

## Testing

<b>Date of Birth</b>	03-Jan-2003	<b>Sex</b>	Male	Age 21
<b>Encounter date</b>	25-Mar-1981	<b>Encounter Type</b>	Follow Up	

### Progress Note

A wound is a break in the continuity of any bodily tissue due to an external action, typically characterized by a cut, bruise, or hematoma.

### Wound Evaluation

Wound Details

<b>Location</b>	down	<b>Width (cm)</b>	63
<b>Wound Type</b>	scrach	<b>Length (cm)</b>	49
<b>Status</b>	healed	<b>Depth (cm)</b>	73
<b>Stage</b>	skin	<b>Area (cm<sup>2</sup>)</b>	



<b>Exudate Amount</b>	large	<b>Undermining</b>		<b>Epithelialization</b>	
<b>Exudate Type</b>		<b>Tunneling</b>		<b>Pain Level</b>	0/10
<b>Granulation Tissue</b>		<b>Sinus Tract (cm)</b>		<b>Odor</b>	
<b>Fibrous Tissue</b>		<b>Exposed Structures</b>		<b>Infection</b>	
<b>Necrotic Tissue</b>		<b>Peri wound Color</b>		<b>Clinical Signs of Infection</b>	
<b>Wound Bed</b>	true	<b>Wound Edges</b>		<b>Wound Duration</b>	1 week long
<b>Vascular</b>			<b>Neurology</b>		
<b>Pulses</b>		<b>Skin Temperature</b>		<b>Pin Prick</b>	<b>Monofilament</b>
<b>Right DP:</b>	3	<b>Right</b>	1	<b>Right</b>	3
<b>Right PT:</b>	32232	<b>Left</b>	23	<b>Left</b>	32
<b>Left DP:</b>	231				
<b>Left PT:</b>	43				

### Wound Evaluation

### Wound History

t can be defined as damage or disruption of living tissue's cellular, anatomical, and/or functional integrity.

### Peri Wound

Wounds can occur due to various reasons such as accidents, falls, hits, weapons, and more. There are different types of wounds, including acute and chronic wounds, and puncture wounds, which occur when an object pierces the skin.

### Drainage Amount

Acute wounds: These are wounds that occur suddenly, often as a result of trauma or injury. Examples include cuts, lacerations, and burns. Chronic wounds: These are wounds that do not heal in a timely manner, often due to underlying medical conditions such as diabetes, poor circulation, or infection. Examples include pressure ulcers, diabetic foot ulcers, and venous ulcers. Puncture wounds:

These occur when an object pierces the skin, such as a nail, needle, or knife. Abrasion wounds: These are wounds that occur when the skin is scraped or rubbed away, often due to friction or trauma. Laceration wounds: These are wounds that occur when the skin is torn or cut, often due to a sharp object or trauma. Burn wounds: These are wounds that occur when the skin is damaged due to heat, cold, or chemicals. Wounds can be classified based on their depth, size, and location on the body. They can also be classified based on the type of tissue affected, such as skin, muscle, bone, or organs. The healing process of a wound involves several stages, including: Hemostasis: The body's response to stop bleeding Inflammation: The body's response to injury, characterized by swelling, redness, and pain Debridement: The removal of dead tissue and debris from the wound Proliferation: The growth of new tissue to replace damaged tissue Remodeling: The final stage of wound healing, where the new tissue is strengthened and reorganized

**Drainage Color**

Proper wound care is essential to promote healing, prevent infection, and reduce the risk of complications. This may involve cleaning and dressing the wound, applying topical treatments, and managing pain and discomfort.

**Treatment Order**

**ASSESSMENTS/CARE PLAN**

**Proccedure**

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