

Pressure Injury staging

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Stage 2

Partial-thickness loss of skin with exposed dermis. The wound bed is viable, pink or red, moist, and may also present as an intact or ruptured serum-f lled blister.

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Full-thickness skin and tissue loss with exposed or directly palpable fascia, muscle, tendon, ligament, cartilage or tendon, iugament, cartilage or

Pressure Injury Pressure Injury

Medical device related pressure injuries result from the use of devices; resultant pressure injury geneally conforms to the pattern or shape of the device. The injury should be staged using the staging system.

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Non-blanchable erythema of intact skin with a localized area of nonblanchable erythema, which may appear differently in darkly pigmented skin.

Stage 3

Full-thickness skin loss, in which adipose (fat) is visible in the ulcer and granulation tissue and epibole (rolled wound edges) are often present. Slough and/or eschar may be visible.

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Full-thickness skin & tissue loss in which the extent of tissue damage within the ulcer cannot be cont trmed because it is obsecred by slough or eschar.

Pressure Injury P

Mucosal membrane pressure injury is found on mucous a medical device in use at the location of the injury.



Reterence: Contensed from the VAIPA Prese Refease April 13, 2016: Valiannai Preseure Ulcer Advisory Panel (MPAP) announces a change in terminology from preseure ulcer to preseure injury and updates the stagers of preseure injury images: Courtesy of MVIAPA. Used with permission





















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