

SPECIALIST WOUND ASSESSMENT		
Resident Name:	Date of Birth:	
PART ONE - Reason for Assessment		
☐ New assessment of acute wound	☐ New assessment of chronic wound	
☐ Reassessment of existing acute wound	☐ Reassessment of existing chronic wound	
☐ New resident with an existing wound	☐ New assessment of a pressure injury	
☐ Reassessment of an existing pressure injury	☐ New resident with an existing pressure injury	
☐ Other (specify)		
Identify any underlying causes or contributin (e.g., obesity, poor nutrition, disease, lifestyle, m		
Does the resident have any mobility limitatio	ns? (e.g. is the resident hedfast/chairfast)	
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Does the resident have any of the following risk factors:		
☐ The resident has perfusion and/or oxygenation requirements	☐ The resident has poor nutritional status	
☐ The resident has increased skin moisture	☐ The resident has increased body temperature	
☐ The resident has poor sensory perception	☐ The resident requires hematological measures	
☐ The resident has poor general health status	☐ The resident has an existing pressure injury	
☐ Other (specify)		
If the resident has any of the above risk fact being taken to address these (outline below)	ors, please indicate the relevant measures	
History of wounds (provide details including location and rate of healing. The history will also include Medical, Surgical, Medication and Social history, intake of cigarettes and alcohol and any allergy or diet information relevant to wound history		

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PART TWO – Wound Examination		
Date of initial wound assessment:		
Has a complete skin assessment/reassessment been completed as part of the wound review? \Box Yes \Box No		
Please indicate which method was used to as	sess if skin is blanchable or non-blanchable	
☐ Finger pressure method	ssure method	
Please note any relevant indications based on skin temperature, oedema and change in tissue consistency (outline below)		
Systemic (select which applies)		
☐ Medical (e.g., poor circulation, poor oxygenation, metabolic or auto immune)	☐ Surgical/latrogenic (e.g., alteration to lymph system, previous scar tissue or gait changes	
☐ Nutrition (e.g., not eating well, malnutrition, obesity)	☐ Social (e.g., not mobile, poor environmental controls, smoking)	
☐ medications (e.g., corticosteroids, anti-inflammatories, anti-coagulents)	□ Allergies	
□ Other (specify)		
Regional (select which applies)		
□ Oedema	□ Pulses	
☐ Atrophy, no hair, thin shiny skin	☐ Haemosiderin staining, varicose veins, ankle flair	
☐ Dry cracked skin	☐ Charcot Deformity	
□ Contractures	☐ Other (specify below)	

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Location of wound (describe location on body)	
Duration of wound (how long has the wound be	een present?)
Size of wound (length, width, depth)	
Wound type (please select below)	
☐ The resident has a pressure injury wound	☐ the resident has a surgical wound
☐ The resident has a vascular/vasculitic wound	☐ The resident has a neuropathic wound
☐ The resident has a skin tear/laceration	☐ The resident has a rash
☐ The resident has a burn	☐ The resident has skin cancer (SCC, BCC, Solar Keratosis, Melanoma etc.)
☐ Other (specify)	

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Stages of wound classification		
□ Stage 1 – Intact skin with non-blanchable pinkness of a localised area usually over a bony prominence		
□ Stage 2 – Partial thickness loss of dermis presents as a shallow, open wound with a red-pink wound bed, without sough		
□ Stage 3 – Full thickness tissue loss. Subcutaneous fat may be visible, but bone, tendon or muscle are not exposed. Slough does not obscure the depth of tissue loss and if it is not removed, wound may become non-viable		
□ Stage 4 – Full thickness tissue loss in which the wound is covered by slough and/or eschar and is potentially non-viable. This may include exposed bone/tendon, foreign body, or fistula		
□ Unstageable – Obscured full-thickness skin and tissue loss in which the extent of loss cannot be confirmed due to obscuring from slough or eschar		
□ Suspected deep tissue injury – Persistent non-blanchable deep red, maroon, or purple discolouration. Intact or non-intact skin with localised aera of discolouration or epidermal separation revealing a dark wound bed or blood filled blister		
Colour of wound		
☐ The wound is black	☐ The wound is brown	
☐ The wound is yellow	☐ The wound is red	
☐ The wound is maroon	☐ The wound is purple	
☐ The wound is pink	☐ The wound is green	
□ Other (specify)		
Exudate type		
☐ The wound exudate is clear	☐ The wound exudate is serous	
☐ The wound exudate is Haemoserous	☐ The wound exudate is sanguineous	
☐ The wound exudate is purulent	☐ The wound exudate is seropurulent	
☐ The wound exudate is malodorous	e wound exudate is malodorous	
Exudate amount		
☐ The wound has no exudate	☐ The wound has a low amount of exudate	
☐ The wound has a moderate amount of exudate	☐ The wound has a heavy amount of exudate	

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Wound odour (if YES, please describe below)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Wound edge appearance	
☐ The wound edges are level	☐ The wound edges are raised
☐ The wound edges are rolled	☐ The wound edges are undermined
☐ The wound edges are calloused	☐ The wound edges are sloping
☐ The wound edges are punched out	☐ The wound edges are purple
☐ Other (specify)	
Per-wound and surrounding skin characterist	ics
☐ The surrounding skin is healthy	☐ The surrounding skin displays signs of induration/inflammation which may become accompanied by localised heat
☐ The surrounding skin is macerated	☐ The surrounding skin is dry (e.g., shows signs of desiccation)
☐ The surrounding skin is fragile and/or friable	☐ The surrounding skin is oedematous
☐ The surrounding skin displays signs of crusting and/or scabbing	☐ The surrounding skin is intact/damaged, bruised
☐ The surrounding skin displays signs of dermatitis/eczema	☐ The surrounding skin is calloused
☐ The surrounding skin shows signs of hyperkeratosis	☐ The surrounding skin shows signs of pigmentation
☐ The surrounding skin displays signs of an allergic reaction (e.g., hives)	☐ The surrounding skin shows signs of erythema
☐ The surrounding skin is excoriated	☐ Other (specify below)

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Location of pain (please specify the location, intensity, duration)	
Signs and/or symptoms of inflammation/infe	ction (specify below)
Please indicate relevant biochemical analysis	tests completed:
☐ BGL and/or HbA1c	□ Haemoglobin
□ Plasma albumin	□ Lipids
☐ Urea and electrolytes	☐ Rheumatoid factor
☐ Auto-antibodies	☐ White cell count
☐ Erythrocyte sedimentation rate	☐ C-reactive protein
☐ Liver function tests	☐ Other (specify below)
Please indicate relevant microbiology tests po	erformed:
☐ Wound swab semi-quantitative and quantitative organisms	☐ Needle aspiration for quantitative organisms
☐ Wound/bone biopsy for quantitative organisms	☐ Skin and nail scrapings for culture and microscopy
☐ Other (specify)	
Histopathology carried out	□ Yes □ No

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Please indicate any diagnostic imaging carried out:		
☐ Plain x-ray (e.g. fracture, gas gangrene and osteomyelitis	☐ Magnetic resonance imaging (e.g., osteomyelitis)	
☐ Bone scan (e.g., osteomyelitis if magnetic resonance imaging is contraindicated)	☐ Computed tomography (e.g., soft tissue infection, osteomyelitis)	
☐ Sinogram and fistulagram to identify wound tracking	☐ Other (specify below)	
Please select any vascular assessments performed:		
☐ Palpating pulses	☐ Ankle brachial pressure index (ABPI) for vascular status of lower limb	
☐ Toe brachial pressure index (TBPI)/toe pressure for vascular status of foot	☐ Duplex ultrasound for venous and arterial disease	
☐ Photoplethysmography for venous disease	☐ Transcutaneous oxygen pressure for local tissue perfusion	
☐ Angiography for arterial disease	☐ Other (specify below)	
Please select any neurological foot assessments performed:		
☐ Assessment for automatic neuropathy by palpation of foot to assess for bounding foot pulses and increased skin temperature, observation for dry cracked skin integrity and foot deformity	☐ Assessment for peripheral sensory neuropathy, e.g., using a 10g or 5.07 Semmes-Weinstein monofilament to evaluate sensation and a 128Hz tuning fork for biothesiometer for assessment of vibration perception	
☐ Assessment for peripheral motor neuropathy using a patella hammer to evaluate patella and Achilles' reflexes and muscle weakness	□ Other (specify below)	
Please select any nutritional screening tools used:		
☐ Use of screening and assessment tool that are reliable and valid and appropriate to the individual (e.g., MNA, short MNA, MUST)	☐ Assessment of the quantity, quality and nutritional content of food and fluid intake	
☐ Assessment of weight status, including weight history (e.g., weight loss >5% in 30 days or >10% in 180 days)	☐ Anthropometic assessments (e.g., height, waist circumference, wait to hip ratio, objective estimated of subcutaneous fat (BMI) and skeletal muscle stores	

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☐ Formula such as the Harris-Benedict equation to measure and evaluate Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR) or Basal Energy Expenditure (BEE)	☐ Hair and skin changes	
☐ Ability to eat, including any assistance or diet requirements (e.g., thickened fluids or pureed food)	☐ Additional specific biochemical tests (e.g., albumin, transferring, zinc or vitamins)	
□ Other (specify)		
Please select any cognitive screening or psyc	cho-social assessments performed:	
☐ Cognitive screening using tools that are reliable and valid (e.g., MMSE, Modified MMSE [3MS], Cognitive Abilities Screening Instrument	☐ Psychological screening using tools that are reliable and valid (e.g., Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale)	
□ Well-being, quality of life, social and wound impact assessment using valid and reliable tools for specific health populations (e.g., Short Form 36, WHO Quality of Life, Cardiff Wound Impact Schedule, Chronic Venous Insufficiency Questionnaire)	□ Other	
Please note any relevant results from the above tests that have been completed:		

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PART THREE – Wound Management
Wound diagnosis (describe the type of wound based on your investigation)
Moisture content of wound: (describe ongoing levels of wound moisture and potential dressings)
Wound cleansing:
Wound emollient/barrier: (if wound emollient barrier type is to be used and how/why applied)
Primary dressing: (include dressing type/method)

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Secondary dressing: (include dressing type/method if used)		
	_	
Frequency of dressing change:		
Frequency of dressing check:		
Trequency of dressing check.		
Is regular repositioning required	□ Yes	□ No
(if YES, outline frequency and give consideration to tissue tolerance, level of		
general medical condition, skin condition, comfort, and overall treatment con	nditions)	
Pressure relief/reduction device: (specify device in place e.g., specific fall to prevent shear and friction, electrical stimulation of muscles)	orics and	textiles used

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Phase of wound healing – Repair Stage		
☐ Haemostasis	□ Inflammation	
□ Proliferation	□ Reconstruction	
☐ Maturation/Remodelling	□ Destruction	
□ Other (specify)		
Wound charts – Refer to wound chart/s for a	ctive locations and treatments required	
Has the surrounding environment and person optimise the healing of the wound?	nal hygiene of the resident been reviewed to	
Additional Considerations:		
Does the resident have any preferences or cl	noices around wound care and management?	

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Are there any risks associated with the resident meeting their preferences and choices around wound care and management?	
What are the strategies in place to minimise the risk with the resident's preferences and choices around wound care and management?	
What are the resident's goals for comprehensive wound management?	
The state of the following grant for the first f	
Review date for next wound evaluation:	
Name of person completing assessment:	
Role:	
Date completed:	Time completed:
Signature:	

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