Coloplast Case Report Challenge

Your case report kit
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Introduction

This booklet is developed as a guidance tool for you to develop your case report for the Case Report Challenge. It includes best practices in developing case reports, information about the Triangle of Wound Assessment and guidance in how to use the case report template provided by Coloplast.

The Case Report Challenge is a global call to healthcare professionals to share their dedication to wound and skin care. Join the global community of healthcare professionals managing wounds and skin care by documenting the work you are doing to treat wounds and skin care conditions. Please observe that you must use this Triangle of Wound Assessment template and Coloplast products to participate in the Case Report Challenge 2019.

The Case Report Challenge is part of Coloplast’s ongoing commitment to share deeper knowledge and guidance for healthcare professionals working with wounds and skin care.

Together, we are united by a shared purpose and passion to achieve Fewer days with wounds.
The Triangle of Wound systematic approach to

The Triangle of Wound Assessment is a holistic assessment framework supporting you to effectively and confidently manage wounds.

Optimal wound management starts with a holistic approach. This will help to more efficiently set management goals, which will increase the potential for better treatment outcomes.

This is achieved through a holistic framework. The Triangle of Wound Assessment provides a framework to assess all three areas of the wound (wound edge, wound bed and periwound skin) while remembering the patient behind the wound within their social context.
Assessment offers a wound management

Use the Triangle of Wound Assessment to develop your case report

- **Wound bed Assessment**
  - Tissue type
  - Exudate
  - Infection

- **Management goals**
  - Remove non-viable tissue
  - Manage exudate
  - Manage bacterial burden
  - Rehydrate wound bed
  - Protect granulation/epithelial tissue

- **Wound edge Assessment**
  - Maceration
  - Dehydration
  - Undermining
  - Thickened/rolled edges

- **Management goals**
  - Manage exudate
  - Rehydrate wound edge
  - Remove non-viable tissue
  - Protect granulation/epithelial tissue

- **Periwound skin Assessment**
  - Maceration
  - Excoriation
  - Dry skin
  - Hyperkeratosis
  - Callus
  - Eczema

- **Management goals**
  - Manage exudate
  - Protect skin
  - Rehydrate skin
  - Remove non-viable tissue
Step-by-step guideline to develop a case report

1. Select a *patient* for your case report.

2. Gather *necessary permission* required to develop case reports. Please speak to your employer to understand what consent you are required to gather, such as patient consent. Coloplast has provided you with a patient consent form.

3. Define the *period* of the case report. This may be decided as a specific time period, e.g. 30-45 days, or until an end goal is reached, e.g. reduction in size of a certain amount or until healing.

4. Do the *initial wound assessment*. You can use the Wound Assessment form throughout the treatment plan to keep track of the wound progression. Remember to take an image of the wound before the starting the treatment.

5. Set your *management goals* and develop a treatment plan. Remember to follow the Information For Use of the selected products.

6. Follow *treatment plan*. Visit the patient according to your treatment plan and fill in your wound assessment form. During each visit, take an image of the wound.

7. *Reassess* the wound. At the end of your treatment plan, do a reassessment of the wound. Remember to take an image of the wound.

8. Develop your *case report*. Gather the information collected during the treatment plan and fill in the Triangle of Wound Assessment case report template.

9. Get your case report *peer reviewed*. Share your first draft with your network for review. It does not need to be with other healthcare professionals.

10. *Submit* your case report to Coloplast.
Guidelines to fill in the
Triangle of Wound
Assessment case report
template

For each section in the template, please include the following:

Title
• Type of wound treated
• Type of dressing used
• Your name, job title, place of employment and country

Introduction
• Background information about the type of wound (wound prevalence, typical challenges in managing the wound, best practices in treatment specific to your country and culture, etc.)
• Explain how a full assessment of the wound, including all areas of the wound, allows for developing an optimal management plan

Patient
• Relevant information about the patient (age, gender, medical history, medications, nutrition status, mobility status, smoking status & alcohol status)
• Relevant information about the wound (wound type, location of wound, wound duration, previous treatments and pain experienced)

Initial wound assessment
• Take a picture of the wound prior to starting treatment (please follow the photo guidelines to ensure you take a good picture)
• Include the size of the wound (length, width and depth) in mm
Guidelines to fill in the Triangle of Wound Assessment case report template

Initial wound assessment continued

- Identify what is present when assessing the wound using the Triangle of Wound Assessment and include all areas of the wound (wound bed, wound edge and periwound skin)

Management goals

- Mark the appropriate management goals which relate to the assessment for each area (wound bed, wound edge and periwound skin)

For tissue type and exudate, write findings
For others, mark “x” for positive findings from assessment, and mark “0” if not present

Wound bed assessment
- Tissue type
- Exudate
- Infection

Wound edge assessment
- Maceration
- Dehydration
- Undermining
- Thickened/rolled edges

Periwound skin assessment
- Maceration
- Excoriation
- Dry skin
- Hyperkeratosis
- Callus
- Eczema

Management goals

- Remove non-viable tissue
- Manage exudate
- Manage bacterial burden
- Rehydrate wound bed
- Protect granulation/epithelial tissue

Management goals

- Manage exudate
- Protect skin
- Rehydrate skin
- Remove non-viable tissue

Management goals

- Manage exudate
- Rehydrate wound edge
- Remove non-viable tissue
- Protect granulation/epithelial tissue
Guidelines to fill in the
Triangle of Wound Assessment case report template

Treatment

- Mention which dressings were used and explain when and why these dressings were chosen (how it works on wound bed, wound edge and periwound skin)
- Mention other treatment methods used (e.g. compression therapy, barrier cream, etc.) and explain when and why these treatment methods were chosen

Results

- Reassess the wound at the end of the case report period using the Triangle of Wound Assessment
- Mention what happened to the wound based on the treatment given. Note changes in:
  - Size of the wound
  - Assessment parameters (e.g. cessation of infection signs, decreased exudate levels)
  - Patient related issues (e.g. pain levels)

Images

- Include 3 pictures to show progression of the wound
- Note number of days after initial treatment started for each picture
- Keep in mind that each picture should be taken from similar angles
Guidelines to fill in the
Triangle of Wound Assessment case report template

Reassessment of the wound at the end of case period
For tissue type and exudate, write findings
For others, mark “x” for findings from assessment, and mark “0” if not present

Wound bed assessment
- Tissue type
- Exudate
- Infection

Wound edge assessment
- Maceration
- Dehydration
- Undermining
- Thickened/rolled edges

Periwound skin assessment
- Maceration
- Excoriation
- Dry skin
- Hyperkeratosis
- Callus
- Eczema

Conclusion
For tissue type and exudate, write findings
For others, mark “x” for findings from assessment, and mark “0” if not present

Reassess the wound at the end of the period
• Identify what is present when assessing the wound bed, wound edge and periwound skin

Conclusion
• Share your insights
• Include the benefits of using the selected products and treatment method (mention effects on wound bed, wound edge and periwound skin)
• Explain how using the Triangle of Wound Assessment and assessing all 3 areas of the wound (wound bed, wound edge and periwound skin) have allowed for better management and treatment of the wound
Guidelines to take good wound photos

**Before** taking the photo

1. Make sure you have patient consent to take the photo
2. Remove all dressings
3. Cleanse and debride (if relevant) the wound
4. Remove any unnecessary items around the patient
5. Fill in the photo label (wound ruler) with date and patient number. Place the label close to the wound (edge of wound must be visible)
6. Have a plain coloured background and good lighting in the room

**Taking** the photo

- Photograph the wound from above in an angle of 90°
- Make sure the whole wound, including wound bed, edge and periwound skin, is visible in the photo
- Try to use the same distance and angle in all photos
- Try not to be closer than 20 cm, as this helps to see where the wound is situated on the body
- Make sure the patient’s face is not visible
- Ask patient if s/he want to see the photo
Coloplast develops products and services that make life easier for people with very personal and private medical conditions. Working closely with the people who use our products, we create solutions that are sensitive to their special needs. We call this intimate healthcare.

Our business includes Ostomy Care, Continence Care, Wound and Skin Care and Interventional Urology. We operate globally and employ about 12,000 employees.