### Weekly Skin Assessment

**Skin Integrity Assessment Form**

Skin inspection every shift for high-risk patients (score ≥ 8) and daily inspection for all others.

#### Date: Time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>LO of Device</th>
<th>Lift Sheet</th>
<th>Tissue</th>
<th>Elbow Protectors</th>
<th>Prevention Mattress</th>
<th>Foam</th>
<th>Algnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pillow-Heels</td>
<td>New Chronic</td>
<td>New Chronic</td>
<td>New Chronic</td>
<td>New Chronic</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td>Unstable</td>
<td>aDTI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Device: Pillow-Heels

- **New**: Unstable, aDTI
- **Chronic**: Unstable, aDTI
- **None**: Unstable, aDTI

#### Notes:

- **Wet-Dry**: Hydrocolloid, Transparent, Foam
- **Algnote**: Other

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### Pressure Ulcer Definition

Localized injury to the skin and/or underlying tissue usually over a bony prominence, as a result of pressure, or pressure in combination with shear and/or friction. A number of contributing or coexisting factors are also associated with pressure ulcers.

### Pressure Ulcer Stages

#### Suspected Deep Tissue Injury:

Purple or maroon localized area of discolored 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, warmer or cooler as compared to adjacent tissue.

- **Further description:** Deep tissue injury may be difficult to detect in individuals with dark skin tones. Elevation may include a thin blister over a dark wound bed. The wound may further evolve and become covered by the eschar.

#### Stage 1:

- **Intact skin with non-blanchable redness of a localized area usually over a bony prominence.** Darkly pigmented skin may not have visible blanching; its color may differ from the surrounding area.

- **Further description:** The area may be painful, firm, soft, warmer or cooler as compared to adjacent tissue. Stage 1 may be difficult to detect in individuals with dark skin tones. May indicate "at risk" persons (a healing sign of risk).

#### Stage 2:

- **Partially 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.

- **Further description:** Presents as a shiny or dry shallow ulcer without slough or bruising. This stage should not be used to describe skin tears, tape burns, perineal dermatitis, maceration or excoriation.

#### Stage 3:

- **Full-thickness tissue loss.** Subcutaneous fat may be visible but bone, tendon or muscle are not exposed. Slough may be present but does not obscure the depth of tissue loss. May include undermining and tunneling.

- **Further description:** The depth of a stage 3 pressure ulcer varies by anatomical location. The bridge of the nose, ear, occiput and malleolus do not have subcutaneous tissue and stage III ulcers can be shallow. In contrast, areas of significant adiposity can develop extremely deep stage 3 pressure ulcers. Bonecontact is not visible or directly palpable.

#### Stage 4:

- **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 tunneling.

- **Further description:** The depth of a stage 4 pressure ulcer varies by anatomical location. The bridge of the nose, ear, occiput and malleolus do not have subcutaneous tissue and stage IV ulcers can be shallow. Stage 4 ulcers can extend into muscle and/or supporting structures (e.g., fascia, tendon or joint capsule) making osteomyelitis possible. Exposed bonecontact is visible or directly palpable.

#### Un Treatable:

- **Full-thickness tissue loss in which the base of the ulcer is covered by slough (yellow, tan, grey, green or brown) and/or eschar (tan, brown or black) in the wound bed.

- **Further description:** Until enough slough and/or eschar is removed to expose the base of the wound, the true depth, and therefore stage, cannot be determined. Stable (dry, adherent, intact without erythema or fluctuance) eschar on the heels serves as the "body's natural (biological) cover" and should not be removed.