HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE SUPPORT SERVICES North East CHRIS #: Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY): HCN: WOUND CARE PROTOCOL-PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

	Initiate the plan of care for the wound as per Home and Commu Wound Care Protocol & Integrated Clinical Pathways	nity Care Support Services North East							
ati	ent Address:								
ati	ent Phone Number:								
Vot	e: All wound categories require an appropriate cover dressing; f	oam is suggested unless stated otherwise.							
	ize is also an acceptable cover dressing, where appropriate.								
1.	Principles of wound bed preparation MUST be adhered to:	Clinical Pathways							
	a. Debridement of dead tissue, except in dry diabetic	Diagnosis:							
	gangrene and ischemia. Proper equipment and training for	Site:							
	debridement are ESSENTIAL for professionals treating	Select Desired Pathway :							
	wounds.	Diabetic Foot Ulcer							
	b. Moisture balance.	Surgical Wound							
	c. Bacterial balance: Infected wounds require antimicrobial	Pressure Injury							
	products for localized infection and antibiotics for systemic	Venous Leg Ulcer							
	infections.	Chronic Maintenance Wound							
2.	All dressing are to be done using aseptic technique.	☐ Infected Surgical Wound							
3.	All diabetic wounds require antimicrobial products.	Pilonidal Sinus/Incision & Drainage							
4.	Optimize wound health by attention to nutrition, blood supply	Trauma Wound							
	avoiding smoking, offloading pressure, pain control, etc. (Treat	Partial Thickness Burn							
	the whole person)	*Integrated Clinical Pathways (ICPs) can be found							
5.	Diagnose etiology of wound-May be multifactorial, e.g.	on the Home Community Care NE website.							
	traumatic, diabetic and/or ischemic.	Atypical wound							
Fre	equency of visits and treatment products may change at the discr	etion of the nurse or wound care therapist,							
as	per clinical assessment, in accordance with the ICPs. Treatment v	vill be taught to the patient/caregiver when							
ар	propriate.								
Th	e following wound descriptors can be used to select the appropriate	riate dressing protocols. If no selection is							
ma	ade, the nurse will initiate the plan of care as per ICPs and comm	nunicate on the status of the wound to the							
pri	imary care provider:								
Su	perficial Granulating Wound								
	Minimum exudate: Hydrocolloid Full Thickness (Every 3-7 days)								
	Hydrogel + Jelonet/Adaptic (Every	3 days)							
	Moderate to severe Hydrofibre (Every 3-7 days)								
	exudate: Foam Dressing (Every 3-7 days)								
Ca	vity Wound								
	Minimum exudate: PHMB (every 3 days) 🗌 Ribbon 🔲 G	Gauze 🔲 Kerlix Roll							
	Hydrogel + Jelonet/Adaptic + Appropriate Gauze Packing (every 2-3 days)								
	Moderate to severe Hydrofibre/Calcium Alginate (every 3-7 days)								
	exudate: Foam Cover Dressing (every 3-7 days)								

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HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE SUPPORT SERVICES

North East

Surname:						First Name:		
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HCN:	•	•			•	Version Code		

WOUND CARE PROTOCOL-PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

Burn Wound	 Nanocrystalline Silver (every 3 days) Hydrofibre with Silver - change cover dressing and non-adhered hydrofibre (every 3-5 days) Calcium Alginate with Silver − change cover dressing and non-adhered alginate (every 3-5 days) Flamazine - requires Physician Rx (twice a day) Burns to face − Polysporin (patient to apply three times a day) 					
Chronic Maintenance	Hydrofibre with silver (every 3-7 days)					
Wound	PHMB (every 3 days) Ribbon Gauze Kerlix Roll					
(Exclude: cancer, foreign	Cadexomer Iodine – e.g. Iodosorb + Gauze (every 3 days)					
bodies, granulomatous	Delayed release Iodine dressing (Inadine) (every 3 days)					
diseases, fungi)	Silver (every 3-7 days) - specify type:					
Pressure Injury	See Infected Wound, Cavity Wound, or Superficial Wound.					
Infected Wound	Cadexomer Iodine dressing – e.g. Iodosorb (every 3 days)					
	Delayed release Iodine dressing (Inadine) (every 3 days)					
	Hydrogel with Silver (every 2-3days)					
	Hydrofibre with silver (every 3-7 days)					
	Calcium Alginate with silver (every 3 days)					
	PHMB (every 3 days) Ribbon Gauze Kerlix Roll					
	Gentian Violet + Methylene Blue (Hydrofera Blue) (every 3-7 days)					
	Pseudomonas infection: acetic acid (vinegar) 2.5% (5% diluted 1:1 with saline					
	or water) soaked gauze BID x5 days, then revert to appropriate dressing for					
	infected wound.					
Intertrigo	Textile with Silver - Interdry Ag in skin folds - can be hand-washed, hung to dry					
	and reu <u>sed</u> , if appro <u>pri</u> ate, appl <u>y</u> as the sole product (ie. no creams or ointments)					
	PHMB Ribbon Gauze Kerlix Roll (antimicrobial dressing - apply dry as					
	the sole product – every 3 days)					
Venous Stasis Ulcer	For all patients, ABPI or vascular study required prior to initial treatment. ABPI					
	may not be accurate in diabetic and renal patients, therefore vascular studies are					
	required, and patients must be followed by wound care specialist.					
	Compression is the cornerstone of treatment; life-long compression is necessary					
	once ulcers heal.					
	ADDITION					
	ABPI Unknown:					
	If the ABPI is not known indicate that compression is required. Within 7 days of					
	initial visit the visiting nurse will complete ABPI and order the appropriate					
	product.					
	Compression – ABPI to be completed by visiting nurse					

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Version 1 (20/05/2021)

Page ____ of ____



HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE SUPPORT SERVICES

North East

Surnan	ne:					First Name:		
CHRIS #:						 Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY):		
HCN:						Version Code		

WOUND CARE PROTOCOL-PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

Venous Stasis Ulcer	ABPI Known:					
continued	If compression is indicated and the ABPI is known, please select the appropriate					
	product from the list below, and provide the ABPI value.					
	ABPI Value:					
	Coban II if APBI is 0.8-1.2					
	Coban II Lite if ABPI is <0.8 but >0.5					
	Elastic tubular bandage, toes to knee, if ABPI is 0.6-0.8 If exudative:					
	Calcium Alginate with silver					
	Hydrofiber with Silver					
	PHMB Ribbon Gauze Kerlix Roll					
	Cadexomer lodine					
	Cover with foam or appropriate cover dressing depending	on exudate amount.				
	Change dressing weekly unless strikethrough/slipping of the b	andage.				
NPWT - moderate to	Wound dressing	Priority case				
heavily exudating wounds.	Size: Small Medium Large X-Large	High exudate				
	Filler: White Foam Black Foam	Necrotizing				
	Calling	fasciitis				
	Setting:	Orthopedic with hardware				
	To be changed every 3 days (cannot be left in place longer	with hardware				
	than 3 days).					
	than 5 days).					
	If negative pressure unit malfunctions, it must be assessed					
	immediately or changed to conventional dressing if a					
	replacement negative pressure unit is not available.					
	Conventional Dressing Orders:					
Necrotic Wound	Hydrogel for autolytic debridement					
If Eschar is loose, remove	*CONTRAINDICATED IN ISCHEMIC WOUNDS. Vascular assess	-				
or trim loose eschar only.						
	Cadexomer Iodine (Iodosorb) at the margins of dry eschar					
	Dry ischemic wounds: Paint with Betadine solution daily, PRN	cover with dry gauze				
	FAIN					

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