

Pressure Injury Webinar Series With Wendy White Part 4 of 7: Pressure Injury Classification Is it really THAT important to get the label right?	ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO VICER NECESURE ULCER NECESURE ULCER NECESURE DELAY NECESURE NECE
Smith Nephew Medical Education	CLOSER TO ZERO [®] We're dedicated to helping reduce the human and economic consequence of wounds, helping you get CLOSER TO ZERO



















WHAT IF A PRESSURE INJURY DOES OCCUR?







PI Classification

Why was it classified as.....

Well, I just couldn't work out what stage it was so I just chose that one'

PI Classification

Inicians debating the classification

....that can't be a Stage 3 'it's not a defect'!

PI Classificatio

Have you tried to probe to bone ?

'Oh no, we would never put anything in the wound!'

PI Classification

'We can't call it SDTI, as we don't have that optior to chose from in the electronic record'

PI Classification

Did you check for non-blanching erythema?

What do you mean? it was always red so we called it a Stage 1'

PI Classificatio

It was just a blister that had blood in it.. that's a Stage 2 right'?



















Define Taxonomy

..is the practice and science of classification of things or concepts ...encompasses description & identification



PI Definitio

A pressure injury is defined as localized damage to the skin and/or underlying tissue as a result of pressure, or pressure in combination with shear.

Pressure injuries usually occur over a bony prominence but may also be related to a medical device or other object

European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel, National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel and Pan Pacific Pressure Injury Alliance. Prevention and Ulcers/ Injuries: Clinical Practice Guideline. The International Guideline. (2019) Emily Haesler (Ed.). EPUAP/NPIAP/PPIA **p203-204**













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Stage II ial Thickness Skin

Partial thickness loss of dermis presenting as a shallow open ulcer with a red pink wound bed without slough. May also present as an intact or open/ruptured serum-filled blister.

Presents as a shiny or dry shallow ulcer **without slough or bruising.*** This Category/Stage should not be used to describe skin tears, tape burns, perineal dermatitis, maceration or excoriation. **Bruising indicates suspected deep tissue injury.*

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Stage III

Full thickness tissue loss. Subcutaneous fat may be visible but <u>bone, tendon or muscle are not exposed</u>. Slough may be present but does not obscure the depth of tissue loss.

May include undermining and tunnelling. The depth of a Category/Stage III pressure ulcer varies by anatomical location. The bridge of the nose, ear, occiput and malleolus do not have subcutaneous tissue and Category/Stage III ulcers can be shallow. In contrast, areas of significant adiposity can develop extremely deep Category/Stage III pressure ulcers. Bone/tendon is not visible or directly palpable. Europan Presure Uker Alkorg Pend, Naroa Pende Jellor, Pende The Parter How Pende Alexandre (Stage Stage) Burgean Presure Uker Alkorg Pende Handa Pende Jellor Pende Pende Pende Pende Pende Pende Alexandre (Stage) Burgean Pensure Uker Alkorg Pende Handa Pende Jellor Pende Pende









Stage IV Full thickness tissue loss

Full thickness tissue loss with exposed bone, tendon or muscle.

Slough or eschar may be present on some parts of the wound bed. Often include undermining and tunnelling. The depth of a Category/Stage IV pressure ulcer varies by anatomical location.

The bridge of the nose, ear, occiput and malleolus do not have subcutaneous tissue and these ulcers can be shallow.

Category/Stage IV ulcers can extend into muscle and/or supporting structures (e.g., fascia, tendon or joint capsule) making osteomyelitis possible. Exposed bone/tendon is visible or directly palpable.

European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel, National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel and Pan Pacific Pressure Injury Alliance. Prevention and Tr Ulcers/ Injuries: Clinical Practice Guideline. The International Guideline. (2019) Emily Haesler (Ed.). EPUAP/NPIAP203-004





Unstageable

Full thickness tissue loss in which the base of the ulcer is covered by slough (yellow, tan, gray, green or brown) and/or eschar (tan, brown or black) in the wound bed. Until enough slough and/or eschar is removed to expose the base of the wound, the Stage cannot be determined. Excludes pressure injury reclassified to Stage III of IV after exposure / debridement Stable (dry, adherent, intact without erythema or fluctuance) eschar on heels serves as the 'body's natural (biological) cover and should not be removed

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Stable eschar on the heels

(dry, adherent, intact without erythema or fluctuance) serves as 'the body's natural (biological) cover' and <u>should not be removed</u>.

Offload or FLOAT 24/7

Unstable is opposite and requires action











Suspected Deep Tissue Injury Depth Unknown

Purple or maroon localized area of discoloured intact skin or blood-filled blister due to damage of underlying soft tissue from pressure and/or shear.
The area may be preceded by tissue that is painful, firm, mushy boggy, warner or cooler as compared to adjacent tissue.
Deep tissue injury may be difficult to detect in individuals with dark skin tones.
Evolution may include a thin blister over a dark wound bed.
The wound may further evolve and become covered by thin eschar.
Evolution may be rapid exposing additional layers of tissue even with optimal treatment
Excludes pressure injury reclassified to Stage I of IV after exposure / debridement.

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REVERSE or 'down staging' STAGING

20 year history recommendations to NOT reverse stage











9.2 Use a PI classification system to classify and document the level of tissue loss Good Practice Statement





9.3 Verify there is clinical agreement in PI classification amongst health professionals responsible for classifying PI Good Practice Statement









What do you think?

What doing well – do better?













Stage	Description	Suggested product selection
At risk skin/ intact skin	Area at this loss exposed follow, how extensions, particularly providence with reduced fully time ing, heat, sacrum, address, thouland, measured relevance such as cathered, results or a table grave due to the first sector of the sector of	SECURAT Range DERHARAD?** ALUEVYPP UPE OPSITE* Resifix Gentle
Stepel	Pract this with non-teachable notines of a localised sna scaliby over a bony prominence. Darkly pigmented skin may set have vielde blanching. It seler may differ from the surrounding ana. Clabelar preventation. The area many be paired, firm, style, warmer or conter as compared to adjust those. Intact this integrity, non- teachable any three, underly of toose many.	SECURA DERHAMO ² ** ALLEVM ² LIFE OPSITE ⁴ Resifts Gentle
Step II	Purtial thickness loss of dennia presenting as a thalise open vocund with a red jurk wound bed, without slough. Hey do present is a subtract or open ringianed server filed billion. Chicklang presentations without or provide server filed billion. Purtial thiorness clinicises benching dennia.	OPSITE? PLEDORD* ALLEVIN? UPE ALLEVIN? Range*** ALLEVIN? Ag PICO*
Step II	Fail thickness skin loss, Saboutaneous fat may be visible lost bore, tandon or muscle are not reposed. Skogt may be preserve for do en or tot dooren the depth of those loss. Hay in dodie indemning and terneling. Chicknal generatization failuris, subscitzaneous fat may be visible. The depth can nay depending on location, undernining may be present. Development and endrectly pulpable.	KODOSORBY ACTIODAT* Bas DURAFBER* RENASYSY VERSAJET*
Stege IV	Full thickness tissue loss with responsitions, tendors or muscle. Singly or eacher may be present. Other instantion underwining, and harming. Childraid presentation to point valid or yunderschildraction. If no adjoins tissue, these presense injectes can be shallow. The presence inject can estand into muscle and/or supporting structures. Exposed to martinuosale is velidle or directly palpable.	KDDISONB ¹ ACTIODAT ¹ Plan DURA/BER ¹ RENASYS ¹ VERSAJET ¹
Livetageable pressure injary Depth unknown	Full thickness those is no base of pressure in pay convert in slough under eacher. Until slough under eacher in moreoid se epose the base of the works, the true depth and therefore stage cannot be determined. Clefical presentations Cleans of pressure in pry might present with slough (where, tang gave, green or barrow). Stable (dry, adherent, intact wholes or episses or functionage eacher or the base that do for the removed.	Consult wound care specialist for ablice on appropriate management, VERSAJET*
Suspected deep Insue injury: Depth unknewn	Purgie or manon locateud area of document intext stim or blood Next biblar due to damage of underlying polit bloose from pressure and for sheas. Calified propertiation: Those area may be painful, first, many bangs bangs, warmer or cooker compress to adjudynt toose. May present and the biblar or end sheat whom to but.	Consult wound care specialist for advice on appropriate management.





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Provide Feedback

• You will receive your participation certificate upon survey completion via email.





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