Support Surface Options

BLACKBURN'S
Helping People Live Life Better!

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BLACKBURN'S
Since 1936

PATIENTS AT-RISK AND STAGE 1

- Bony prominences
- Malnutrition/undernourished
- Past history of skin breakdown
- Red, non-blanchable, intact skin

OPTIONS

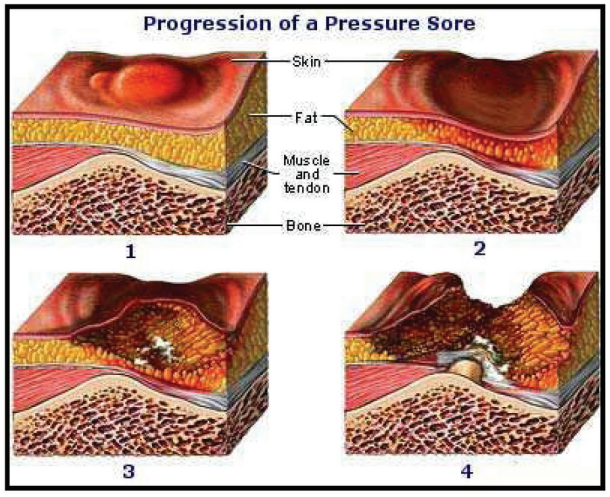
- Foam mattress overlays
- Alternating Pressure Pad (APP)
- Dry, air or water pressure mattress or pad
- Gel pressure pad

STAGE 4

- Full thickness skin loss with damage to bone, muscle or support structure

OPTIONS

- Fluid therapy
- Lateral rotation
- Air fluidized therapy
- Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT)



STAGE 2 and MULTIPLE STAGE 2

- Partial thickness skin loss involving epidermis, dermis or both

OPTIONS

- Low air loss mattress
- Non-powered advance pressure overlay

STAGE 3

- Full thickness skin loss, with damage to subcutaneous tissue

OPTIONS

- Combination low air loss/alternating pressure mattress
- Lateral rotation
- Air fluidized therapy
- Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT)

THE JOINT COMMISSION
NATIONAL QUALITY APPROVAL
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All Institutional Equipment Requests, Please Call

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Since 1936

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Servicing:
Western Pennsylvania
Western New York
Eastern Ohio
Northern West Virginia

Alternating Pressure/Low Air Loss

Lateral Rotation

Accredited Since 1995

CAUSES OF WOUNDS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

***One or more of the following causes may be present for any individual wound**

Causes	Appearance	Solutions
Pressure Extended exposure of skin to force greater than 37 mmhg	Wound edges are round and even	Alternating pressure Gel Therapy Lateral Rotation Wound Drainage
Moisture/Heat Excessive sweating Urinary incontinence	Uneven, puddling of wound often with a dark discoloration around perimeter	Low Air Loss Wound Drainage
Shearing Skin tears caused by transfers, repositioning	Feathered, bruised appearance under skin	Low Friction Covers
Deep Tissue Injury Damage to tissue where necrosis is occurring out of view, eventually manifesting as an open wound	Discoloration under tissue, often looks like a bruise	Alternating Pressure Low Air Loss Combination Therapy Gel Therapy Lateral Rotation
Venous Insufficiency		Compression Therapy Wound Drainage
Dehisced Surgical Incision		Wound Drainage

STAGING WOUNDS

Stage 1

is non-blanchable erythema of intact skin -- the heralding lesion of skin ulceration. The ulcer appears as a defined area of persistent redness in lightly pigmented skin, where as in darker skin tones, the ulcer may appear with persistent red, blue or purple hues.

Stage 2

is partial thickness skin loss involving epidermis, dermis or both. The ulcer is superficial and presents clinically as an abrasion, blister, or shallow crater.

Stage 3

is full-thickness skin loss involving damage to, or necrosis of, subcutaneous tissue that may extend down to, but not through, underlying fascia. The ulcer presents clinically as a deep crater with or without undermining of adjacent tissue.

Stage 4

is full- thickness skin loss with extensive destruction, tissue necrosis or damage to muscle, bone, or supporting structures (e.g., tendon, joint capsule). Undermining and sinus tracts may also be associated with Stage 4 pressure ulcers.