How does skin change with age?

- decreased sensation
- increased dryness
- thinning of the skin
- decreased Vitamin D synthesis
- reduced ability to fight infection
- decreased control of temperature
- it takes longer for the skin to heal
- reduced elasticity and strength

This is a guide only and does not replace clinical judgment

References:
Care of the Older Person’s Skin. 2nd ed. 2012: Wounds UK.
AWMA, Pan Pacific Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Pressure Injury 2012, Cambridge Media Osborne Park, WA.
Skin Care

Functions of the skin include:
- Protection
- Providing a barrier to infection
- Sensation or feeling
- Temperature control
- Metabolism of Vitamin D
- Elimination of waste

Risk factors for skin problems
- Poor general health
- Reduced ability to move around
- Poor nutritional status
- Smoking and alcohol usage
- Advanced age
- Incontinence
- Some medications

The skin is the largest organ of the body

Check your skin daily for:
- Wounds
- Rashes
- Bruising
- Skin changes

Regular assessment of the skin is important

It is estimated that 70% of older adults have skin problems

Tips on caring for your skin

✔ Do
- Eat a nutritious diet
- Drink 6—8 glasses of fluid every day
- Change position frequently
- Wear loose cotton clothing
- Moisturise skin twice daily
- Pat skin dry. Do not rub
- Use absorbent, disposable incontinence products if needed
- Barrier creams and films can prevent damage to the skin

✘ Don’t
- Do not use products that irritate skin e.g. perfumed lotions
- Do not use soap. Try soap-free cleansers
- Do not wash excessively – water dries the skin
- Do not rub the skin over bony areas
- Do not use tapes or adhesives prevent damage to the skin