

Skin Injury Management Checklist

Skin Injury Management Program

- Does the Skin/Wound Care Policy Include:
 - Frequency of skin risk assessments (e.g., admission, readmission, change in condition, and quarterly)?
 - Measures to minimize/manage skin injuries (e.g., positioning, heel protectors, skin care)?
 - Skin injury/wound interventions (e.g., 72-hour monitoring post-skin injury/identification of a wound)?
 - Creation of an individualized, interdisciplinary care plan aimed at reducing/managing skin injury risk?²
 - Skin and wound care communication and documentation?
 - Interdisciplinary Care Team involvement including meeting schedule and oversight responsibilities?
 - Skin and wound care education for residents, families & staff?
 - Assessment, monitoring, and reporting responsibilities post-skin injury/pressure injury event?
 - Investigation and review of contributing skin injury/pressure injury risk factors post-skin injury event?¹
- Is there a formal process to conduct a huddle with team members caring for the resident post-skin injury events?
- Are staff, managers, and leaders trained to use root-cause analysis tools including the Five-Why's in daily practice?
- Does Morning Meeting/Morning Clinical Meeting include a review of new admissions, residents with a change in condition, and residents that have had a skin injury/pressure injury in the past 24-hours?
- Does the wound physician or medical director review and approve wound care protocols?



Pre-Admission Skin Injury-Risk Identification and Expectation Management

- Is Expectation Management Language included in the Admission Agreement (e.g., Skin Tears, Bruising, and Skin Injury risk is often part of a normal aging process, we will work with you to manage your skin injury risk)?
- Is the resident's medical history reviewed for skin injury risk factors and history of skin injuries/pressure injuries prior to admission?
- Does transfer communication with the referral agency include a review of the resident's skin injury history?



Admission Risk Assessment

- Is a standardized, evidence-based/professional guidelines-based skin risk assessment scoring tool used in assessing skin injury risk (e.g., Braden Scale)?
- Does the assessment tool include:
 - History of skin injuries, skin conditions, pressure injuries, skin cancers?
 - History of impaired mobility, incontinence, nutritional deficits, weight loss, diabetes, peripheral vascular disease?²
 - Skin care routine (e.g., soap, lotions)
- Is the skin risk assessment completed within eight hours of admission?
- Does a Registered Nurse complete the skin risk assessment?
- Does the admission process include resident and family orientation to the skin injury management program?
- Is the wound staged on admission by a Registered Nurse if the resident is admitted with a wound?



Interventions and Care Planning

- Are Primary Interventions used for residents who have not had significant skin injuries/pressure injuries but have risk factors (e.g., nutrition and hydration assessment, skin care routine, frequent assessment of pressure points – sacrum, Ischium, Trochanters, Heels, Elbows, Back of Head, Ears)?²
- Are Secondary Interventions used to address identified skin injury/pressure injury risk factors (e.g., managing medical device-related pressure, positioning, guidance for reducing friction and shear, pressure redistributing chair cushion)?²
- Are skin observations completed daily by care staff and during showers? Are changes in skin condition documented and reported?
- Does a registered nurse complete a weekly skin assessment/observation?
- Is a formal process for Purposeful Rounding in place?
 - Pain
 - Positioning
 - Personal Needs (bathroom room, hunger, thirst)
 - Periphery (Personal items in reach - call light, phone, glasses)
 - Prompts (Safety reminders, hydration)³
 - Pick-Up (spills, cords, address unsafe conditions)



Risk Management

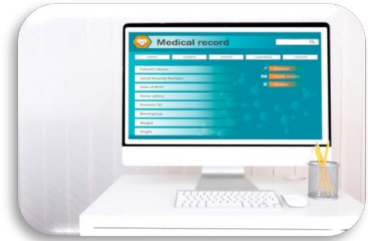
- If wound photography is used, is there a written protocol on the equipment used for photographs, storage/security of images in the medical record, resident consent for photography, and security of electronic transmission?
- Are the nurses assigned the responsibility for wound care, wound certified?
- Is a weekly wound log maintained?

Communication and Care Coordination

- Is resident safety status communicated at shift change (e.g., skin injury risk)?
- Is resident safety status/skin injury risk discussed at Care Plan Meetings with the resident and family?
- Are skin/wound care needs actively communicated with care staff (e.g., care cards, electronic alerts)?

Post-Skin Injury Assessment and Response

- Are components of a clinically pertinent skin/wound risk assessment defined in the Skin Injury Management policy (e.g., skin color, turgor, temperature, edema, circulation, moisture, drainage)?
- Is a formal communication process in place and documented post-skin injury (e.g., supervisor, physician, family)?
- Are requirements for follow-up medical record documentation defined in policy (e.g., 72-hour post-skin injury documentation that includes resident condition/change in condition, response to interventions, pain management)?
- Is an incident report completed for all skin injury events?
- Do the DON and ADON have oversight responsibility for the completion of the skin injury investigation?
- Does the Interdisciplinary team review all skin injury events?



Staff Training

- Are all staff trained on the Skin Care Management Program during orientation?
- Are all staff trained on the Skin Care Management Program annually?
- Does training for licensed staff include:
 - Conducting an accurate skin risk assessment
 - Conducting a clinically pertinent skin injury and wound assessment
 - Interventions to manage skin injury risk
 - Care planning to manage skin injury risk
 - Wound staging and wound care
 - Resident and family education
 - Proactive skin injury risk communication (e.g., shift report)
 - Documentation
 - Review of the Skin Injury Management Program/Policy and Procedure



Sources:

1. Pendulum Risk Management Services. Wound Management Program. Vaaler Senior Resource Center.
2. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. AHRQ's Safety Program for Nursing Homes: On-Time Pressure Ulcer Prevention
3. Atlantic Quality Innovation Network. Rounding with the 4 P's Potty, Pain, Positioning, Personal Items.
https://atlanticquality.org/download/clin_top_elim_phys_restrain_rounding_with_4Ps.pdf