SOULHOUSING

Testing

Date of Birth	03-Jan-2003	**Sex**	Male	Age 21
Encounter Date	25-Mar-1981	**Encounter Type**	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

Location	down	**Width (cm)**	63
Wound Type	scrach	**Length (cm)**	49
Status	healed	**Depth (cm)**	73
Stage	skin	**Area (cm²)**	



Exudate Amount	large	**Undermining**		**Epithelialization**	
Exudate Type		**Tunneling**		**Pain Level**	0/10
Granulation Tissue		**Sinus Tract (cm)**		**Odor**	
Fibrous Tissue		**Exposed Structures**		**Infection**	
Necrotic Tissue		**Periwound Color**		**Clinical Signs of Infection**	
Wound Bed	true	**Wound Edges**		**Wound Duration**	1 week long

Vascular

Pulses		**Skin Temperature**	
Right DP:	3	**Right**	1
Right PT:	32232	**Left**	23
Left DP:	231		
Left PT:	43		

Neurology

Pin Prick		**Monofilament**	
Right	3	**Right**	3
Left	32	**Left**	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

Procedure

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