This is a guide only and does not replace clinical judgment

References:


AWMA. Standards for wound management. 2nd ed. Osborne Park, WA: Cambridge Media 2010

JBI Wound Healing and Management Node Group. Chronic wound management. JBI Best Practice: 2011

AWMA. Bacterial impact on wound healing: from contamination to infection. AWMA 2011


60 Musk Ave
Kelvin Grove Qld 4059
Brisbane, Australia

Phone: + 61 7 3138 6000 or
Fax: +61 7 3138 6030 or
Email: ihbi@qut.edu.au
Email (Wound Healing): woundservice@qut.edu.au

CRICOS No. 00213J

www.ihbi.qut.edu.au

This Project is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing under the Encouraging Better Practice in Aged Care (EBPAC) program.
What is a wound?

- A wound is an injury to the skin or underlying tissue. The normal function of the tissue is damaged.
- Wounds can be accidental, surgical, or occur because of underlying disease (e.g., diabetes).
- A wound will normally take four weeks to heal in older adults.
- The cells and molecules which repair wounds need moisture to grow over the wound and form new tissue.
- Research has found keeping the wound covered with a dressing reduces pain and lowers the risk of infection.

Wounds which are covered and kept moist heal more rapidly than those exposed to air.

Contact your health professional for advice on treatment, particularly if:

- You have diabetes or arterial disease.
- The wound is not healing within four weeks.
- There is a change or increase in pain.
- The area around the wound is red, hot to touch, swollen, and painful. Some redness and swelling is normal initially, however, this should resolve within a week.
- The wound looks yellow, pale or black, has an offensive smell, or is discharging green fluid or pus.

Healing a wound

✔ Do

- Eat a nutritious diet high in protein.
- If you suffer from cold feet or legs, keep your legs warm.
- Seek advice on pain management—pain can restrict blood flow to the wound.
- Keep dressings dry (do not wet in the shower, unless instructed).
- Use a dressing type which does not stick to the wound.
- Consult your health professional about how often to change the dressings. Most modern dressings require changing once/day or less to promote rapid healing.

✘ Don’t

- Do not expose the wound to air or the sun to ‘dry out’.
- Do not smoke—this reduces the supply of oxygen to heal the wound.
- Do not use tapes and adhesives.
- Do not wash wounds in sea water.