

Foot Ulcer Pathways - Primary Care

Work down the pathway to guide you through the assessment, management and onward referrals required for Foot Ulceration. A Foot Ulcer is defined as skin loss that originates below the malleolus (ankle).

| Red Flags | | Emergency Actions Required | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Clinical evidence of acute limb ischaemia (acute pain, pallor, pulseless, perishingly cold, paraesthesia / acute sensory change, paralysis / acute motor dysfunction for <2 weeks). | | Practice Nurses - Transfer urgently to the Emergency Department OR Refer urgently to the Emergency Surgical Assessment Centre (ESAC). District Nurses - Transfer urgently to the Emergency Department OR Contact TVALS or GP to arrange admission to ESAC. | | |
| Suspected Foot Ulcers with spreading infection (cellulitis). | | Obtain a wound swab and arrange for antibiotics to be commenced. Dress with an anti-microbial, absorbent pad (If required) and follow the Safe Soft Bandaging Pathway. Contact: TVALS or GP to arrange admission to ESAC. | | |
| Suspected Charcot and/or Diabetic Foot Wound. | | Refer to the Podiatry Foot Protection Service either via SystmOne, post or email: Complete V9 referral form/ Podiatry Foot Protection Service Cantley Health Centre/ rdash.podiatryreferrals@nhs.net | | |
| Suspected Skin Cancer. | | Refer to the Dermatology Department as per the 2 week wait protocol. | | |
| Amber Flags | | Urgent action Required | | |
| Tier 3 and 4 wounds - specialist services. | | If the patient has a pressure ulcer refer to TVALS. All other foot ulcers to be referred to the Podiatry Service (as per the Diabetic foot ulcer instructions). | | |
| Do you suspect poor arterial blood supply because the patient has either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant pain in the foot (typically relieved by dependence and worse at night). A non-healing wound of more than 2 weeks duration and / or gangrene on the foot. | | Complete the Vascular Service – Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) / Chronic Limb- Threatening Ischemia Disease Referral From Send to: dbth.vascular-admin@nhs.net | | |
| Factors that will impact the healing process | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vascular/ neurological deficit Co-morbidities such as Diabetes, Auto-immune diseases, Chronic Kidney Disease, Stroke, Peripheral Arterial Disease and Organ transplant. Lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol intake, nutrition, work/social activities and mobility Pressure from footwear, mattresses/ bed due to patient inability to reposition. Refer to the Pressure Ulcer Product Selection Pathway. | | | | |
| Assessment and Treatment | | | | |
| 1. Follow the Pathway for Wound Cleansing and undertake and document a wound assessment. | | | | |
| 2. Apply emollient to intact skin as per local policy. | | | | |
| 3. Identify the suspected Foot Ulcer type using the Foot Ulcer Diagnosis Guidance and follow below guidance | | | | |
| 4. A Foot Ulcer caused by Pressure WITHOUT Diabetes, Neuropathy, Ischemia or Infection. | A Foot Ulcer NOT caused by Pressure. For example, Diabetic, Neuropathic, Ischemic, Traumatic | | | |
| | 50% or more granulation WITHOUT active infection: | 50% or more slough and necrosis AND/or at high risk of infection WITHOUT active infection: | Active infection: | |
| | Follow the Pressure Ulcer Product Selection Guide. | UrgoStart Plus Pad and Cosmopore OR UrgoStart Plus Border | UrgoClean AG with either Cosmopore OR Biatain Silicone 3D | Acticoat Flex 3, with either Biatain Silicone 3D fit OR Kliniderm Pad and Safe Soft Bandaging. |
| | | Change as per exudate either 3 days or 7 days. | | Change every 3 days. |
| 5. Off load the heels (heels off bed, heels off stool) and consider a HeelPro | | | | |
| 6. Provide seal-tight dressing protector/ Limbo waterproof dressing protector (available on FP10) for patient to wear when showering. | | | | |
| 7. Complete IR1 if the patient has a pressure ulcer. | | | | |
| If the named product on this pathway is not available a temporary second line product is available to use. This can be found within the main text of the Doncaster Wide Wound Care Formulary Document. | | | | |