

WOUND CERTIFICATION EXAM QUESTIONS

Study Guide

Wound Certification Exam Questions: A Comprehensive Guide for Healthcare Professionals

In the ever-evolving field of healthcare, specialized knowledge about wound care is essential for improving patient outcomes. Whether you're a nurse, wound care specialist, or medical professional seeking certification, preparing for the wound certification exam can be a daunting task. A critical component of this preparation involves understanding the types of questions you may encounter, their format, and strategies to master them. **Wound certification exam questions** serve as a benchmark to assess your theoretical knowledge, clinical skills, and decision-making abilities in wound management. This article offers an in-depth look at typical exam questions, tips for effective study, and how to approach this challenging assessment with confidence.

Understanding the Wound Certification Exam

Purpose and Scope of the Exam

The wound certification exam is designed to validate a healthcare professional's expertise in wound assessment, management, and prevention. It covers a broad spectrum of topics, including wound physiology, types of wounds, dressing selection, infection control, and patient education. Certification aims to ensure that practitioners are equipped with current evidence-based practices to optimize wound healing and minimize complications.

Exam Format and Structure

The exam typically comprises multiple-choice questions (MCQs), case studies, and scenario-based questions. These assess not only theoretical knowledge but also clinical reasoning skills. The questions may be divided into categories such as:

- Wound assessment and documentation
- Wound healing physiology
- Types of wounds (e.g., pressure ulcers, venous ulcers, diabetic foot ulcers)
- Infection prevention and control
- Dressings and advanced wound care products
- Patient education and psychosocial considerations

- Legal and ethical considerations in wound care

Common Topics Covered in Wound Certification Exam Questions

Wound Assessment and Documentation

Understanding how to accurately assess wounds is fundamental. Questions may test your knowledge of:

- Measuring wound size (length, width, depth)
- Identifying wound bed characteristics (granulation tissue, slough, necrosis)
- Assessing exudate type and amount
- Evaluating surrounding skin condition
- Documenting wound progression over time

Wound Healing Physiology

Knowledge of the biological processes involved in wound healing helps inform treatment decisions. Questions may include topics like:

- The phases of wound healing (hemostasis, inflammation, proliferation, remodeling)
- Factors impairing healing (e.g., infection, ischemia, malnutrition)
- Role of growth factors and cytokines

Types of Wounds

Exam questions often require recognition and differentiation of various wound types, such as:

- Pressure ulcers (stages I-IV)
- Venous leg ulcers
- Diabetic foot ulcers
- Arterial ulcers
- Surgical wounds
- Traumatic wounds

Infection Prevention and Control

Understanding how to prevent and manage infections is vital. Questions may cover topics like:

- Signs of wound infection
- Aseptic technique
- Antibiotic stewardship
- Use of antimicrobial agents and dressings

Dressings and Advanced Wound Care Products

The selection of appropriate dressings is critical for wound healing. Questions could include:

- Types of dressings (hydrocolloids, foams, alginates, antimicrobials)
- Indications and contraindications for specific dressings
- Application techniques

Patient Education and Psychosocial Considerations

Effective communication and patient-centered care are essential. Questions may explore:

- Patient teaching strategies
- Addressing psychosocial impacts of wounds
- Strategies for improving adherence to treatment plans

Legal and Ethical Considerations

Understanding professional responsibilities and documentation standards is examined through questions on:

- Informed consent
- Confidentiality
- Documentation best practices

Sample Wound Certification Exam Questions

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

- **Question:** Which of the following is the most appropriate initial assessment parameter for a suspected pressure ulcer?

- a) Wound size
- b) Presence of pain
- c) Stage of the ulcer
- d) Surrounding skin condition

Answer: c) Stage of the ulcer

- **Question:** Which dressing type is most suitable for a heavily exudative wound?
- a) Hydrocolloid
- b) Alginates
- c) Transparent film
- d) Hydrogel

Answer: b) Alginates

Scenario-Based Questions

- **Scenario:** A 65-year-old patient presents with a venous leg ulcer that has moderate exudate and shows signs of infection. What is the most appropriate management step?
Options may include wound cleaning, dressing selection, compression therapy, or referral to a specialist. The correct approach involves applying appropriate dressings and initiating compression therapy, along with infection control measures.

Tips for Preparing for the Wound Certification Exam

Developing a Study Plan

- Review current wound care guidelines and evidence-based practices.
- Use reputable textbooks, online courses, and practice exams.
- Identify your weak areas and allocate study time accordingly.

Utilizing Practice Questions

- Engage with sample questions to familiarize yourself with the exam format.
- Analyze your answers to understand reasoning and improve critical thinking skills.

- Join study groups or online forums for discussion and clarification.

Understanding Key Concepts

- Focus on understanding wound physiology and healing processes rather than rote memorization.
- Learn to interpret wound assessment findings accurately.
- Stay updated on new products, technologies, and clinical guidelines.

Conclusion

Preparing for the **wound certification exam questions** requires a strategic approach, comprehensive knowledge, and practical clinical reasoning skills. By understanding the types of questions, core topics, and exam structure, candidates can develop effective study strategies that enhance confidence and competence. Remember, successful certification not only validates your expertise but also improves patient care by ensuring you are well-versed in current best practices. Dedicate time to thorough preparation, utilize practice exams, and stay informed about advances in wound management to achieve your certification goals and become a leader in wound care excellence.

Wound certification exam questions are a critical component in preparing healthcare professionals for specialized wound management roles. As the healthcare landscape evolves, so does the complexity of wound care, demanding that practitioners possess not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills validated through rigorous certification processes. This article explores the nature of wound certification exam questions, their significance in professional development, the typical structure and content, and strategies for effective preparation.

Understanding Wound Certification Exam Questions

The Role and Purpose of Certification Exams in Wound Care

Certification exams serve as a benchmark for competence in wound management. They ensure that practitioners are equipped with a comprehensive understanding of wound physiology, treatment modalities, infection control, and patient-centered care. These exams are designed not only to assess knowledge but also to evaluate critical thinking, decision-making skills, and the ability to apply evidence-based practices in real-world scenarios.

The questions within these exams are meticulously crafted to reflect current standards, emerging technologies, and clinical guidelines. They often serve as a bridge between foundational education and advanced clinical application, validating a practitioner's readiness to deliver specialized wound

care.

Types of Certification Relevant to Wound Care

Various organizations offer wound care certification, each with its own set of exam questions tailored to different levels of expertise. Notable certifications include:

- Wound Care Certified (WCC) by the Wound Care Education Institute (WCEI)
- Certified Wound Specialist (CWS) by the American Board of Wound Management (ABWM)
- Certified Wound Care Nurse (CWCN) by the Wound Ostomy Continence Nursing Certification Board (WOCNCB)

Despite differences, these certifications share a common goal: ensuring that practitioners possess the knowledge and skills necessary for effective wound management.

Structure and Content of Wound Certification Exam Questions

Common Formats and Question Types

Wound certification exam questions are typically presented in various formats, each designed to evaluate different aspects of knowledge and clinical reasoning:

- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs): The most prevalent format, often with a single correct answer among distractors.
- Scenario-Based Questions: Present a clinical case requiring application of knowledge to diagnose or select appropriate interventions.
- Matching Questions: Pairing wound types with appropriate treatment options or classification systems.
- True/False Questions: Testing basic knowledge or understanding of specific concepts.
- Fill-in-the-Blank or Short Answer: Less common but used to assess detailed knowledge.

Key Content Areas Covered

The questions span multiple domains within wound management, including but not limited to:

- Wound Physiology and Pathophysiology: Understanding the phases of wound healing and factors impairing recovery.
- Wound Assessment: Techniques for accurate measurement, documentation, and classification.

- Infection Control: Recognizing signs of infection, appropriate antimicrobial therapies, and aseptic techniques.
- Wound Care Modalities: Debridement methods, dressing selection, and advanced therapies like negative pressure wound therapy.
- Patient Management: Addressing comorbidities, nutritional support, and patient education.
- Regulatory and Ethical Considerations: Understanding legal standards, documentation, and informed consent.

Sample Questions to Illustrate Content

- A patient presents with a diabetic foot ulcer that has been unresponsive to standard wound dressings. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step?

- a) Continue with current dressings
- b) Initiate offloading and consider advanced wound therapies
- c) Immediately schedule surgical debridement
- d) Prescribe systemic antibiotics without further assessment

- Which classification system is most commonly used to stage pressure ulcers?

- a) Wagner Scale
- b) Braden Scale
- c) NPUAP/EPUAP Classification System
- d) PUSH Tool

- In managing a venous leg ulcer, what is the primary purpose of compression therapy?

- a) Reduce bacterial load
- b) Decrease venous hypertension and improve venous return
- c) Promote angiogenesis

d) Prevent arterial occlusion

Correct answers would be b, c, and b respectively, demonstrating knowledge application.

Strategies for Preparing for Wound Certification Exam Questions

Understanding the Exam Blueprint

Most certification bodies publish an exam blueprint outlining the content areas and relative weightings. Familiarizing oneself with this blueprint helps candidates allocate study time effectively and understand the scope of questions.

Utilizing Study Resources

Candidates should leverage a variety of study materials:

- Official Study Guides: Provided by certifying organizations, detailing core concepts and sample questions.
- Practice Exams: Simulate the exam environment and identify areas needing further review.
- Continuing Education Courses: Offer updated knowledge aligned with current guidelines.
- Clinical Case Studies: Enhance critical thinking and application skills.

Developing Effective Study Habits

- Regular Review: Consistency aids retention.
- Active Learning: Engage with case scenarios and practice questions rather than passive reading.
- Group Study: Discussing complex topics with peers can reinforce understanding.
- Focus on Weak Areas: Use practice test results to identify and improve on weaker subjects.

Exam Day Tips

- Time Management: Allocate time proportionally to question difficulty.
- Careful Reading: Ensure understanding of what each question asks before answering.
- Elimination Strategies: Discard obviously wrong options to increase chances of selecting the correct answer.
- Stay Calm: Maintain focus and confidence throughout the exam.

The Significance of Wound Certification Exam Questions in Clinical Practice

Ensuring Quality and Standardization

Certification exam questions uphold a standardized level of knowledge across practitioners, ensuring that patients receive care based on current best practices. They serve as a quality assurance mechanism within the healthcare system.

Enhancing Professional Credibility

Achieving certification demonstrates a commitment to specialized knowledge, boosting credibility among colleagues and patients. The exam questions act as a benchmark for professional competence.

Facilitating Continuing Education and Career Advancement

Preparation for these questions encourages ongoing learning and keeps practitioners updated on emerging wound care technologies and guidelines, fostering career growth.

Future Trends in Wound Certification Exam Questions

Integration of Technology and Simulation

Advancements may incorporate virtual simulations and interactive scenarios, providing a more dynamic assessment of clinical reasoning skills.

Emphasis on Interdisciplinary Care

Questions may increasingly focus on collaborative approaches involving nurses, physicians, nutritionists, and other specialists, reflecting real-world practice.

Inclusion of Emerging Topics

As wound care evolves, topics like bioengineered skin substitutes, regenerative medicine, and personalized therapies are likely to feature prominently in future exam questions.

Conclusion

Wound certification exam questions are more than mere assessment tools; they are integral to shaping competent, knowledgeable wound care professionals. Understanding their structure, content, and strategic preparation methods can significantly impact a practitioner's success and,

ultimately, patient outcomes. As the field continues to advance, so too will the complexity and relevance of these questions, underscoring the importance of ongoing education and clinical excellence in wound management.

Question What are the key topics covered in wound certification exam questions? The key topics include wound assessment, wound healing stages, infection control, dressing selection, and documentation procedures. **Answer** How can I effectively prepare for wound certification exam questions? Preparation involves reviewing current clinical guidelines, studying wound management protocols, practicing case scenarios, and utilizing practice exams and study guides specific to wound care certification. What are common question formats encountered in wound certification exams? Common formats include multiple-choice questions, case studies, scenario-based questions, and matching questions focusing on wound assessment and management strategies. Are there any online resources or practice exams available for wound certification questions? Yes, many professional organizations and educational platforms offer online courses, practice exams, and study materials tailored to wound certification exam preparation. What is the importance of understanding wound certification exam questions for clinical practice? Understanding these questions helps ensure clinicians are knowledgeable about best practices, enhances patient care, and supports professional certification requirements in wound management.

Related keywords: wound care certification, wound management exam, wound care questions, wound certification test, wound care certification exam, wound assessment quiz, wound treatment certification, wound care certification practice, wound care exam prep, wound certification sample questions

Wound care documentation forms

wound care documentation forms are essential tools that healthcare professionals utilize to systematically record, monitor, and evaluate wound healing progress. Proper documentation not only ensures continuity of care but also helps in legal compliance, quality assurance, and effective communication among multidisciplinary teams. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the importance of wound care documentation forms, their key components, types, best practices for effective use, and how they contribute to improved patient outcomes.

Understanding the Importance of Wound Care Documentation Forms

Enhancing Patient Safety and Quality of Care

Accurate and detailed wound documentation provides a clear picture of the patient's wound status

over time. This enables clinicians to identify changes promptly, adjust treatment plans accordingly, and prevent complications such as infections or delayed healing.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Thorough documentation serves as an important legal record, demonstrating that appropriate wound care was provided. It can be vital in case of audits, legal disputes, or insurance claims.

Facilitating Communication and Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Well-maintained forms allow seamless sharing of information among nurses, physicians, wound care specialists, and other healthcare providers, ensuring everyone is aligned on treatment strategies.

Supporting Data Collection and Quality Improvement

Aggregated data from documentation forms can be analyzed to identify trends, evaluate treatment efficacy, and implement quality improvement initiatives within healthcare settings.

Key Components of Wound Care Documentation Forms

Comprehensive wound care documentation forms typically include the following sections:

Patient Information

- Name, age, gender
- Medical record number or ID
- Contact information
- Care setting (e.g., hospital, outpatient clinic, home care)

Wound Assessment Details

- Location of the wound
- Size measurements (length, width, depth) in centimeters or inches
- Wound type (e.g., pressure ulcer, surgical wound, diabetic foot ulcer)
- Appearance, including:
 - Color (e.g., red, yellow, black)
 - Presence of necrosis or slough
 - Granulation tissue

- Edges (e.g., overhanging, irregular)
- Wound bed characteristics
- Exudate type and amount (e.g., serous, purulent, none)
- Odor presence
- Signs of infection (e.g., increased redness, swelling, warmth)

Assessment of Surrounding Skin

- Condition of periwound skin
- Presence of dermatitis, maceration, or erosion

Documentation of Treatment and Interventions

- Dressing type and change frequency
- Debridement procedures
- Application of topical agents
- Use of advanced therapies (e.g., negative pressure wound therapy)
- Compression or offloading devices

Patient Response and Pain Management

- Patient-reported pain levels (using scales like VAS)
- Observed pain behaviors
- Pain management interventions

Progress Notes and Evaluation

- Wound size changes over time
- Signs of healing or deterioration
- Any complications or adverse events
- Adjustments to care plan

Additional Information

- Photos of the wound (if applicable)
- Patient education provided

- Next scheduled assessment or follow-up

Types of Wound Care Documentation Forms

Different healthcare settings and wound types may require specific forms. The main types include:

Standard Wound Assessment Forms

These are basic templates used for routine wound evaluations, capturing essential data at each visit.

Comprehensive Wound Care Charts

More detailed forms that track wounds over extended periods, often including visual aids like diagrams and photographs.

Electronic Wound Documentation Systems

Digital platforms that allow for real-time data entry, image uploads, and integration with electronic health records (EHR).

Specialized Forms for Specific Wound Types

Tailored documentation tools for pressure ulcers, diabetic foot ulcers, venous leg ulcers, or surgical wounds.

Best Practices for Using Wound Care Documentation Forms

To maximize the effectiveness of wound care documentation, consider the following best practices:

Standardization of Forms

Use standardized templates to ensure consistency across different caregivers and shifts. This facilitates accurate comparisons over time.

Training and Education

Ensure all healthcare providers are trained on how to accurately measure wounds, describe findings, and complete forms correctly.

Regular and Timely Documentation

Document wound assessments at each visit or dressing change to capture real-time data and avoid gaps.

Incorporating Photographic Evidence

Photographs provide visual confirmation of wound progress and can be invaluable for remote consultations or medico-legal purposes.

Integrating with Electronic Health Records

Use digital forms that seamlessly upload into EHR systems, reducing manual errors and improving data accessibility.

Patient Involvement

Encourage patients to participate in documenting pain levels and understanding their wound status, fostering engagement and adherence to care plans.

Role of Technology in Wound Care Documentation

Advancements in technology have transformed wound care documentation through:

- **Electronic Wound Documentation Software:** Simplifies data entry, storage, and retrieval, and supports data analysis.
- **Mobile Applications:** Allow clinicians to document wounds at the bedside with ease and immediacy.
- **Photographic Documentation:** Use of high-resolution cameras and apps for wound imaging, aiding in accurate monitoring.
- **Data Analytics:** Analyzing aggregated data for trends, outcomes, and quality improvement initiatives.

Challenges and Solutions in Wound Care Documentation

Despite its importance, wound documentation can face challenges:

Incomplete or Inaccurate Entries

- **Solution:** Provide ongoing staff training and use checklists or prompts within forms.

Time Constraints

- Solution: Implement user-friendly digital tools to streamline documentation.

Variability in Assessments

- Solution: Standardize assessment criteria and measurement techniques.

Limited Access to Photographic Tools

- Solution: Equip staff with mobile devices capable of high-quality imaging.

Conclusion: The Impact of Effective Wound Care Documentation

Effective use of wound care documentation forms is vital in delivering high-quality, safe, and efficient wound management. These forms serve as a foundation for tracking healing progress, making informed clinical decisions, and ensuring legal compliance. By adopting standardized practices, leveraging technological innovations, and fostering continuous education, healthcare providers can significantly improve wound healing outcomes and patient satisfaction. Proper documentation not only benefits individual patients but also contributes to the overall advancement of wound care practices within healthcare systems.

Understanding the Importance of Wound Care Documentation Forms: A Comprehensive Guide

Effective wound care hinges not only on proper treatment but also on meticulous documentation. Wound care documentation forms are essential tools that enable healthcare professionals to systematically record vital information about a patient's wound, monitor healing progress, and communicate effectively across multidisciplinary teams. These forms serve as a legal record, support clinical decision-making, and facilitate quality assurance. In this article, we'll explore the significance of wound care documentation forms, what they typically include, best practices for their use, and how they contribute to optimal patient outcomes.

The Role of Wound Care Documentation Forms in Clinical Practice

Accurate and thorough documentation is the backbone of quality healthcare. Specifically, in wound management, these forms provide a structured way to capture all relevant wound characteristics and care interventions. Proper documentation ensures continuity of care, helps identify trends or complications early, and supports evidence-based practices.

Key reasons why wound care documentation forms are vital include:

- Legal and ethical accountability: They serve as a legal record of care provided.
- Clinical decision support: Regular documentation informs treatment adjustments.
- Communication and collaboration: Shared documentation enhances team coordination.
- Quality improvement: Data collected can be analyzed for improving protocols and patient outcomes.
- Reimbursement and compliance: Accurate records are often necessary for billing and meeting regulatory standards.

Essential Components of Wound Care Documentation Forms

A comprehensive wound care documentation form should capture specific details that provide a full picture of the wound's status and the care provided. Below are the primary elements typically included:

- Patient Information
 - Name, age, gender
 - Medical record number
 - Contact information
 - Relevant medical history (e.g., diabetes, vascular disease)
- Wound Assessment Details
 - Location: Anatomical site (e.g., sacrum, heel)
 - Size: Length, width, and depth (usually in centimeters)
 - Wound description: Type (pressure ulcer, surgical wound, diabetic ulcer), appearance
 - Wound bed characteristics: Granulation tissue, necrosis, slough
 - Exudate: Amount, color, consistency
 - Periwound skin condition: Redness, maceration, induration
 - Pain assessment: Intensity, type, alleviating/aggravating factors
- Wound Measurements and Photography

- Precise measurement documentation
- Photographic evidence (if applicable), with date and time

- Wound Healing Progress

- Changes in size, depth, or appearance over time
- Signs of infection or complications

- Interventions and Treatments

- Debridement procedures
- Dressing types and frequency
- Application of topical agents
- Use of adjunct therapies (e.g., negative pressure wound therapy)
- Patient education provided

- Outcomes and Next Steps

- Healing progress or deterioration
- Plan for ongoing care
- Follow-up schedule

- Healthcare Provider Signatures

- Names, titles, and dates of documentation

Best Practices for Using Wound Care Documentation Forms

To maximize the effectiveness of wound care documentation forms, healthcare professionals should adhere to best practices:

Consistency

- Use standardized forms across the facility to ensure uniformity.
- Fill out every section thoroughly and accurately.

Timeliness

- Document assessments and interventions promptly after each encounter.
- Update wound status regularly to reflect ongoing changes.

Clarity

- Use clear, legible handwriting or electronic entries.
- Avoid abbreviations unless standardized and widely understood.

Photography Protocol

- Take high-quality images with proper lighting.
- Ensure the wound is well-centered and scaled with a ruler or measurement guide.
- Obtain patient consent when necessary.

Confidentiality

- Store forms securely.
- Share information only with authorized personnel.

Training

- Provide staff with training on proper documentation techniques.
- Keep updated on any changes in documentation standards or forms.

Types of Wound Care Documentation Forms

Different settings and purposes may require various types of forms, including:

- Initial Assessment Forms: Capture baseline data upon wound discovery.
- Progress Notes: Record ongoing observations and treatments.

- Treatment Logs: Detail specific interventions like debridement or dressing changes.
- Outcome Evaluation Forms: Assess healing progress and determine modifications.
- Patient Self-Assessment Forms: Empower patients to monitor their wounds.

Technology and Digital Solutions in Wound Documentation

While traditional paper forms are still common, digital wound documentation solutions are increasingly popular. They offer advantages such as:

- Automated data entry and reminders
- Digital image storage and analysis
- Integration with electronic health records (EHR)
- Data analytics for quality improvement
- Enhanced accuracy and legibility

Implementing digital tools requires staff training and ensuring compliance with data security regulations but can significantly streamline wound management workflows.

Challenges and Solutions in Wound Care Documentation

Despite its importance, wound care documentation faces several challenges:

- Incomplete or inconsistent records: Regular training and audits can mitigate this.
- Time constraints: Using streamlined, user-friendly forms or digital tools can save time.
- Variability in documentation standards: Establishing facility-wide protocols promotes uniformity.
- Patient privacy concerns: Strict adherence to confidentiality policies is essential.

Conclusion: Elevating Wound Care Outcomes Through Proper Documentation

Wound care documentation forms are more than just administrative tools—they are fundamental to delivering high-quality, patient-centered care. They ensure that every aspect of the wound is carefully monitored, treatments are tailored appropriately, and progress is tracked systematically. Whether in paper or digital formats, these forms empower healthcare providers to make informed decisions, facilitate seamless communication, and ultimately enhance healing outcomes.

Investing in standardized, comprehensive wound documentation practices is an essential step towards achieving excellence in wound management. As healthcare continues to evolve, embracing innovative documentation solutions and fostering a culture of meticulous record-keeping will remain pivotal in optimizing patient care and safety.

Question What are the essential components of a wound care documentation form? A comprehensive wound care documentation form should include patient information, wound location, size, depth, type, appearance, signs of infection, treatment plan, dressing changes, and progress notes to ensure accurate tracking and effective care. How does standardized wound care documentation improve patient outcomes? Standardized documentation ensures consistency, accuracy, and completeness of wound data, enabling healthcare providers to monitor healing progress effectively, make informed decisions, and coordinate care, ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes. What are common legal considerations associated with wound care documentation forms? Legal considerations include ensuring documentation is accurate, timely, and legible; avoiding alterations or omissions; maintaining confidentiality; and complying with healthcare regulations to protect both patient rights and provider liability. Are there digital or electronic wound care documentation forms available? Yes, many healthcare facilities utilize electronic health records (EHR) systems that include digital wound care documentation forms, which facilitate easier data entry, storage, and sharing, enhancing efficiency and accuracy. How can wound care documentation forms be customized for different types of wounds? Forms can be tailored by including specific fields relevant to various wound types (e.g., pressure ulcers, surgical wounds), incorporating specialized assessment criteria, and adapting treatment protocols to meet individual patient needs. What training is recommended for healthcare providers on using wound care documentation forms effectively? Training should cover proper form completion, accurate wound assessment, documentation standards, legal requirements, and the use of digital tools if applicable, to ensure consistency and quality in wound documentation practices.

Related keywords: wound assessment form, wound tracking sheet, wound measurement chart, wound documentation template, wound care record, wound progress form, wound treatment form, wound evaluation form, wound dressing log, wound healing chart

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