	Person's Name:				
South West Regional Wound Care Program					
Interdisciplinary Lower Leg Assessment Form	ID Number:				
. ,	Assessment Date:				
TOTAL .	Assessment Date:				
EDEMA					
Right Leg	Left Leg				
Date of Onset:	Date of Onset:				
Asymmetrical with Contra-Lateral Limb	Asymmetrical with Contra-Lateral Limb				
Location: Toes Foot B/K	Location: Toes Foot B/K				
A/K Sacral Ascites	Ascites Sacral Ascites				
Description: Press finger into edema x 10 −15 seconds	Description: Press finger into edema x 10 –15 seconds				
Pitting:	Pitting:				
4+ = takes several minutes to rebound	4+ = takes several minutes to rebound				
Non-Pitting Brawny Induration	Non-Pitting Brawny Induration				
Edema Measurements:	Measurements:				
Midfoot= cm Heel→10cm= cm	Midfoot= cm Heel→10 cm= cm				
Heel \rightarrow 20 cm= cm Heel \rightarrow 30 cm= cm	Heel \rightarrow 20 cm= cm Heel \rightarrow 30 cm= cm				
Heel→ cm= cm Heel→ cm= cm	$Heel \rightarrow cm = cm Heel \rightarrow cm = cm$				
Heel→ cm= cm Heel→ cm= cm	Heel→ cm= cm Heel→ cm= cm				
Previous use of compression stockings	Previous use of compression stockings				
Adherent to wearing compression stockings in past	Adherent to wearing compression stockings in past				
Age of current compression stockings: Age of current compression stockings:					
LYMPHEDEMA					
Right Leg	Left Leg				
Positive Stemmer's Sign - A thickened skin fold at the base	Positive Stemmer's Sign - A thickened skin fold at the base				
of the second toe that cannot be lifted.	of the second toe that cannot be lifted.				
ISL Stage I- accumulation of tissue fluid that subsides with	ISL Stage I - accumulation of tissue fluid that subsides with				
limb elevation. Edema may be pitting.	limb elevation. Edema may be pitting.				
ISL Stage II - Limb elevation alone rarely reduces swelling	ISL Stage II - Limb elevation alone rarely reduces swelling				
and pitting is manifest.	and pitting is manifest.				
ISL Late Stage II - There may or may not be pitting as tissue	ISL Late Stage II - There may or may not be pitting as tissue				
fibrosis is more evident.	fibrosis is more evident.				
ISL Stage III - The tissue is hard (fibrotic) and pitting is	ISL Stage III - The tissue is hard (fibrotic) and pitting is				
absent. Skin changes such as thickening, hyperpigmentation,	absent. Skin changes such as thickening, hyperpigmentation,				
increased skin folds, fat deposits and warty overgrowths	increased skin folds, fat deposits and warty overgrowths				
develop.	develop.				
LIPEDEMA ASSESSMENT					
Right Leg	Left Leg				
Lipedema S&S	Lipedema S&S				
"Diet resistant" fat deposits in legs bilaterally with symmetry,	"Diet resistant" fat deposits in legs bilaterally with symmetry,				
with no edema of feet.	with no edema of feet.				
Sharp demarcation between normal and abnormal tissue at	Sharp demarcation between normal and abnormal tissue at				
the ankle giving "pantaloon" appearance.	the ankle giving "pantaloon" appearance.				
Fatty pads anterior to lateral malleolus & between Achilles	Fatty pads anterior to lateral malleolus & between Achilles				
tendon and medial malleolus.	tendon and medial malleolus.				
Skin normal in texture without thickening or fibrosis seen in	Skin normal in texture without thickening or fibrosis seen in				
lymphedema (leg is soft, not hard).	lymphedema (leg is soft, not hard).				
ACTIONS: Refer to a Wound Care Specialist/ET Nurse for assessment re compression therapy					
Refer to PT for ankle/calf-muscle pump training					





Person's Name:	ID Number: _		Date:				
SKIN & ANATOMY							
Right Leg		Left Leg					
Venous Signs & Symptoms	Arterial Signs & Symptoms	Venous Signs & Symptoms	Arterial Signs & Symptoms				
Venous Signs & Symptoms Varicosities/spider veins Hemosiderin staining Chronic Lipodermatosclerosis Acute lipodermatosclerosis Stasis dermatitis Atrophie blanche Woody fibrosis Ankle (submalleolar) flare Ulcer base shallow, moist with granulation &/or yellow slough/ fibrin, & irregular edges Ulcer located in gaiter region (lower 1/3 of calf) Ulcer located superior to the medial malleolus Scarring from prev. ulc. Edema (pitting or firm) Family history of venous disease History of DVT Significant previous lower leg injury Previous vein surgery Prior history of leg ulceration Obesity	Arterial Signs & Symptoms Hairless Thin Shiny Dependent rubor Blanching on elevation Feet cool/cold/blue Toes cool/cold/blue/gangrenous Lower temperature in right leg compared to left Capillary refill time: > 3 seconds Ulcer located on foot or toes Ulcer base pale and dry&/or contains eschar Ulcer round and punched out in appearance Gangrene wet/dry Family history of arterial etiology Heart disease, CVA, MI Diabetes PVD Intermittent claudication Smoking Ischemic rest pain	Varicosities/spider veins Hemosiderin staining Chronic Lipodermatosclerosis Acute lipodermatosclerosis Stasis dermatitis Atrophie blanche Woody fibrosis Ankle (submalleolar) flare Ulcer base shallow, moist with granulation &/or yellow slough/ fibrin, & irregular edges Ulcer located in gaiter region (lower 1/3 of calf) Ulcer located superior to the medial malleolus Scarring from prev. ulc. Edema (pitting or firm) Family history of venous disease History of DVT Significant previous lower leg injury Previous vein surgery Prior history of leg ulceration Obesity	Hairless Thin Shiny Dependent rubor Blanching on elevation Feet cool/cold/blue Toes cool/cold/blue/gangrenous Lower temperature in left leg compared to right Capillary refill time: > 3 seconds Ulcer located on foot or toes Ulcer base pale and dry&/or contains eschar Ulcer round and punched out in appearance Gangrene wet/dry Family history of arterial etiology Heart disease, CVA, MI Diabetes PVD Intermittent claudication Smoking Ischemic rest pain				
Sedentary lifestyle		Sedentary lifestyle					
ULCER OR PRE-ULCEROUS CO	ONDITIONS						
Right Leg		Left Leg					
History of Previous Ulcer? Y		History of Previous Ulcer? Years					
Date of Onset of Current Ulc	er?	Date of Onset of Current Ulc	er?				
Multiple Wounds Locations:		Multiple Wounds					
Skin stretched with imminent breakdown Serous weeping from leg without signs of ulceration Sub-keratotic hemorrhage under callus Probes to bone		Locations: Skin stretched with imminent breakdown Serous weeping from leg without signs of ulceration Sub-keratotic hemorrhage under callus Probes to bone					
UNUSUAL ULCER							
Unusual location:							
Unusual appearance:							
Present longer than 6 months with failure to respond to optimal treatment							
ACTIONS: Request tissue biopsy for wounds that suggest malignant growth or if the wound is non-responsive to best practices							
SOLUMEST BEGINNE		X	vo and Decimation				

Person's Name:		ID Number:		Date:			
LEG PAIN							
Right Leg			Left Leg				
Other Symptoms	Venous Symptoms	Arterial Symptoms	Other Symptoms	Venous Sym	ptoms	Arterial Symptom	
Deep bone	Pain with deep	Knife-like pain	Deep bone	Pain wit	h deep	☐ Knife-like pain	
pain (?	palpation	Intermittent	pain (?	palpation		Intermittent	
Osteomyelitis)	Pain relieved	claudication	Osteomyelitis)	Pain reli		claudication	
Pain in ulcer (?	with elevation	Increased pain with limb elevation	Pain in ulcer (?	with elevation		Increased pain	
Infection) Known arthritic	Aching pain	Pain at night or	Infection) Known arthritic	Aching p	bain	with limb elevation Pain at night or	
pain		at rest	pain			at rest	
<u> </u>	l to Family physician. r	pain specialist, or physi		pain control		utrest	
CIRCULATION: PUL		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
Right Leg			Left Leg				
Dorsalis-Pedis:	Post-	Tibial:	Dorsalis-Pedis:		Post-	Tibial:	
Present (normal)		resent (normal)	Present (normal)			resent (normal)	
Diminished		iminished	Diminished		l⊟b	iminished	
Bounding	<u>□</u> B	ounding	Bounding			ounding	
Absent		bsent	Absent			bsent	
	I *To have been cor	npleted by a trained		e past six mo	onths		
Right Leg			Left Leg				
Dorsalis Pedis:	Post-tibia	ıl:	Dorsalis Pedis:	1	Post-tibia	ıl:	
Brachial:	ABPI:		Brachial:	1	ABPI:		
INTERPRETATION (OF ABPI *Compress	ion chosen based on	ABPI results and wi	hole person	assessm	ent	
ABPI >1.2 or Non-Compressible → Abnormal, refer for segmental compression studies Normal = >0.9 to 1.2 → Implement high compression therapy if indicated, i.e. Coban 2, Profore, Proguide, Surepress							
I ==	·	s) – Moderate to High c (mixed) – Light compre	-		_	-	
compression studies			•	•			
		ischemia (arterial) – N				geon	
l <u>==</u>		cerial) – NO compressio		_	า		
ABPI <0.2 → Crit	ical ischemia (arterial)	– NO compression, UR	GENT refer to vascular	surgeon			
Impression:	Venous leg ulcer	Complicated	by: Lymphedema	. stage			
	Mixed leg ulcer	-	Lipedema				
	Arterial leg ulcer		_ ·				
	Other						
Healability:	Healable						
片	Maintenance Non-Healable/Palliati	VO					
	Non-Healable/Faillati	ve					
	THWEST REGIO						
₆ 0'	ONAL			1/			
				X			
	, r			Signature	and Designa	tion	