A	Penn Medicine

 $\ \ \square \ HUP \quad \ \square \ CCH \quad \ \square \ CPUP \quad \ \square \ Radnor$

□ PAH □ PPMC □ Other _____

PENN Wound Care Center Consent for Wound Care

INTRODUCTION: Due to your diagnosis of	_, your physician has ordered that you receive
wound care. Wound care treatment may include physical examinations;	debridements; dressing changes; compression
therapy; skin substitutes; the use of off-loading devices to relieve pressure	on the wound; diagnostic procedures; lab tests;
and x-rays or other imaging studies. Wound care treatment is being perf	formed to improve healing of your wound and
reduce the risks of infection, along with the possible need for skin grafting	g or an amputation. We are asking you to read
and sign this form so that we can be sure you understand your wound care	treatment plan and its potential benefits, along
with the associated potential risks, complications, alternatives, likelihood	of achieving the goals, the prognosis, and the
recuperative process. Please ask questions about anything on this form tha	t you do not understand.

PROCEDURES:

Wound Debridement: Wound Debridement involves the removal of unhealthy or necrotic (dead) tissue from the wound to promote healing. Removing unhealthy or necrotic tissues from a wound helps to keep it clean and heal faster. Prior to performing a debridement, the wound will be cleansed with a prep solution and, if needed, topical or locally injected anesthetic medication will be given. A sharp instrument will then be used to remove the unhealthy or necrotic tissue. This type of debridement is called sharp debridement. Following debridement, the wound will be covered with a dressing. Sometimes a medication is applied to the wound that will assist in the breakdown of unhealthy or necrotic tissue. This is called chemical debridement. Multiple debridement procedures may be needed to treat your wound. The removal of unhealthy or necrotic tissues from around the edges of around may result in the wound becoming larger.

Compression Therapy: Compression therapy is a continuous external pressure for the management of venous leg ulcers and lymphedema-related leg ulcers. This therapy provides sustained graduated compression with the use of multi-layer compression bandaging that will be wrapped from your toes/foot to just below your knee. By countering the effects of venous pressure, compression therapy reduces swelling and promotes venous and lymphatic return.

Skin Substitutes: Skin substitutes, also referred to as artificial skin, are biosynthetic materials that are used for treatment of acute and chronic non-healing wounds and soft tissue grafting. Skin substitutes are used to provide temporary wound coverage; provide complete wound closure; reduce healing time; lessen pain; minimize postoperative contracture; and improve appearance and function. The skin substitute material is applied to the wound and acts as a cover, providing a moist environment that promotes your own cells to heal the wound. Once the material is in place, a protective dressing will be applied.

RISKS: The specific risks associated with wound care include but are not limited to bleeding; pain; infection; scarring; prolonged healing; failure to heal; and the need for an amputation. If you are undergoing wound debridement additional risks include but are not limited to: damage to nearby blood vessels, tissue, or organs; an allergic reaction to the topical or injected anesthetic medication; an allergic reaction to the skin prep solution; and removal of healthy tissue.

(Complete	this	paragraph	is	applicable	or	document	"NA".)	Due	to	your	additional	medical	history	of
				, ad	ded	risks for yo	ou include	but are	e lin	nited to	o:			
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ALTERNATIVES: There may be other ways to treat your wound, such as with dressing changes only, that do not involve a debridement; hyperbaric oxygen treatment; or surgery to cover the wound with a skin graft. If you are unsure about undergoing wound care with either debridement, compression therapy, or skin substitutes, please discuss these possible alternatives with your physician. If you do not undergo either wound debridement, compression therapy, skin substitutes, or any other type of treatment of your wound, you are at risk for worsening of the wound which may result in infection and the need for an amputation.

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AGREEMENT: The information on this form valued and the information and I have had the opthe reasons the procedure is being performed; the possible alternative forms of treatment and his/	poportunity to ask any questions potential benefits; the associa t. I agree to undergo	that I might have regated potential risks and of the procedure, to b	complications; and e performed by
the risks. I agree that fellows, residents and mediother appropriate personnel present for the procedure	ical assistants may participate i		
I understand that during my wound care, photo photographs will be used for treatment purposes in			be taken. These
I understand that during this procedure, certain of disposed of, or transferred by Penn Medicine treatment.	•	•	
Patient Signature:	Print Name:	Date:	Time:
Authorized Health Care Professional obtaining an	nd witnessing patient signature		
Signature:	Print Name:	Date:	Time:
Attending Physician (if applicable): Signature:	Print Name:	Date:	Time:
**************************************			******
I,	, the		
I,Name	Relationship to	Patient	
ofPatient's name	, hereby give conse	ent on his/her behalf.	
Legal Authorized Representative Signature:	Print Name:	Date:	Time:
Authorized Health Care Professional obtaining an Signature:	0 1	Date:	Time:
Attending Physician (if applicable): Signature:	Print Name:	Date:	Time:
Witness to telephone consent:			
Signature:	Print Name:	Date:	Time:

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