Wound Care Analysis Report

# Patient Information

**Patient Demographics:**Age: 58.0 years  
Sex: Female  
BMI: None

**Diabetes Status:**Type: nan  
HbA1c: nan%

# Analysis Results

**Comprehensive Analysis of Wound Healing Progression and Clinical Recommendations**

### 1. Wound Healing Trajectory

The wound, initially classified as a Venous Stasis Ulcer, has demonstrated a positive healing trajectory over time. Key observations include:

**- Size Reduction: The wound size has significantly decreased from 4.1cm x 2.2cm (Area: 9.0cm²) on 09-16-2024 to 0.0cm x 0.0cm (Area: 0.0cm²) on 01-10-2025, indicating effective wound healing.  
- Exudate: The exudate volume and viscosity have generally decreased over time, transitioning from low to medium and back to low, with types varying between serous and serosanguineous. This reduction in exudate is a positive sign of wound healing.  
- Tissue Characteristics: The tissue has evolved from pink/pale with all or partial coverage to hypergranulation in some stages, and eventually to pale with all coverage, indicating progressive healing and tissue regeneration.**

### 2. Concerning Patterns

Several patterns and measurements warrant concern and close monitoring:

**- Type Classification: The wound type changed from Venous Stasis Ulcer to Autoimmune and back to Venous Stasis Ulcer. This fluctuation may indicate an underlying autoimmune component or misclassification, which could affect treatment efficacy.  
- Oxygenation Levels: Oxygen levels have fluctuated significantly, ranging from 60.0% to 88.0%. Low oxygen levels (below 60%) may hinder the healing process.  
- Temperature Variations: Temperature measurements have shown variations, which could indicate infection or inflammation, although the recent readings have been more stable and within a normal range.  
- Impedance Measurements: The impedance readings, when available, have shown variability. High impedance can indicate dehydration of the wound, while low impedance might suggest edema or infection.**

### 3. Care Recommendations

Based on the wound type, characteristics, and healing progress:

**- Continue Current Care: The use of Epifix and recent transition to xeroform and Mepilex have been associated with positive healing progress. Continue these dressings as they seem to support the wound healing environment effectively.  
- Monitor and Adjust: Regularly monitor the wound for signs of infection (increased redness, warmth, swelling, or purulent discharge) and adjust the care plan as needed. The recent change to moisturizer and Mepilex AG for a healed wound is appropriate for maintaining skin health.  
- Compression Therapy: Consider reintroducing or maintaining compression therapy to support the healing of venous ulcers, although its effectiveness should be closely monitored to avoid complications.  
- Patient Education: Educate the patient on proper wound care, including daily washing with soap and water, and the importance of follow-up appointments to monitor healing progress.**

### 4. Complication Risks

Given the patient's profile and wound characteristics, risks include:

**- Infection: Fluctuations in temperature and exudate characteristics may indicate infection risk. Close monitoring for signs of infection is crucial.  
- Delayed Healing: Variability in oxygenation levels and impedance measurements could potentially delay healing if not addressed.  
- Recurrence: The healed wound area should be monitored for signs of recurrence, especially given the venous stasis ulcer diagnosis, which has a high recurrence rate.**

### 5. Significance of Sensor Measurements

**- Oxygenation Trends: Fluctuations in oxygen levels are critical, as low oxygenation (hypoxia) can impede the healing process. Monitoring and maintaining adequate oxygen levels is essential for optimal wound healing.  
- Temperature Trends: Stable temperatures within a normal range are indicative of a healthy wound environment. Significant deviations could signal infection or other complications.  
- Impedance Trends: Impedance measurements can provide insights into wound hydration status and potential infection. High impedance might suggest the need for moisturizers, while low impedance could indicate infection or edema, requiring adjustment in wound care strategies.**

In conclusion, the wound has demonstrated significant healing progress, with decreases in size and exudate volume, and improvements in tissue characteristics. However, fluctuating wound types, oxygenation levels, and impedance measurements require continued monitoring and potentially adjustments in the care plan to prevent complications and ensure sustained healing. Regular follow-ups and patient education are crucial for optimal wound management.

Report generated on: 2025-03-03 10:22:47