptoms. Consult with TVN or Leg Ulcer Specialist Nurse.
Below 0.6	Indicates significant arterial disease do not apply compression therapy please refer to vascular services for further assessment.

#### **GUIDANCE FOR TBPI RESULT**

>0.7	Normal, indicating no arterial disease
0.64 - 0.7	Borderline: Indicates presence of arterial disease for which reduced compression may be suitable, dependant on symptoms. Consult TVN or Leg Ulcer Specialist Nurse
<0.64	Abnormal, indicating the arterial blood flow is inadequate for compression. Please refer to vascular services for further assessment



## **GUIDANCE FOR COMPLETION IF MORE THAN ONE** WOUND PRESENT

- Please draw and label on the above diagrams each active ulceration labelling A,B,C,D etc providing clear guidance on the images which ulcer correlates to which letter
- Please note there is a separate wound assessment chart for each leg
- If required, please use the note page at the end of this booklet to record weekly wound measurements
- Include date and time and document on the assessment chart if the wound measurements are being recorded on the notes page
- Measure consistently length (north-south) and width (west-east) at weekly intervals
- Dependant on Trust protocol consider taking weekly photographs of the wound



## **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – LEFT LEG**

LEFT ABPI	Date of next assessment:						
LEFT TBPI	(due 12 weeks from last assessment)						
Date							
Week	0	1	2	3	4		
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	itage of tissue	e on wound bed					
Granulation							
Necrotic							
Slough							
Epithelialisation							
Over granulation							
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺							
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION				1			
Odour present – Yes / No? 🔵							
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🔵							
Spreading cellulitis? Yes / No 🌑							
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A							
Temperature							
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ate local or sp	preading infecti	on	/			
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)	-						
Colour (Clear / blood stained ● / green ●)							
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm			1			
Length							
Width							
Depth							
Ankle Circumference							
Calf Circumference							
SURROUNDING SKIN							
Healthy & intact							
Macerated							
Blistering							
Fragile							
Excoriation							
Dry skin							
PAIN (0-10)							
Generally							
Frequency							
At dressing change							
WOUND STATUS	·			· 			
Improving / Static / Deteriorating							
Signature							

**NB** A May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

2 weekly review; refer to Tissue Viability Service If no improvements when using antimicrobial primary dressing. Please complete Quality of life template at 4 weeks.



## **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – RIGHT LEG**

RIGHT ABPI	Date of next assessment:						
RIGHT TBPI		s from last asses					
Date	· ·		,				
Week	0	1	2	3	4		
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	tage of tissue	on wound bed					
Granulation							
Necrotic							
Slough							
Epithelialisation							
Over granulation							
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺							
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION	·						
Odour present – Yes / No? 🔵							
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🌑							
Spreading cellulitis?Yes / No 🌑							
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A							
Temperature							
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ate local or sp	reading infecti	on				
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)							
Colour (Clear / blood stained • / green •)							
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm						
Length							
Width							
Depth							
Ankle Circumference							
Calf Circumference							
SURROUNDING SKIN							
Healthy & intact							
Macerated							
Blistering							
Fragile							
Excoriation							
Dry skin							
PAIN (0-10)							
Generally							
Frequency							
At dressing change							
WOUND STATUS							
Improving / Static / Deteriorating							
Signature							
L	1	1	1	1			

**NB** A May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

2 weekly review; refer to Tissue Viability Service If no improvements when using antimicrobial primary dressing. Please complete Quality of life template at 4 weeks.

## **WOUND CARE TREATMENT PLAN**



Week	0	1	2	3	4
Date/Time					
Cleansing Regime					
Bucket wash Oilatum Plus Irrigation with Octenalin. Specific individual patient requirements					
Treatment Aim					
State objectives of treatment. Healing/ maintenance/symptom control					
Dressings Selected					
Primary (contact) layer					
Secondary (outer) dressing					
Compression level used 20mmHg / 40mmHg / awaiting or declined Doppler					
Please state type of compression bandage selected (Refer to Leg Ulcer Pathway)					
Special Considerations			·		
May include patient advice provided, particular patient requests, e.g. leg elevation					
Skin care regime, emollients/topical steroids/barrier creams					
Specific leaflets given – NICE/Trust guidelines					
Frequency of Dressing Change					
For example: daily/twice weekly					
Treatment Evaluation Due					
Frequency of planned evaluation for potential change in treatment					
Date of treatment evaluation due					
Signature					

All dressing regimes to be reviewed at 2 weeks to determine clinical effectiveness

# Manchester University

## **WOUND CARE TREATMENT PLAN**

Week	5	6	7	8	9
Date/Time					
Cleansing Regime					
Bucket wash Oilatum Plus Irrigation with Octenalin. Specific individual patient requirements					
Treatment Aim					
State objectives of treatment. Healing/ maintenance/symptom control					
Dressings Selected					
Primary (contact) layer					
Secondary (outer) dressing					
Compression level used 20mmHg /40mmHg / awaiting or declined Doppler					
Please state type of compression bandage selected (Refer to Leg Ulcer Pathway)					
Special Considerations					
May include patient advice provided, particular patient requests, e.g. leg elevation					
Skin care regime, emollients/topical steroids/barrier creams					
Specific leaflets given – NICE/Trust guidelines					
Frequency of Dressing Change					
For example: daily/twice weekly					
Treatment Evaluation Due					
Frequency of planned evaluation for potential change in treatment					
Date of treatment evaluation due					
Signature					

All dressing regimes to be reviewed at 2 weeks to determine clinical effectiveness



### **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – LEFT LEG**

Date of next assessment:					
(due 12 weeks from last assessment)	r	r	r	ľ	r
Date		-		_	-
Week	5	6	7	8	9
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	tage of tissue	on wound bed			
Granulation					
Necrotic					
Slough					
Epithelialisation					
Over granulation					
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺					
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION					
Odour present – Yes / No? 🔵					
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🔵					
Spreading cellulitis?Yes / No 🔵					
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A					
Temperature					
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ite local or spi	reading infecti	on		
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)					
Colour (Clear / blood stained ● / green ●)					
EDGE - Please record maximum dimensions	s in cm				
Length					
Width					
Depth					
Ankle Circumference					
Calf Circumference					
SURROUNDING SKIN					
Healthy & intact					
Macerated					
Blistering					
Fragile					
Excoriation					
Dry skin					
PAIN (0-10)					
Generally					
Frequency					
At dressing change					
WOUND STATUS		·	·		
Improving / Static / Deteriorating					
Signature					

**NB** A May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

8 week review, calculate 40% healing rate and follow treatment algorithm.



#### **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – RIGHT LEG**

Date of next assessment: (due 12 weeks from last assessment)					
Date					
Week	5	6	7	8	9
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen				U	9
Granulation					
Necrotic					
Slough					
Epithelialisation					
Over granulation					
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺					
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION	1		I	1	
Odour present – Yes / No? 🔵					
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🌑					
Spreading cellulitis? Yes / No 🌑					
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A					
Temperature					
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ate local or spr	eading infecti	on		
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)					
Colour (Clear / blood stained 🔵 / green 🗨)					
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm				
Length					
Width					
Depth					
Ankle Circumference					
Calf Circumference					
SURROUNDING SKIN					
Healthy & intact					
Macerated					
Blistering					
Fragile					
Excoriation					
Dry skin					
PAIN (0-10)					
Generally					
Frequency					
At dressing change WOUND STATUS					
Improving / Static / Deteriorating					
Signature					

**NB A** May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

8 week review, calculate 40% healing rate and follow treatment algorithm.



## **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – LEFT LEG**

LEFT ABPI	Date of next assessment:						
LEFT TBPI	(due 12 weeks from last assessment)						
Date							
Week	10	11	12	13	14		
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	itage of tissue	on wound bed					
Granulation							
Necrotic							
Slough							
Epithelialisation							
Over granulation							
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺							
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION		· · · ·			'		
Odour present – Yes / No? 🔵							
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🔍							
Spreading cellulitis? Yes / No ●							
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A							
Temperature							
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ate local or spi	reading infecti	on		1		
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)							
Colour (Clear / blood stained • / green •)							
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm						
Length							
Width							
Depth							
Ankle Circumference							
Calf Circumference							
SURROUNDING SKIN							
Healthy & intact							
Macerated							
Blistering							
Fragile							
Excoriation							
Dry skin							
PAIN (0-10)							
Generally							
Frequency							
At dressing change							
WOUND STATUS							
Improving / Static / Deteriorating							
Signature							

**NB** A May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection



## **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – RIGHT LEG**

RIGHT ABPI	Date of next assessment:						
RIGHT TBPI		s from last asses					
Date							
Week	10	11	12	13	14		
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	tage of tissue	on wound bed					
Granulation							
Necrotic							
Slough							
Epithelialisation							
Over granulation							
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺							
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION			'	· · · · ·			
Odour present – Yes / No? 🔵							
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🔵							
Spreading cellulitis? Yes / No 🌑							
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A							
Temperature							
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ate local or sp	reading infecti	ion				
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)							
Colour (Clear / blood stained • / green •)							
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm						
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Blistering							
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Excoriation							
Dry skin							
PAIN (0-10)							
Generally							
Frequency							
At dressing change							
WOUND STATUS							
Improving / Static / Deteriorating							
Signature							

**NB** A May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

# Manchester University

## **WOUND CARE TREATMENT PLAN**

Week	10	11	12	13	14
Date/Time					
Cleansing Regime					
Bucket wash Oilatum Plus Irrigation with Octenalin. Specific individual patient requirements					
Treatment Aim					
State objectives of treatment. Healing/ maintenance/symptom control					
Dressings Selected					
Primary (contact) layer					
Secondary (outer) dressing					
Compression level used 20mmHg /40mmHg / awaiting or declined Doppler					
Please state type of compression bandage selected (Refer to Leg Ulcer Pathway)					
Special Considerations					
May include patient advice provided, particular patient requests, e.g. leg elevation					
Skin care regime, emollients/topical steroids/barrier creams					
Specific leaflets given – NICE/Trust guidelines					
Frequency of Dressing Change					
For example: daily/twice weekly					
Treatment Evaluation Due					
Frequency of planned evaluation for potential change in treatment					
Date of treatment evaluation due					
Signature					

All dressing regimes to be reviewed at 2 weeks to determine clinical effectiveness

#### **NHS** Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust

## **WOUND CARE TREATMENT PLAN**

Week	15	16	17	18	19
Date/Time					
Cleansing Regime					
Bucket wash Oilatum Plus Irrigation with Octenalin. Specific individual patient requirements					
Treatment Aim					
State objectives of treatment. Healing/ maintenance/symptom control					
Dressings Selected					
Primary (contact) layer					
Secondary (outer) dressing					
Compression level used 20mmHg /40mmHg / awaiting or declined Doppler					
Please state type of compression bandage selected (Refer to Leg Ulcer Pathway)					
Special Considerations					
May include patient advice provided, particular patient requests, e.g. leg elevation					
Skin care regime, emollients/topical steroids/barrier creams					
Specific leaflets given – NICE/Trust guidelines					
Frequency of Dressing Change					
For example: daily/twice weekly					
Treatment Evaluation Due					
Frequency of planned evaluation for potential change in treatment					
Date of treatment evaluation due					
Signature					

All dressing regimes to be reviewed at 2 weeks to determine clinical effectiveness



## **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – LEFT LEG**

LEFT ABPI	Date of next assessment:				
LEFT TBPI					
Date					
Week	15	16	17	18	19
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	tage of tissue	on wound bed			
Granulation					
Necrotic					
Slough					
Epithelialisation					
Over granulation					
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺					
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION					
Odour present – Yes / No? 🔵					
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🔵					
Spreading cellulitis?Yes / No 🔵					
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A					
Temperature					
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ate local or sp	reading infect	ion	1	
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)					
Colour (Clear / blood stained 🔵 / green 🔵)					
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm			1	
Length					
Width					
Depth					
Ankle Circumference					
Calf Circumference					
SURROUNDING SKIN					
Healthy & intact					
Macerated					
Blistering					
Fragile					
Excoriation					
Dry skin					
PAIN (0-10)					
Generally					
Frequency					
At dressing change					
WOUND STATUS					
Improving / Static / Deteriorating					
Signature					

NB 🔺 May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

16 week review; refer to Tissue Viability Service if not healed at 16 weeks or has not achieved 40% wound reduction.
 Please complete Quality of life template at 16 weeks.



## **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – RIGHT LEG**

RIGHT ABPI	Date of next a	issessment:			
RIGHT TBPI					
Date					
Week	15	16	17	18	19
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	tage of tissue	on wound bed			
Granulation					
Necrotic					
Slough					
Epithelialisation					
Over granulation					
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺					
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION	1				
Odour present – Yes / No? 🌑					
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🌑					
Spreading cellulitis? Yes / No 🌑					
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A					
Temperature					
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ate local or sp	reading infect	ion		
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)					
Colour (Clear / blood stained • / green •)					
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm				
Length					
Width					
Depth					
Ankle Circumference					
Calf Circumference					
SURROUNDING SKIN					
Healthy & intact					
Macerated					
Blistering					
Fragile					
Excoriation					
Dry skin					
PAIN (0-10)					
Generally					
Frequency					
At dressing change					
WOUND STATUS					
Improving / Static / Deteriorating					
Signature					

**NB** A May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

16 week review; refer to Tissue Viability Service if not healed at 16 weeks or has not achieved 40% wound reduction. Please complete Quality of life template at 16 weeks.



## **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – LEFT LEG**

LEFT ABPI	Date of next assessment:				
LEFT TBPI					
Date					
Week	20	21	22	23	24
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	tage of tissu	e on wound be	d		
Granulation					
Necrotic					
Slough					
Epithelialisation					
Over granulation					
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺					
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION					
Odour present – Yes / No? 🌑					
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🌑					
Spreading cellulitis? Yes / No 🌑					
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A					
Temperature					
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indica	ate local or s	preading infec	tion		
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)					
Colour (Clear / blood stained 🗢 / green 🗢)					
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm				
Length					
Width					
Depth					
Ankle Circumference					
Calf Circumference					
SURROUNDING SKIN					
Healthy & intact					
Macerated					
Blistering					
Fragile					
Excoriation					
Dry skin					
PAIN (0-10)					
Generally					
Frequency					
At dressing change					
WOUND STATUS	1				
Improving / Static / Deteriorating					
Signature					

**NB A** May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

24 week review, refer to Tissue Viability Service if not healed or previously referred at 16 weeks.

Please complete Quality of life template at 24 weeks



## **WOUND CARE ASSESSMENT CHART – RIGHT LEG**

RIGHT ABPI	Date of next	assessment:			
RIGHT TBPI					
Date					
Week	20	21	22	23	24
TISSUE - Please state (out of 100%) percen	itage of tissu	e on wound be	d		
Granulation					
Necrotic					
Slough					
Epithelialisation					
Over granulation					
Other – Bone / Fat / Tendon / Muscle 🔺					
INFLAMMATION/INFECTION					
Odour present – Yes / No? 🌑					
Erythema to wound margins? Yes / No 🌑					
Spreading cellulitis? Yes / No 🌑					
Wound swab taken? Yes / No / N/A					
Temperature					
MOISTURE/WOUND EXUDATE *May indic	ate local or s	preading infec	tion		
Levels (Dry / moist / wet / saturated)					
Colour (Clear / blood stained 🗢 / green ●)					
EDGE - Please record maximum dimension	s in cm				
Length					
Width					
Depth					
Ankle Circumference					
Calf Circumference					
SURROUNDING SKIN					
Healthy & intact		_			
Macerated					
Blistering					
Fragile					
Excoriation					
Dry skin					
PAIN (0-10)					
Generally					
Frequency					
At dressing change					
WOUND STATUS					
Improving / Static / Deteriorating					
Signature					
	1			1	

**NB** A May be significant signs of osteomyelitis

May be significant signs of clinical infection

24 week review, refer to Tissue Viability Service if not healed or previously referred at 16 weeks.

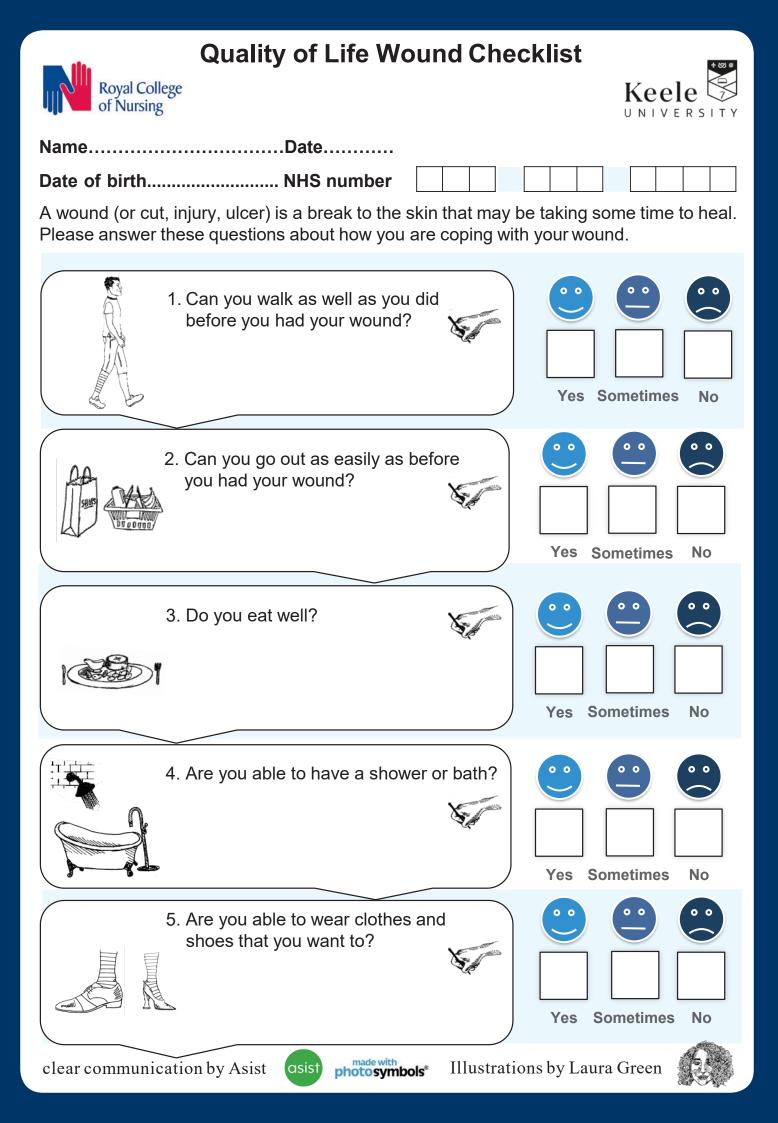
Please complete Quality of life template at 24 weeks

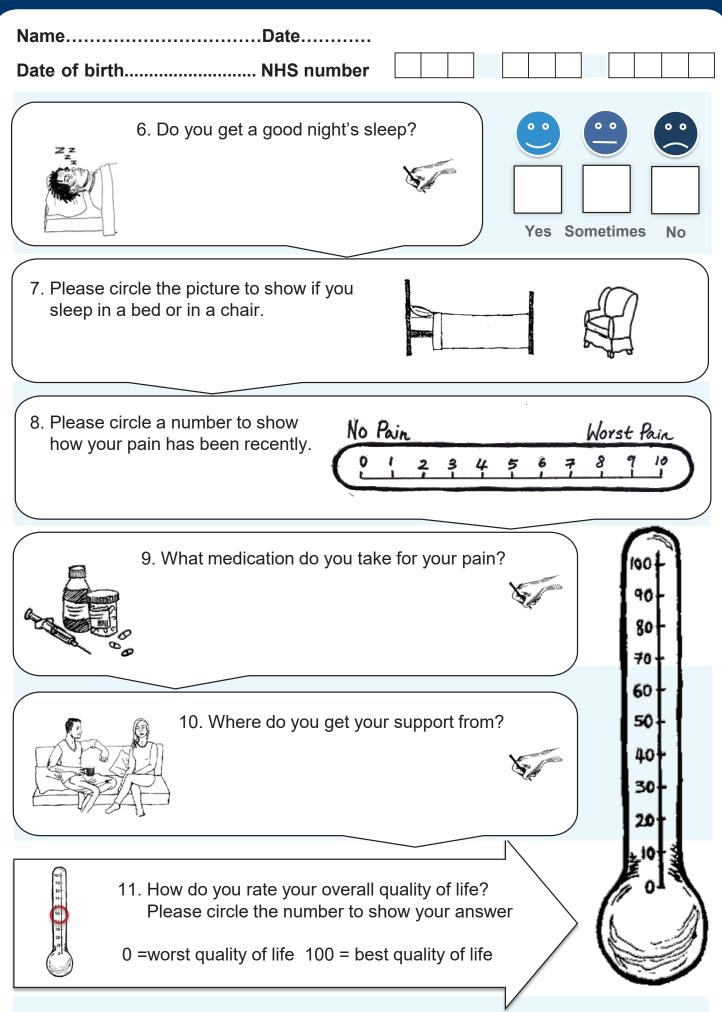
# Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust

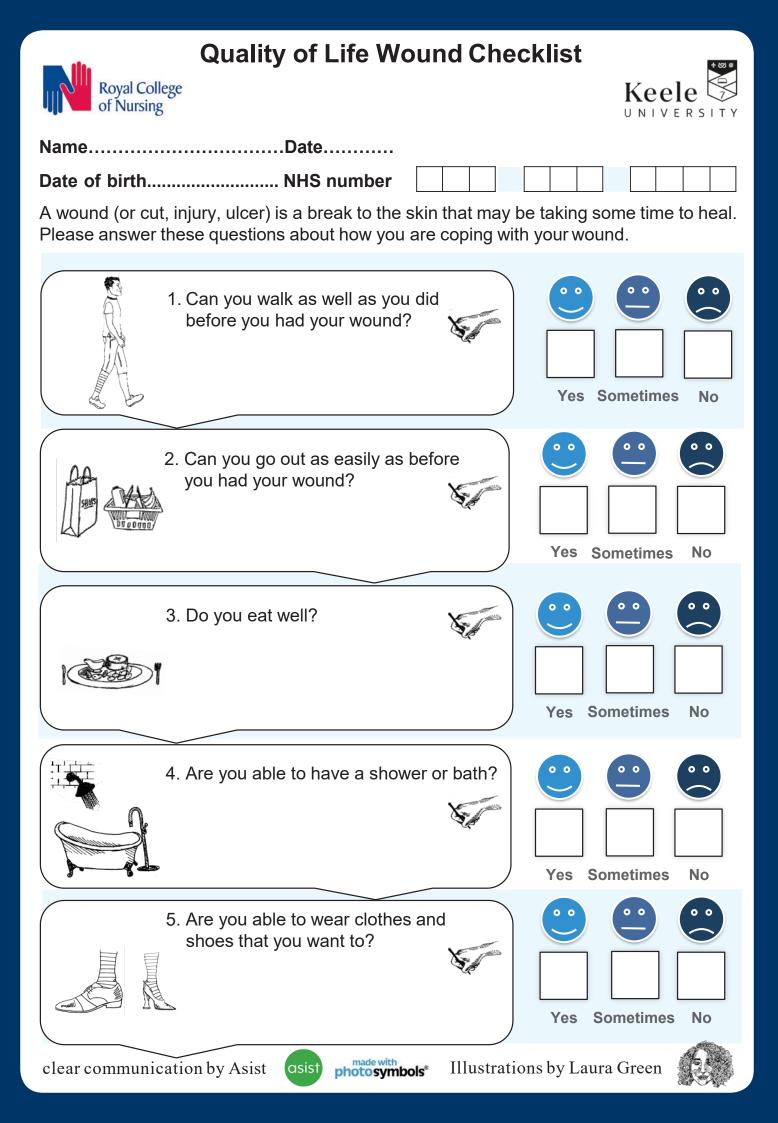
## **WOUND CARE TREATMENT PLAN**

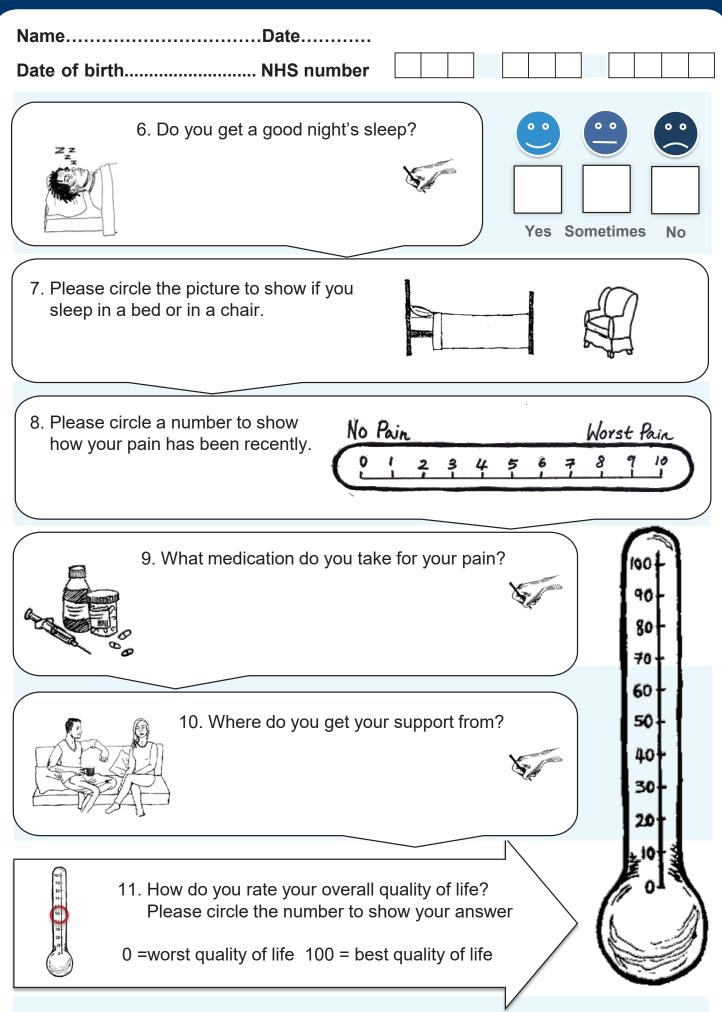
Week	20	21	22	23	24
Date/Time					
Cleansing Regime					
Bucket wash Oilatum Plus Irrigation with Octenalin. Specific individual patient requirements					
Treatment Aim					
State objectives of treatment. Healing/ maintenance/symptom control					
Dressings Selected					
Primary (contact) layer					
Secondary (outer) dressing					
Compression level used 20mmHg /40mmHg / awaiting or declined Doppler					
Please state type of compression bandage selected (Refer to Leg Ulcer Pathway)					
Special Considerations					
May include patient advice provided, particular patient requests, e.g. leg elevation					
Skin care regime, emollients/topical steroids/barrier creams					
Specific leaflets given – NICE/Trust guidelines					
Frequency of Dressing Change					
For example: daily/twice weekly					
Treatment Evaluation Due					
Frequency of planned evaluation for potential change in treatment					
Date of treatment evaluation due					
Signature					

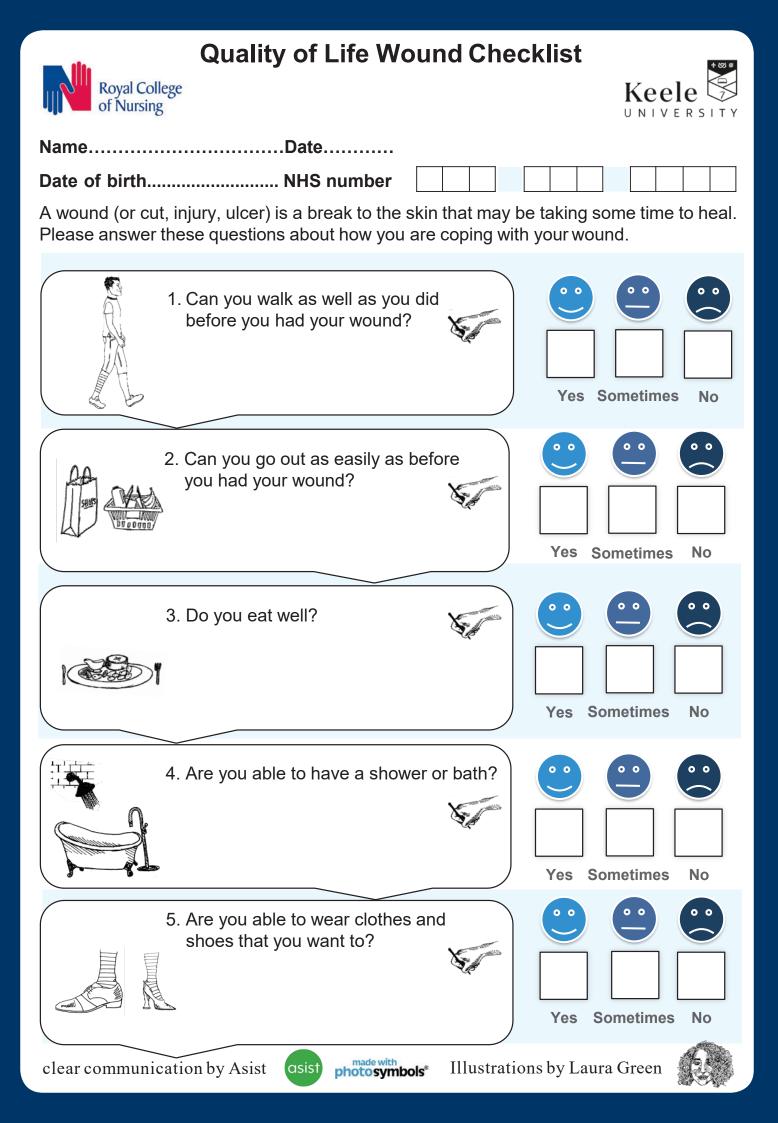
All dressing regimes to be reviewed at 2 weeks to determine clinical effectiveness

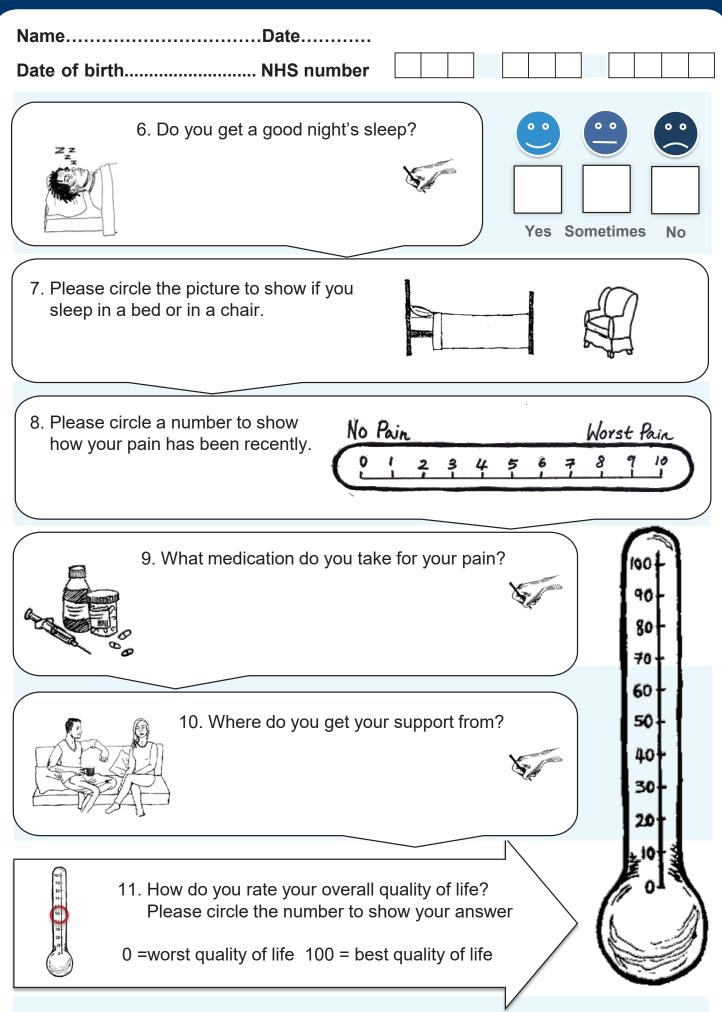


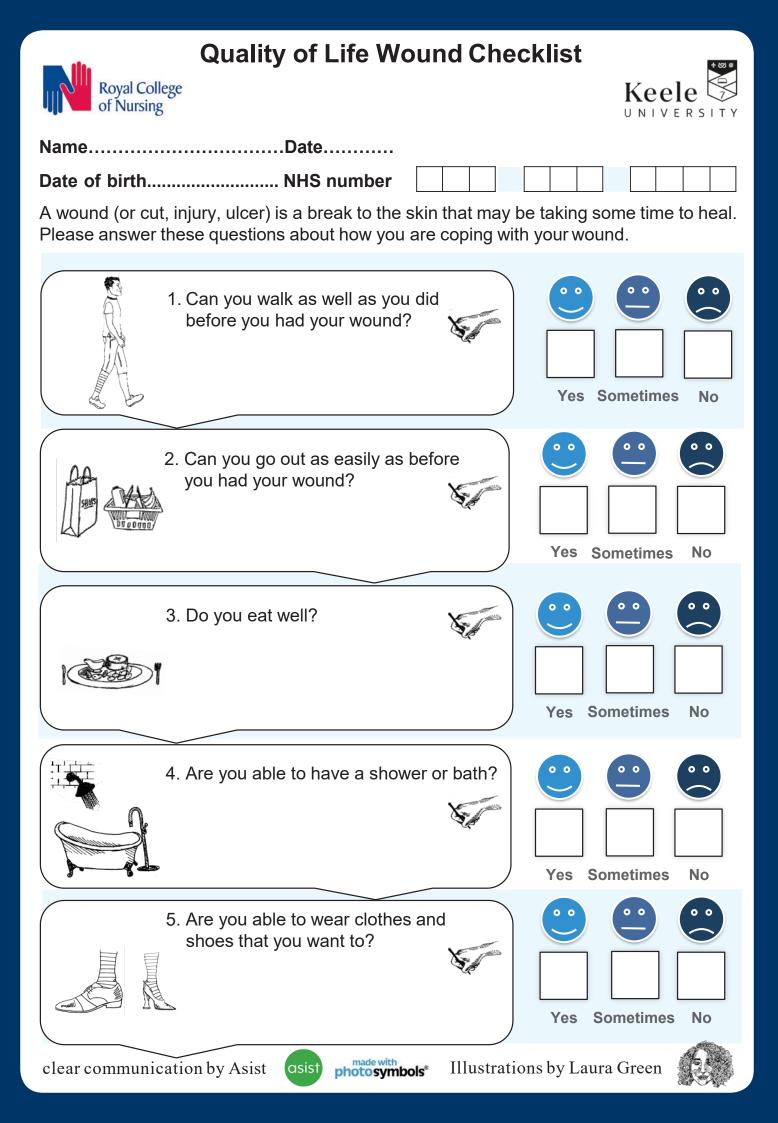


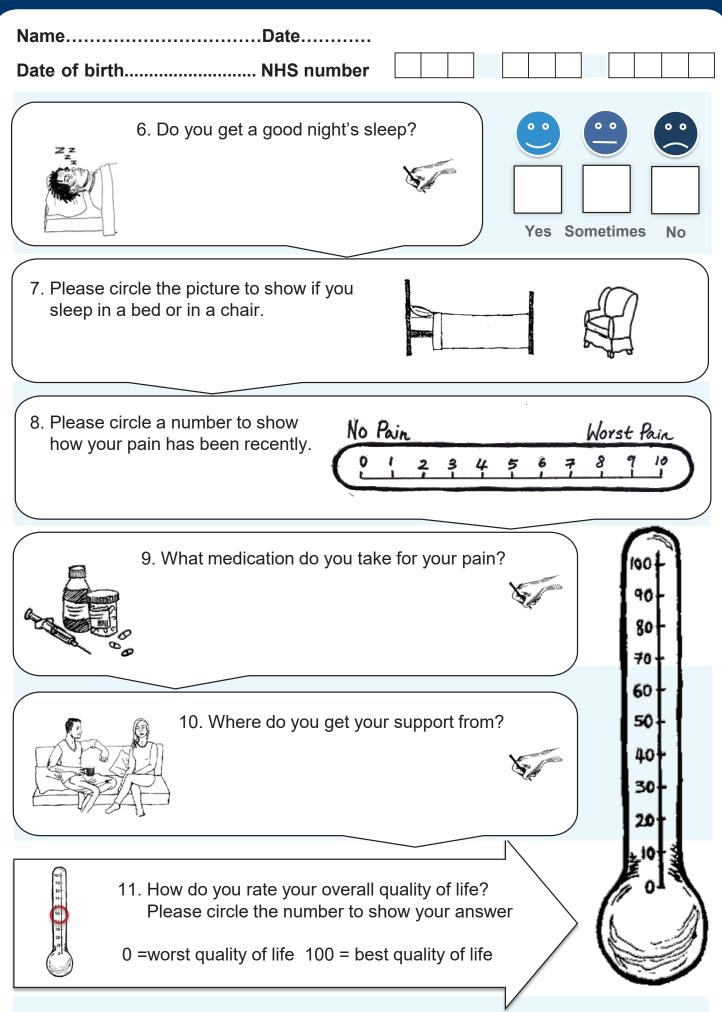


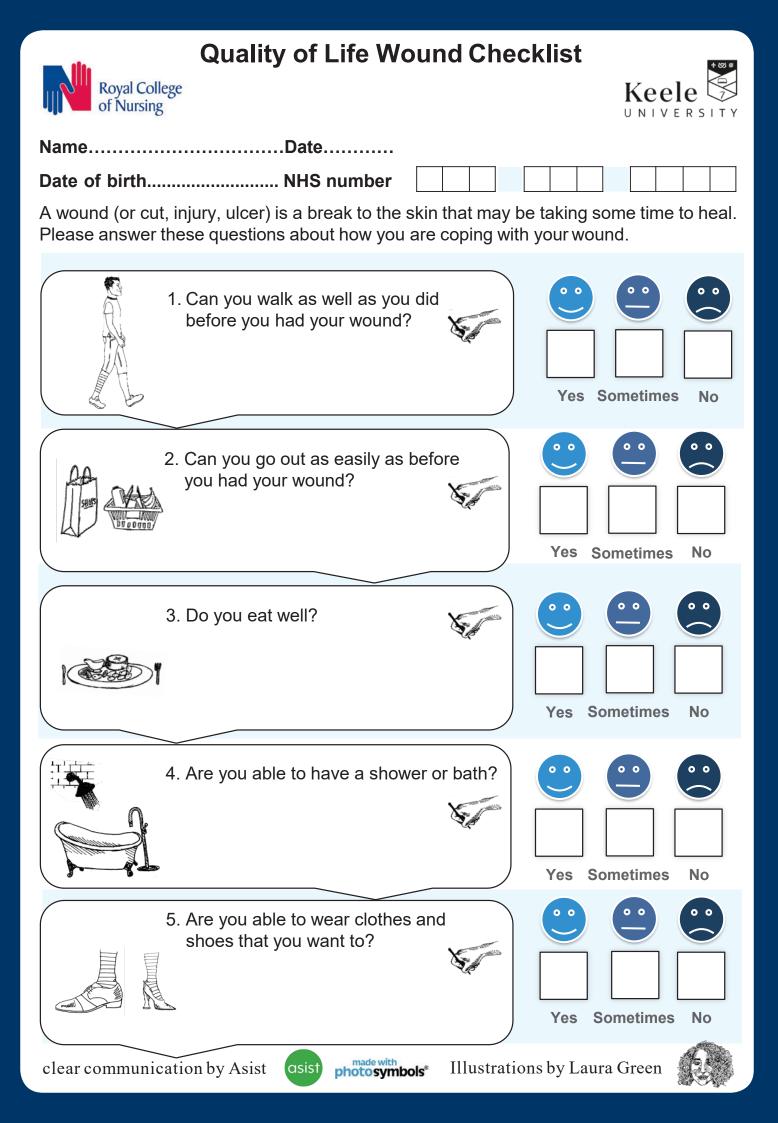


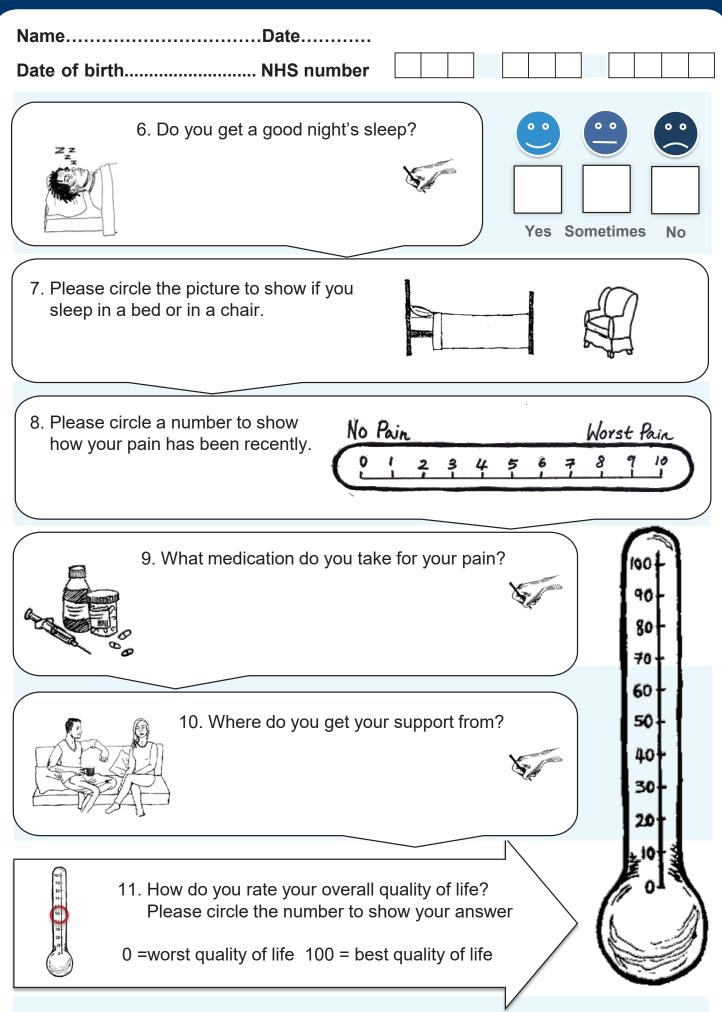




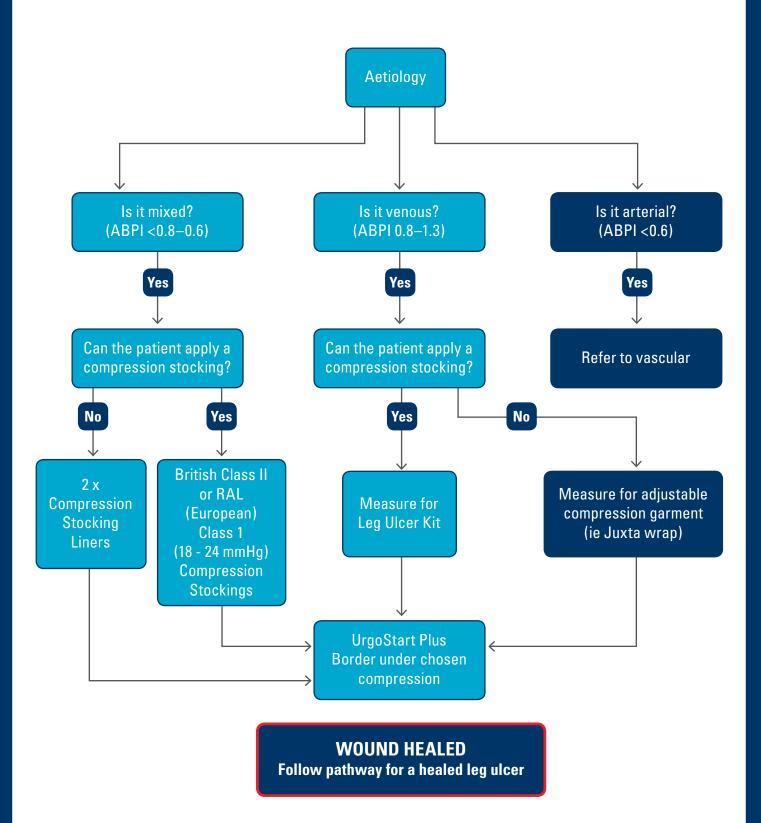








#### **TREATMENT ROOM LEG ULCER PATHWAY**



If there is local, spreading or systemic infection present please follow treatment algorithm for appropriate management and antimicrobial dressings

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#### **RECURRENCE PREVENTION FOR HEALED ULCER:** Compression Hosiery Details

Date of	Healed Date:	ABPI / TBPI	Hosiery				
review	ABPI/TBPI reading	<b>review date</b> (at 3, 6, 12 months)	Product type + style	Class	Size + Colour		

## **NOTES PAGE**

#### Tissue Viability Department: Tel: 0161 946 9424 Fax: 0161 946 9427

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