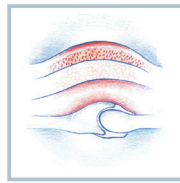


MATTRESSES AND PUMP: HELP FOR CHOOSING

Step 1: Determine the stage of the pressure sore

STAGE 1

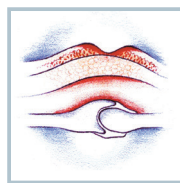
Erythema that does not blanch on pressure, without skin breakdown. Skin discoloration, warmth, edema and induration of varying degrees may also be indicators, particularly in dark-skinned patients.



STAGE 1

STAGE 2

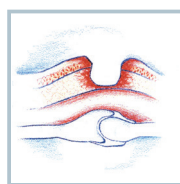
Partial-thickness skin loss in the epidermis or dermis, which may take the form of phlyctenes (blisters), abrasions or superficial lesions.



STAGE 2

STAGE 3

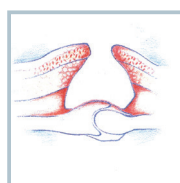
Full-thickness skin loss on the subcutaneous layer, without penetration of the aponeurosis (membrane protecting the muscle). The ulcer presents as a deep lesion and may or may not affect the underlying tissues.



STADE 3

STAGE 4

Complete loss of skin, with extension of the ulcer to muscles and even bones.



STAGE 3

Step 2: Assess pressure sore risk using the NORTON scale



1. To determine the right level of support for pressure sore care, you need to assess the stage of the pressure sore + the patient's risk level.
 2. In the case of pressure sore prevention, only the assessment of the patient's risk level is taken into

BEDSORE RISK ASSESSMENT NORTON SCALE

	4	3	2	1	Score per line
PHYSICAL CONDITION	4 Very good	3 Good	2 Bad	1 Very Bad	
MENTAL CONDITION	4 Alert	3 Apathic	2 Confused	1 Léthargic	
ACTIVITY	4 Itinerant	3 Assisted Walking	2 To the chair	1 Bedridden	
MOBILITY	4 Complete	3 Not limited	2 Very limited	1 Motionless	
INCONTINENCE	4 No	3 Occasional	2 Urina	1 Double	
				Score Total :	
SCORE	17 - 20	15 - 16	13 - 14	10 - 12	5 - 9
RISK	Few	Low	Moderate	High	Very high



The mattress alone is not enough to help prevent or care for pressure sores. Other parameters need to be taken into account, such as nutrition.

Step 3: Follow the guide below to choose the most suitable mattress

