

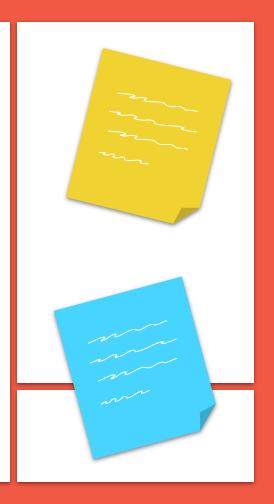
Team working skills in wound care

PRACTICAL TRAINING PER IL CORRETTO TRATTAMENTO DELLE LESIONI CUTANEE

23-24 MAGGIO 2024 | **AREZZO**

Presentazione

Sara Sandroni



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thank you!

Con il patrocinio di







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Agenda

O1
Approfondimenti
multidisciplinari
Interazione pratica
Casi clinici

02 Assessment – Biofilm - Wound Hygiene TIME – WBP - BWAT O3
Focus specifici su simposi aziendali









04
Ulcere vascolari –
Ferita chirurgica –
Terapia a pressione
negativa

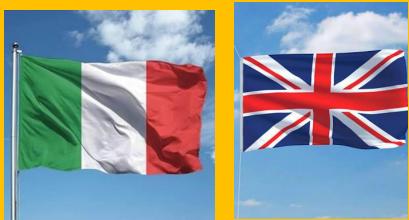
05 Terapia a pressione negativa





Timeline

Skill Team Work **Wound Care**







PREMIO MIGLIOR POSTER «Preventing is Much Better than Healing»

Prevenzione e trattamento del biofilm attraverso la detersione

Deadline: 28.02.2025



Team

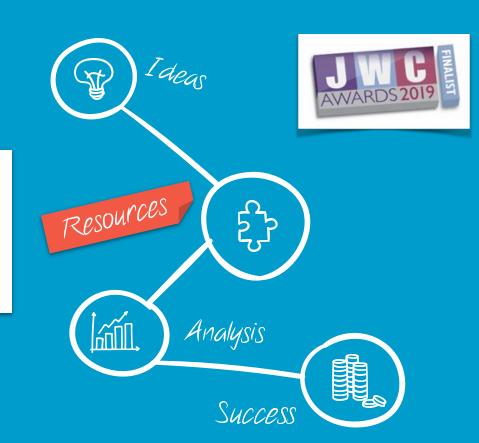
Table 1. WOUND BED PREPARATION FOR WOUNDS BELOW THE KNEE IN RESOURCE-LIMITED ENVIRONMENTS No. Statement Substatements		
1	Treatment of the cause	A. Assess for adequate arterial perfusion to ensure proper wound healing (palpable foot pulse[s] and/or multiphasic arterial foot artery sounds with an 8-MHz Doppler). B. Identify all underlying causes.
		C. Triage the most important causes/comorbidities to treat immediately and design targeted intervention(s) within locally available support systems/resources.
		D. Prioritize redistribution of pressure for foot wound(s) and choose appropriate compression for leg/foot edema based on arterial perfusion.
2	Patient-centered concerns	A. Assess pain using a pain scale with a targeted plan for nociceptive and/or neuropathic pain management. B. Identify activities of daily living that may affect healing outcomes.
		C. Assess patients for (harmful) lifestyle habits that may impact wound healing (eg, smoking, alcohol, and other substances). D. Empower patients using sustainable educational interventions that include their support system. When possible, use the patient's primary language and consider their cultural background, religion, accepted behaviors, taboos, and beliefs.
3	Wound healability	A. Determine if adequate blood supply is present for wound healing and that appropriate treatment is available to address the underlying cause(s). This is a healable wound.
		B. Adjust practice if adequate blood supply is present for wound healing but the patient cannot adhere to the plan of care and/or the healthcare system does not have the required resources. This is a maintenance wound.
		C. Determine alternative wound treatment(s) if blood supply is inadequate and/or the underlying cause cannot be corrected. This is a nonhealable wound.





Work

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Skills

Key Messages

- the effective management of chronic wounds is complex, and in order to maximise outcomes for patients, it is recommended that those involved in their care and treatment should have the appropriate knowledge and skills; however, little is known about nurses' knowledge, skills and education in this capacity
- a semi-systematic literature review was carried out to determine the current evidence base underpinning wound care; the extent of utilisation of existing evidence by nurses involved in the management of wounds in practice; and the nature and knowledge, skills and education of nurses involved in wound care

• shortfalls were found in the evidence base underpinning wound care and in links between evidence and practice and in structured education at pre- and post-registration levels; a prevalence of ritualistic practice was also found

Recommendations for practice

- The commitment to the conduction of independent studies in an effort to build the evidence base on all aspects of wound management;
- The commitment to the conduction of wound care research of qualitative design to obtain rich data on both patient and clinician experiences of all aspects of wound management;
- The development of more structured wound care education programmes at both pre-registration/undergraduate and professional development levels;
- The commitment from nurse leaders and managers to support innovation and best practice through ongoing governance and audit activity.







Wound Care

Box 4. Best practice for the most common wound types

Venous leg ulcer

Compression therapy and venous intervention

Pressure ulcer

Pressure reduction, relief and redistribution

Diabetic foot ulcer

Offloading and management of diabetes

Arterial ulcer

Vascular reconstruction

All can be aided by disruption of wound microbiota

The overarching standard of care is holistic assessment and accurate diagnosis, leading to management of the underlying causes and pathophysiology using best practice according to expert guidelines



Atkin L, Bucko Z, Conde Montero E, Cutting K, Moffatt C Probst A, Romanelli M, Schultz GS, Tettelbach W. Implementing TIMERS: the race against hard-to-heal wounds. J Wound Care 2019; 28 (3 Suppl 3):S1-S49

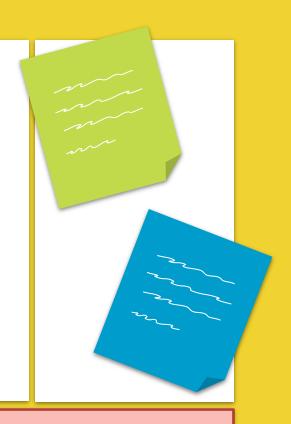




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Benvenuti e buon corso