Assisted Living Resident Assessment

(To be used when "yes" is indicated for skin issues under Section 5 of Assisted Living Resident Assessment)

Resident's Name

Skin Assessment **Current open skin areas: Current pressure ulcer:** ☐ Yes ☐ Yes A. Stage 1 Ulcers Report based on highest stage of existing ulcers at its worst; do not reverse stage. Number of existing pressure ulcers at **Stage 1**—Observable pressure-related alteration of an area of intact skin whose indicators may include change in: skin temperature (warm or cool), tissue consistency (firm or boggy feel), or sensation (pain, itching). In lightly pigmented skin, appears as an area of persistent redness. In darker skin tones, may appear with persistent red, blue, or purple hues. B. Stage 2 Ulcers Report based on highest stage of existing ulcer(s) at its worst; do not reverse stage. Number of existing pressure ulcers at **Stage** 2 – Partial thickness skin loss involving epidermis, dermis, or both. The ulcer presents clinically as an abrasion, blister, or shallow crater.

Number of these **Stage 2** pressure ulcers that were present on admission.

Of the pressure ulcers listed above, how many were first noted at **Stage 2** within 48

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hours of admission and not acquired in the facility?

Current dimensions of largest **Stage 2** pressure ulcer.

Length (cm) Width (cm)

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Resident's Name



***IF INITIAL ASSESSMENT AND RESIDENT HAS A STAGE 3,4 OR UNSTAGEABLE ULCER, THEY ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR ASSISTED LIVING ADMISSION. PROCEED TO PAGE 3 LETTER F. ***

C. Stage 3 Ulcers

Report based on highest stage of existing ulcer(s) at its worst; do not reverse stage. Number of existing pressure ulcers at **Stage 3** – 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.

undermining of adjacent tissue.
Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers that were present on admission. Of the pressure ulcers listed above, how many were first noted at Stage 3 within 48 hours of admission and not acquired in the facility?
Current dimensions of largest Stage 3 pressure ulcer.
☐☐☐ Length (cm) ☐☐☐ Width (cm) ☐☐☐ Depth (cm)
D. Stage 4 Ulcers Report based on highest stage of existing ulcer(s) at its worst; do not reverse stage. Number of existing pressure ulcers at Stage 4 – Full thickness skin loss with extensive destruction, tissue necrosis, or damage to muscle, bone, or supporting structures (e.g., tendon, join, capsule). Undermining and sinus tracts also maybe associated with Stage 4 pressure ulcers.
Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers that were present on admission.
Of the pressure ulcers listed above, how many were first noted at Stage 4 within 48 hours of admission and not acquired in the facility?
Current dimensions of largest Stage 4 pressure ulcer:

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Resident's Name
□□□□ Length (cm) □□□□ Width (cm) □□□□ Depth (cm)
E. Nonstageable Ulcers Non Stageable – Cannot be observed due to presence of eschar that is intact and fully adherent to the edges of wound or wound covered with non-removable dressing/cast and no prior staging known.
☐ Number of these Nonstageable pressure ulcers that were present on admission.
Of the pressure ulcers listed above, how many were first noted as Nonstageable within 48 hours of admission and not acquired in the facility?
F. Exudate Amount for Most Advanced Stage Select the item that best describes the amount of exudate in the largest pressure ulcer at the most advanced stage.
None
Light
Moderate
Heavy
☐ Not Observable/not documented
G. <u>Tissue Type for Most Advanced Stage</u> Select the item that best describes the type of tissue present in the ulcer bed of the largest pressure ulcer at the most advanced stage.
Closed/resurfaced –completely covered with epithelium
☐ Epithelial Tissue – new skin growing in superficial ulcer
☐ Granulation Tissue – pink or red tissue with shiny, moist, granular appearance

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☐ Slough – yellow or white tissue that Adheres to the ulcer bed in strings or thick clumps, or is mucinous
Necrotic Tissue (Eschar) – black, brown, or tan tissue that adheres firmly to the wound bed or ulcer edges, may be softer or harder than surrounding skin.
☐ Not observable/not documented
H. Select the data source used for information on pressure ulcers
1. Direct observation
2. Home Health assessment
3. Chart review
Location_
Length (cm)
Width (cm)
Depth (cm)
Exudate present:
I. Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Last Assessment
Worsening since last assessment: ues no no Indicate the number of current pressure ulcers that were not present or were at a lesser stage on last assessment.
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Resident's Name
☐ Check here if N/A (no prior assessment)
☐ Stage 2
☐ Stage 3
Stage 4
J. <u>Healed Pressure Ulcers</u> Indicate the number of pressure ulcers that were noted on the last assessment that have completely healed.
☐ Check here if N/A (no prior assessment or no pressure ulcers on prior assessment)
☐ Stage 2
☐ Stage 3
☐ Stage 4
K. Other Ulcers, Wounds, and Skin Problems Check all that apply in past 5 days:
☐ Venous or arterial ulcer(s)
Diabetic foot ulcer(s)
Other foot or lower extremity infection (cellulitis)
☐ Surgical wound(s)
Open lesion(s) other than ulcers, rashes, cuts (e.g., cancer lesion)
\square Burn(s)

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☐Skin tears
☐ None of the above were present
L. Skin Treatments Check all that apply in the past 5 days:
Pressure reducing device for chair
Pressure reducing device for bed
☐ Turning/repositioning program
☐ Nutrition or hydration intervention to manage skin problems
Ulcer care
Surgical wound care
Application of dressings (with or without topical medications) other than to feet
Application of ointments/medications other than to feet
☐ None of the above were provided
Other
RN Signature: Date