Training Path

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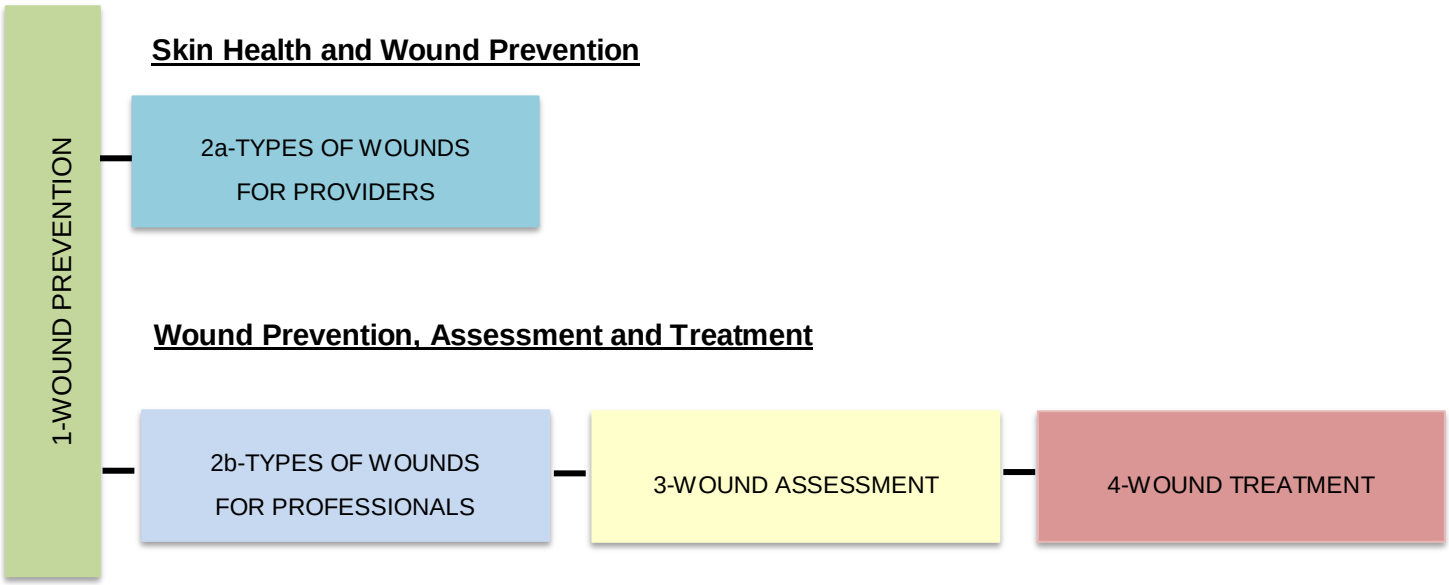

General Resources

Description	Link(s)
Poster Names and Links	Posters Downloadable
Evidence Informed Practice Tools: Wound Care & Skin Tears	https://professionals.wrha.mb.ca/old/extranet/eipt/EIPT-013.php
Glossary	Wound Care Level 1 Glossary
Medical Devices and Causative Factors for Skin and Tissue Injury	List of Medical Devices

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1-Wound Prevention

Description	Link(s)
Management of Friction and Shear	Video Clips
• Bed Sheet Slider System - Bed Repositioning & Turning	https://youtu.be/SwRe95-nysY
• Slider Sheets - Bed Repositioning & Turning	https://youtu.be/hk8my-lzDYI
• Lie to Sit	https://youtu.be/ESPL2lK1Pwo
Management of Friction and Shear with Dressings Prevention and Treatment of Pressure Ulcers/Injuries: Quick Reference Guide 2019	Quick_Reference_Guide-10Mar2019.pdf (squarespace.com)
Role of Dressings in Pressure Ulcer Prevention World Union of Wound Healing Societies (WUWHS) Consensus Document. 2016	World Union of Wound Healing Societies - Consensus Document

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2-Types of Wounds (for Healthcare Providers and Health Care Professionals)

Description	Link(s)
A review of practical resources, including mnemonics, to aid in prevention and identification.	Pressure Injuries Caused by Medical Devices and Other Objects: A Clinical Update
Pressure Injury Reporting RL6	Pressure Injury Reporting RL6
Pressure Injury Prevention QRG - Adults	Adult Pressure Injury Prevention Quick Reference Guide
Pressure Injury Prevention QRG -Pediatrics	Pediatric Pressure Injury Prevention Quick Reference Guide
Pressure Injury Staging QRG - Adults	Adult Pressure Injury Staging Quick Reference Guide
Preventing Medical Treatment Related Skin and Tissue Injuries in Adults and Children	Preventing Medical Treatment Related Skin and Tissue Injuries in Adults and Children
Pressure Injury Staging QRG- Neonates	Neonatal Pressure Injury Staging Quick Reference Guide
Skin Tear Decision Algorithm International Skin Tear Advisory Panel (ISTAP) Resources	9d080f_85239d7129b24993a107de3aa6fd6181~mv2.jpg (700×760) (wixstatic.com)

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3-Wound Assessment

Description	Link(s)
Tissue Types in Wound Bed	Tissue Types in Wound Bed
Infection-Inflammation-Chart	Infection-Inflammation Chart
NERDS and STONEES	Enabler #5 NERDS and STONEES
International Wound Infection Institute	IWII-CD-2022-web-1.pdf (woundinfection-institute.com)
Moisture Balance - ExudateTypes	Moisture Balance: Types of Exudate
Wound Exudate	Enabler #7 Wound Exudate
Wound Irrigation	Enabler #3 Wound Irrigation

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4-Wound Treatment

Structured Wound Treatment Approach

https://professionals.wrha.mb.ca/wp-content/uploads/Structured-Wound-Treatment-Approach.pdf

The Structured Wound Treatment Approach is a process of care developed by the authors of this module. It draws upon and integrates the Wound Bed Preparation Paradigm (Sibbald et al. 2021, Smart et al. 2024), the Wound Prevention and Management Cycle (Orsted et al. 2017), Application of the Nursing Process in a Complex Health Care Environment (Ead 2019) and Shared Decision-Making as a Method of Care (Montori et al. 2023).

Application of the nursing process in a complex health care environment. (Ead 2019)	https://community.cna-aiic.ca/blogs/cn-content/2019/09/16/application-of-the-nursing-process-in-a-complex-he
Choosing an Antimicrobial Dressing	Enabler #1 Choosing an Antimicrobial Dressing
Nutrition in Wound Care: A Team Approach	Nutrition in Wound Care: A Team Approach
Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy Roles	Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy Roles
Product Selector Wound Care Dressings	Product Selector Wound Care Dressings
Shared Decision-making as a Method of Care (Monitori et al. 2023).	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10423463/
Wound Bed Preparation (Sibbald et al. 2021).	https://doi.org/10.1097/01.ASW.0000733724.87630.d6
Wound Bed Preparation 2024: Delphi Consensus on Foot Ulcer Management in Resource-Limited Settings. (Smart et al. 2024)	https://journals.lww.com/aswcjournal/fulltext/2024/04000/wound_bed_preparation_2024__delphi_consensus_on.4.aspx

Wound Prevention and Management Cycle (Orsted et al. 2017).	https://www.woundscanada.ca/doclink/bpr-brief-02-wounds-1967r1e-final-individ/eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJicHItYnJpZWYtMDItd291bmRzLTE5NjdyMWUtZmluYWwtaW5kaXZpZCIsImlhdCI6MTYyNzMxOTQzOCwiZXhwIjoxNjI3NDA1ODM4fQ.5Ah5Oqr014OPGhQ6YI0hHJ15g7UeO9DCNiICEq4iaqY

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Poster Names and Links

Description	Link(s)
Best Practices for Prevention of Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries in **Critical Care**	https://cdn.ymaws.com/npiap.com/resource/resmgr/bestpractices-criticalcare-2.pdf
Best Practices for Prevention of Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries in **Long Term Care**	https://cdn.ymaws.com/npiap.com/resource/resmgr/bestpractices-longtermcare20.pdf
Best Practices for Prevention of Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries in **Pediatric Populations**	https://cdn.ymaws.com/npiap.com/resource/resmgr/bestpractices-pediatric2020.pdf
Bony Prominences at Risk for Pressure Injuries	https://professionals.wrha.mb.ca/wp-content/uploads/Bony-Prominences-Poster.pdf
Management of Trauma: Medical Devices Best Practices for Prevention of Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries General	MDPI-Poster2020 (ymaws.com)
SSKIN Care Bundle: Pressure Injury Prevention Strategies	https://professionals.wrha.mb.ca/wp-content/uploads/PIPS-SSKIN-Care-Bundle-Direct-Care-Poster.pdf

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List of Medical Devices

Medical Devices and Causative Factors for Skin and Tissue Injury		
Location	**Device**	**Issues**
All	Adhesive	Blisters and skin tears from removal Dermatitis from adhesive Maceration and folliculitis under adhered products
All	Cables	Pressure injuries from pulse oximetry and cardiorespiratory leads can rest under patient
All	Electrodes (EEG & EKG)	Blisters and skin tears from removal Dermatitis from adhesive Maceration and folliculitis under adhered products Pressure injuries from buttons
All	Extravasation	Mild to severe tissue damage including necrosis can occur
All	Pulse Oximetry	Pressure injuries caused by constricted blood flow in infants and young children by probes wrapped around digits, hands, wrists and feet
Arms	Arterial Lines	Post fluid resuscitation edema causes pressure on skin from tubing and securement devices
Arms	Backslab	Burn from exothermic reaction Pressure injuries from hard/sharp edges, limb swelling, poor fit
Arms	Casts	Burn from exothermic reaction Pressure injuries from hard/sharp edges, limb swelling, poor fit
Arms	Identification tags	Pressure injures from hard plastic securing buttons
Arms	IVs	Extravasation injuries Pressure injuries from hard plastic ports, locks, and flow controllers
Arms	PICC line	Pressure injuries from hard plastic clips and ports
Arms	Restraints	Friction and shearing injuries from straps as patient moves
Arms	Splints	Pressure injuries from hard plastic, straps, heat and humidity
Ear	Oxygen tubing	Pressure injuries from tubing, hard plastic

Medical Devices and Causative Factors for Skin and Tissue Injury		
Location	**Device**	**Issues**
Ear	Pillow	Pressure injuries from immobility
Ear lobe	Pulse Oximetry	Burns caused by light from pediatric and infant probes Pressure injuries from high pressure from device clip on small area.
Ear	Glasses	Pressure injuries from hard plastic/metal
Face	CPAP/BiPAP	Pressure injuries caused by edema from devices being urgently placed and tightly secured on thin skin on the bridge of nose, and face Pressure injuries from incorrect sizing of CPAP/BiPAP or difficulty with sizing due to patients being "in between" sizes especially in pediatrics
Head	Rigid Cervical Collar	Pressure injuries caused by device being urgently placed and secured tightly in trauma and extraction situations. Pressure injuries from plastic components, high heat and humidity under collar Pressure injuries from incorrect sizing of cervical collars or difficulty with sizing due to patients being "in between" sizes especially in pediatrics
Head	Soft Cervical collar	Pressure injuries from high heat and humidity, pressure from collar edge or plastic reinforcement
Head	EEG leads	Pressure injuries caused by metal buttons Skin tears caused by removal of glued leads when used long term
Neck	Tracheostomy	Pressure injuries from high pressures from the skin/tracheostomy interface, as tracheostomy is sutured to secure airway; Pressure injuries from securement straps, and hard plastic flanges and tubes
Nose	Nasal Cannula	Pressure injuries on nares and nose Mucosal membrane pressure injury
Nose	Nasogastric tubes	Skin tears from securement tape Mucosal membrane pressure injury from tube
Nose	Glasses	Pressure injuries from hard plastic/metal on sides of nose
Mouth	Endotracheal tube	Skin tears from securement tape Pressure injuries on lips

Medical Devices and Causative Factors for Skin and Tissue Injury		
Location	**Device**	**Issues**
		Mucosal membrane pressure injury from hard plastic
Mouth	Bite Block	Pressure injuries on lips Mucosal membrane pressure injury from hard plastic
Chest Scapula/Sternum	Halo traction	Pressure injuries from hard plastic and metal components
Chest Scapula Spine	Wheelchair	Pressure injuries from wheelchair, seating component sizing, plastic and metal on wheelchair and seating system Pressure injuries from seating components inserted incorrectly
Head/chest	Cervical Thoracic Orthosis (CTO)	Pressure injuries from hard plastic and metal components
Chest/Hips	Thoracic Sacral Lumbar Orthosis (TSLO)	Pressure injuries from hard plastic and metal components
Abdomen	GT tubes	Skin injury from leaking stomach acid from enlarged stoma
Abdomen	Ostomy	Skin injury from leaking hydrochloric acid from enlarged stoma
Hips	Hip Spica	Burns from exothermic reaction Pressure injuries from foreign objects (children tend to put items into the cast, food falls into cast), sharp edges, limb swelling, poor fit
Hips	Wheelchairs	Pressure injuries from wheelchair, seating component sizing, plastic and metal on wheelchair and seating system Pressure injuries from seating components inserted incorrectly
Perineal area Mucosa	Urinary catheters	Mucosal membrane pressure injury (urethral erosion) from indwelling catheters in men if not secured correctly
Perineal area	Urinary catheters	Pressure injuries from aspiration and balloon inflation ports
Perineal area	Bed pans	Pressure injuries from rigid plastic or metal

Medical Devices and Causative Factors for Skin and Tissue Injury		
Location	**Device**	**Issues**
Perineal area	Fecal containment devices	Mucosal membrane pressure injury of the rectum/perianal areas Pressure injuries caused by tubing resting under patient as ports become hidden in skin folds or under scrotum
Legs	Backslab	Burns from exothermic reaction Pressure injuries from hard/sharp edges, limb swelling, poor fit
Legs	Casts	Burns from exothermic reaction Pressure injuries from hard/sharp edges, limb swelling, poor fit
Legs	IVs	Extravasation injury Pressure injuries from hard plastic ports, locks, flow controllers, and tubing
Legs	Compression	Pressure injuries from being applied too tight, fluid shifts, and edema
Legs	Splints	Pressure injuries from hard plastic and straps, heat and humidity
Legs	Tensors/TEDs	Pressure injuries from being applied too tight, fluid shifts, and edema causing tourniquet effect
Feet	Walking boots	Pressure injuries from being applied too tight, fluid shifts, and edema

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