4.Skin	
PATIENT SECTION	GP/NURSE SECTION
4.1 Have you had any pressure areas (PA) in the <i>past</i> ? Yes No If Yes, please describe location ⁸ (where), when it occurred, how long it took to heal and how it was managed.	
Where PA occurred When it occurred Time taken to heal	
If he with a during a new ined in the most few DA means are allowed and the	
If hospital admission required in the past for PA management, please supply:	
Hospital Name:Year of Hospital admission	
Procedure done:	
Have you been to RNSH or POW specialised plastics clinic before? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
4.2 Do you have any pressure areas <i>now</i> ?	Examination notes
Where PA is When it occurred How severe is it (Stage)	
4.3 If YES, How do you think the pressure area/s occurred?	
☐ Poor Transfer ☐ Equipment ☐ Weight Loss ☐ Sustained pressure	
☐ Lifestyle changes (eg change of employment) ☐ Illness ☐ Other	
Details	

Ischial tuberosity (IT) - under the buttocks where you sit

Greater trochanter (GT) – over the hip bone

Medial or lateral malleolus (ML or LL) – over the inner or outer aspect of the ankles

Heels, Shoulder blades

Sacrum – lower end of spine

⁸ Common areas where pressure areas (PA) develop are:

⁹ NB: To assess severity, PA are often classified according to the following stages

Stage 1 - Skin is not broken but may be red (or change color), feel warmer or cooler & firmer

Stage 2 – Ulcer involves topmost layer of skin and looks like a scrape, blister or shallow crater. (Superficial or partial thickness)

Stage 3 – Ulcer extends through the skin into the fascia (subcutaneous tissue) underneath. It looks like a deep crater. (Full thickness)

Stage 4 – Ulcer extends through skin & fascia to involve muscle, bone, tendons and joints.

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PATIENT SECTION	GP/NURSE SECTION
4.4 Skin management	Review adequacy of skin
4.4.1.Do you (or your carers) inspect your skin regularly? Yes No	protection behaviours
How frequently? ☐ 1-2 times/day ☐ 2 nd Daily ☐ 1-2 times per week	
4.4.2. Do you perform regular pressure relief?	
If YES, what techniques are utilised?	
☐ Lifting ☐ Weight Shifting ☐ Reclining	
☐ Transferring onto bed / recliner ☐ Rolling / changes in positioning	
Other	
4.4.3. How frequently do you perform pressure relief?	
☐ Every 15-30 mins ☐ Every 1-2 hrs ☐ 3-4 times/day	
☐ Once daily ☐ Twice daily	
4.5 What is your main method of transferring?	
☐ Independent lift ☐ Independent with sliding board	
☐ Standing transfer ☐ Standing transfer with assistance of one	
☐ Sliding transfer w/Assistance ☐ Sliding transfer w/ Slide Board	
☐ Hoist ☐ Other	
How many transfers do you do a day? (Example: Bed to chair, Chair	
to commode, Chair to car, Chair to lounge, chair to farm equipment/other vehicles	
4.6 When did you last have a review of your seating?	
Have you been linked to any seating services? Yes No	
If Yes, are you linked to?	
☐ Northern Sydney (ATTS) – Sydney	
☐ Northern Sydney (ATTS) – Rural Clinic	
☐ Local Seating Supplier	
SESIAHS Seating Service	
Are any of your equipment (bed, mattress, commode, shower seat, sling, hoist)	
> 10 years old?	
4.7 Nutrition : Does your daily diet include :	
1 or more servings of meat/fish/chicken/eggs or legumes Yes No	
2 or more servings of milk, cheese or yoghurt most days Yes No	
5 or more serves of fresh fruit and vegetables (including juices) Yes No	
Do you prepare meals or shop for yourself?	

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4.11 Do you have any additional risk factors for skin breakdown such as:	Actions required :
☐ Medical co morbidities (eg diabetes, kidney or liver disease)	☐ Check fasting BSL, UEC & LFTs
☐ Problems with memory or a history of brain injury or mental illness	☐ Check with others re:symptom
☐ Problems with excessive skin moisture (eg. Incontinence or sweating)	☐ Investigate for incontinence
☐ Functional decline / poor transfers	☐ Investigate reason/refer to OT
Old equipment (>5 years old) needing review / replacement	☐ Refer to OT
Poor nutrition / anaemia (low blood count) or weight loss	☐ Check FBC, albumin, Zn, Mg
Psychosocial factors (poor social support/depression)	☐ Explore further
☐ Change in carers or decrease in care hours	☐ Check adequacy of care
☐ Smoking	☐ Advise to stop
☐ Alcohol intake > 4 standard drinks a day	Review alcohol intake (CAGE)
☐ Illicit substance use	☐ Review further
Describe	Does person require:
	☐ Refer to S/W

Notes:

Skin integrity should be checked and recurrent breakdown/ chronic ulceration investigated routinely -

- Patient's FBC girth measurement and nutritional status checked

- Is there evidence of depression, change in social support or functional capacity (may require psychology, social work or OT assessment)? Evidence of underlying osteomyelitis (radiological or bone scan changes, elevated ESR or CRP)?

 Occupational therapy (OT) assessment of adequacy of wheelchair, cushion and mattress must be part of complete treatment. A referral can be made to the local OT. Specialised support services are available to local therapists should they need specialist advice