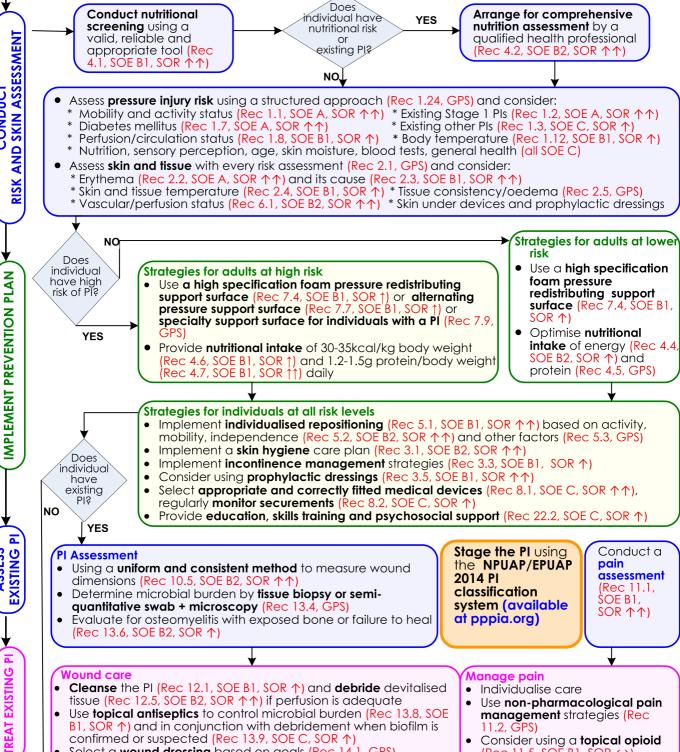


PPPIA PRESSURE INJURY FLOW CHART FOR ADULTS

Refer to EPUAP/NPIAP/PPPIA 2019 International Guideline for considerations, qualifiers and guidance Access the 2019 International Guideline via the PPPIA website: www.pppia.org

- Screen all individuals for pressure injury (PI) risk as soon as possible after admission (Rec 1.21, GPS)
- Use the screening outcome to select individuals who require a full PI risk assessment (Rec 1.22, GPS)
- Include the individual, their informal caregivers and multidisciplinary team in care planning (Rec 10.2, GPS)



- tissue (Rec 12.5, SOE B2, SOR ↑↑) if perfusion is adequate
- Use topical antiseptics to control microbial burden (Rec 13.8, SOE B1, SOR ↑) and in conjunction with debridement when biofilm is confirmed or suspected (Rec 13.9, SOE C, SOR ↑)
- Select a wound dressing based on goals (Rec 14.1, GPS)
- Consider using negative pressure wound therapy (Rec 17.4, SOE B1, SOR 个)
- Individualise care
- Use non-pharmacological pain management strategies (Rec 11.2, GPS)
- Consider using a topical opioid $(Rec 11.5, SOE B1, SOR \leftrightarrow)$
- **Administer analgesia** regularly (Rec 11.6, GPS)

Ongoing risk assessment (Rec 1.21, GPS)

MONITOR AND

DOCUMENT All assessments All management plans All interventions

- Assess PI at least weekly (Rec 10.4, GPS)
- Consider using validated tool to monitor healing (Rec 10.8, SOE B2, SOR ↑)

This is a companion document to the 2019 International Guideline and does not include all recommendations. Refer to 2019 International Guideline for the full recommendations, contraindications and implementation considerations. © PPPIA 2020