Wound care

1. Classification of Wounds
2. Types of wound exudates
3. Types of Wound healing
4. Factors affecting wound healing

Wound: Is an abnormal opening or breakdown in the skin.

Classification of Wounds : The wounds classified according to:

A. The cause as:

1. An intentional wounds: Result from Surgical procedure (incision) or treatment.

2. Un intentional wounds (accidental): Result from trauma ,animal bites & violence.

B. Severity & nature of injury:

1. Superficial wounds: Involve the surface layer of skin.

2. Deep wounds: May refer to deep layer of the skin or deep within the body cavity.

C. Risk for infecon:

1. Clean wounds.

2. Clean contaminated wounds.

3. Contaminated wounds.

4. Dirty wounds.

D. Wounds are classified as:

1. Open wounds: Skin has been broken.

2. Close wounds: No skin breakdown.

E. Other types of wounds:

1. Abrasion: Rubbing off of the skin surface. Skin scraped against a rough surface.

Usually more painful than a deeper cut

2. Punctured wounds: Penetration of skin by sharp object

- Nails, tacks, ice picks, knives, teeth, needles
- May be small in diameter and not seem serious
- Wounds at risk of infection bc they are difficult to clean and provide a warm, moist place for bacteria to grow

3. Lacerated wounds:

Open wounds with jagged edges. irregularly torn; cut or tear in the skin

Deeper lacerations should be treated by physician (stitches)

4. Penetrating wounds:

Wounds with break through epidermis , dermis and underlying tissues ,may inter the organ.

5. Contusion: Closed wounds. Cause by.

A blow compresses , blunt trauma or crushes the skin surface and produces bleeding under skin

Does not break skin may be swollen ,discolored and painful

F. Red-yellow-black classification system :Base on color ,other wound criteria and healing process.

1. Red wound: It is a healing wound.

2. Yellow wound:Indicates that wound not yet ready to heal due presence of fibers& exudates.

3. Black wound : Indicates presence of necrotic tissues.

Types of wound exudates

1. Serous drainage: Made up of serum , clear ,thin and watery.

2. Sanguineous: Bloody (bright red)

3. Serosanguineous: Compose of serum and blood.

4. Purulent drainage: Containing pus. It is thick ,yellow, green or brown. Caused by infection.

Methods Used to Heal Wounds

1. Electrical stimulation.

2. Diathermy.

3. Medications: a. Systemic antibiotics. b. Topical antibiotics.

4. Dressing.

5. Wound drain.

6. Other equipment used in wound care such as suture or staples.

Wound Management

Abrasion—Treatment :

- Wash wound to remove all dir.
- Leave open to air, unless oozing of fluid or blood
- Apply antibiotic ointment to inhibit infections

Types of Wound healing

1. First intention healing: Healing by primary intention. such as surgical incision.

2. Second-intention healing: Healing by secondary intention healing occurs with tissue loss.

such as laceration , burn , pressure ulcers.

3. Third-intention healing: Healing by tertiary intention .when there is a delay in the time between the injury and the closure of the wound.

Factors affecting wound healing

A. Local factors:

1. Dry environment.

2. Foreign body.

3. Pressure.

4. Trauma.

5. Edema.

6. Infection.

7. Sloughing.

8. Wound stress.

B. Systemic factors:

1. Age
2. Body build.
3. Chronic disease.
4. Poor nutritional status .
5. Prolonged steroids use.
6. Smoking.
7. Vascular problems.