Meet People Where They Are

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A Harm Reduction Approach to Wound Care

People who use substances experience high rates of skin and wound infections

Almost 75% of people who use substances have had a wound





People who are stigmatized often delay seeking medical care because of negative past experience

What can you do?

- Actively listen to the person and address their needs
- Assess pain and provide enough pain management
- Take the time to **teach** the person about their wound, including signs and symptoms of infection
- Ask about **individual** needs and concerns
- Allot enough time to provide good care. Avoid rushing
- If possible and appropriate, send a take-away bag of wound care supplies with teaching to support people in caring for their wounds

A Harm Reduction Guide to Wound Care



OK: Watch



Care for the wound and monitor:

- Keep wound clean and covered
- Wash your hands before care
- Clean wound every day by rinsing well with tap water or saline
- Avoid scrubbing or touching the wound- it can slow healing
- Cover wound with a bandage
- Change bandage if it is wet or dirty

Caution: Get Checked



See a healthcare provider to **check for infection.**

If the skin or wound changes:

- Hot: feels hot
- Painful: hurts more
- Red: edges are red or bleeding
- Odour: smells bad or different
- Fluid: fluid or green/yellow pus
- Bigger: wound size or red skin
- Swollen: more puffy

Antibiotic tips

- Only take antibiotics that are prescribed for you
- Do not share prescribed antibiotics
- Do not save your antibiotics for a different infection

Stop: Get Urgent Care



Get urgent healthcare if:

- **Fever** chills or temperature above 38 degrees Celsius
- Hot and red skin- bigger than 2cm around wound (size of a nickel)
- Red streaks- painful reddish lines coming from wound or red stripes up skin. *may be hard to see on darker skin tones

Untreated severe wounds can cause serious complications like **amputation** and **blood infection (sepsis)**

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