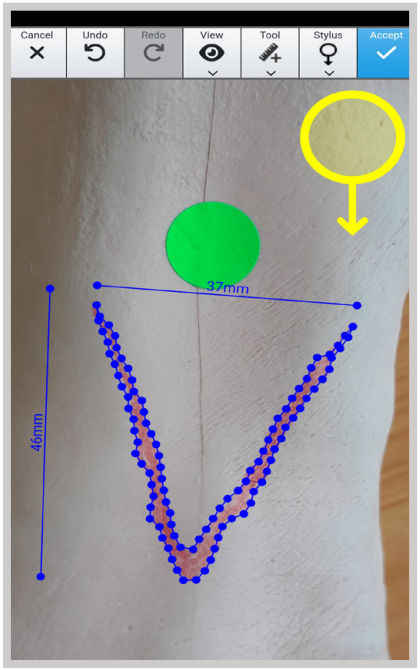
HOW TO GUIDE
Challenging Wounds Using Silhouette 2D and 3D

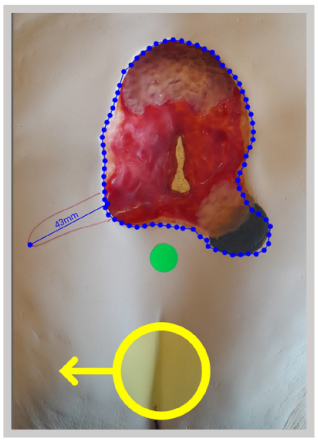
SKIN TEARS

Due to the shape of skin tears the true size of the wound (the flap) may not show in Silhouette.

The rulers drawing tool will help show the length and width of the wound.



TUNNELING



The wound can be traced in the normal way using Silhouette.

To measure tunneling, use a sterile calibrated probe and either:

- Measure the deepest point probed and record in notes.

OR

- Draw a point on the skin at deepest point probe. The depth of the tunneling can be shown by using a ruler on the drawing tool in Silhouette.

Please note: this measurement will not be included in the Silhouette measurements.

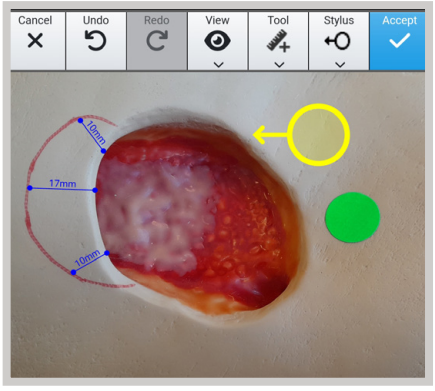
UNDERMINING

To record undermining, measure with a calibrated probe and draw a series of dots on the skin following the depth of the undermining.

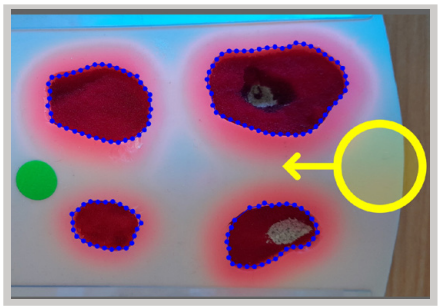
When tracing the wound in Silhouette, add a ruler, or if needed, a series of rulers using the drawing tool in Silhouette.

The wound can be traced in the normal way using Silhouette.

Please note: the area of undermining will not be included in the Silhouette measurements.



MULTIPLE WOUND FRAGMENTS



Multiple Images: Take a separate image of each wound fragment and trace the outline on each fragment. The wound area measurements will be summed.

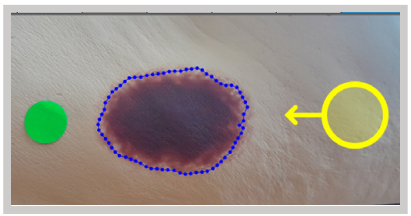
OR

Single Image: Take one image and outline each fragment separately. Between each wound tap the on-screen stylus switch to change from green to yellow so you can move to next fragment. The wound area measurements will be summed as part of the Silhouette calculation. Depth and volume are not available when doing this.

Please note: whichever method is chosen - be consistent for subsequent measurements.

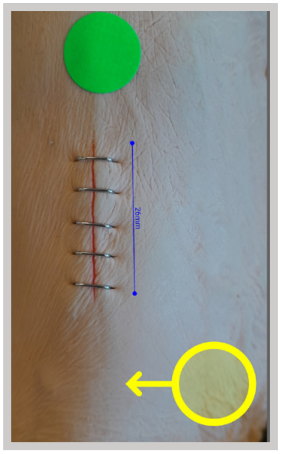
SUSPECTED DEEP TISSUE INJURY

Trace around the area/s of suspected deep tissue injury.

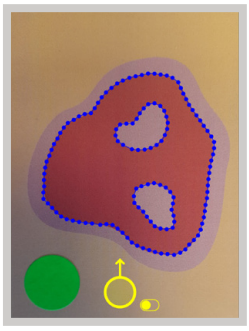


SUTURE LINE

Where a wound has been closed using sutures, staples or glue, the ruler tool can be used to measure the length of the suture line.



WOUNDS WITH ISLANDS OF EPITHELIAL TISSUE



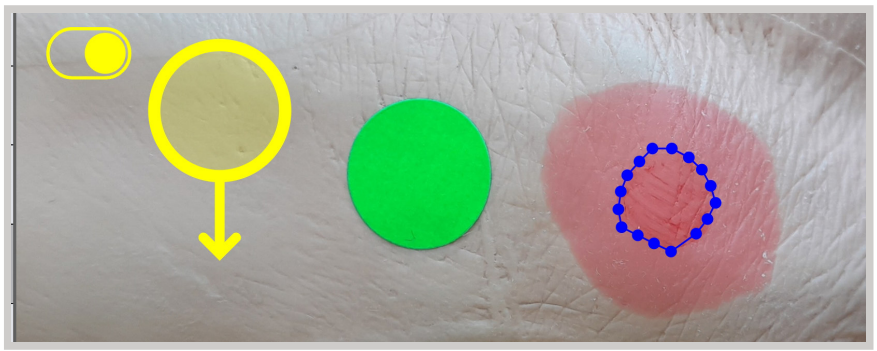
Trace the outer wound margin. Then trace each island of epithelial tissue inside the wound.

Depending on the system configuration, the islands of epithelial tissue may be subtracted as part of the Silhouette calculation.

NON-BLANCHING ERYTHEMA WITHIN BLANCHING ERYTHEMA

Draw around the area of non-blanching enythema with a skin-marker pen.

Outline this area using the tracing tool.

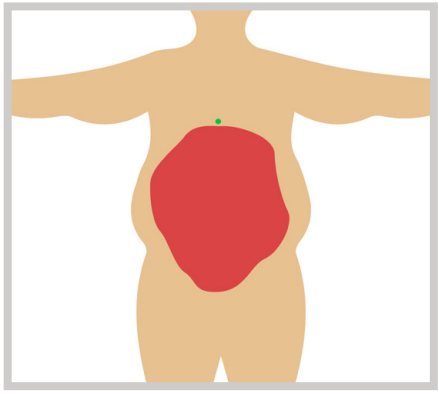


LARGE WOUNDS

Check the wound margins can been captured in one image allowing a 10mm peri-wound frame around the wound.

If the entire wound cannot be captured from a single viewpoint (e.g. a circumferential wound) then multiple images will be required.

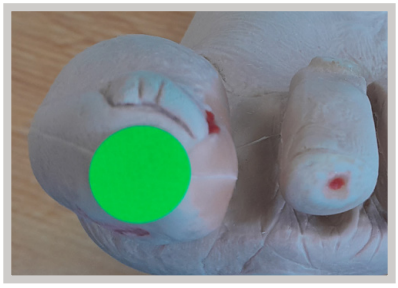
Please note: tunnelling or undermining cannot be captured with Silhouette but can be measured manually using a calibrated ruler.



SMALL WOUNDS

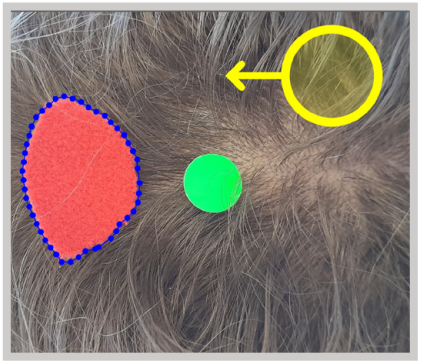
Small wounds measure in usual way with Silhouette. Very small wounds 2mm x 2mm or smaller cannot be accurately measured by Silhouette.

An image can be taken without measurements.



HAIRY AREAS

Silhouette 2D is recommended if there is significant amount of hair e.g. on scalp and chest. This is because the hair surrounding the wound can interfere with calculations used to measure depth.



MEASURING HEALED WOUND

Select the drawing tool on Silhouette and then select '**Record Zero**'.

This will show wound has healed.

MONITORING HEALING OF PARTIAL DEPTH WOUNDS

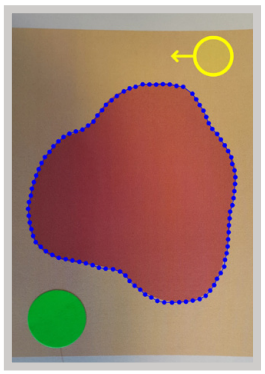
Initially one large wound (**a**).

As healing progresses this wound may have islands of healed tissue (**b**) and change into two or more distinct separate fragments due to epithelialization (**c**).

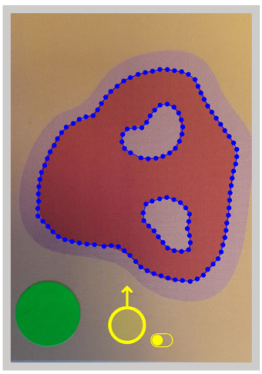
Continue to record as the one wound, measuring each fragment separately.

Depending on the system configuration, the islands of epithelial tissue will be subtracted as part of the Silhouette calculation. As the wound healing progresses the fragments of open tissue will be added together to calculate the total wound surface.

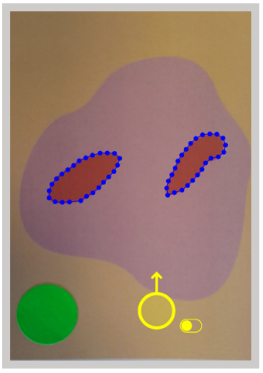
Wound Progression



a. Initial image outlined as a wound.



b. Islands of epithelial tissue.



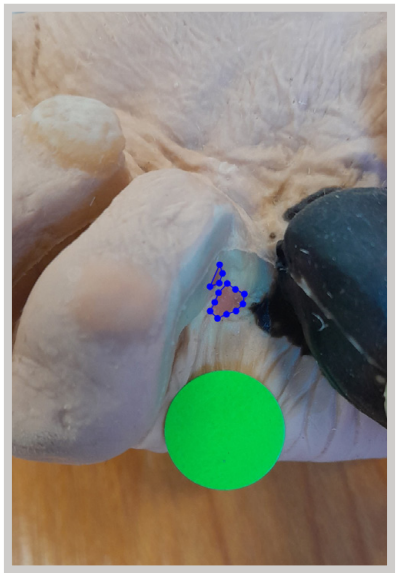
c. Fragments of open tissue.

BETWEEN TOES AND FINGERS

If possible, hold the adjacent digit up and away from the wound.

Placement of the sticker needs to allow the image to be taken directly above the wound, ensuring the sticker still is a circle and approx equal distance from the device as the wound.

You will notice the sticker has not been fully stuck down over the curvature of its placement as this curvature differs from the wound site.



END OF DIGIT

If there is no room to place a green reference sticker next to the wound it can be applied to the adjacent area eg on another toe tip. It is important the sticker is equal distance from the device as the wound, for measurement accuracy.

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