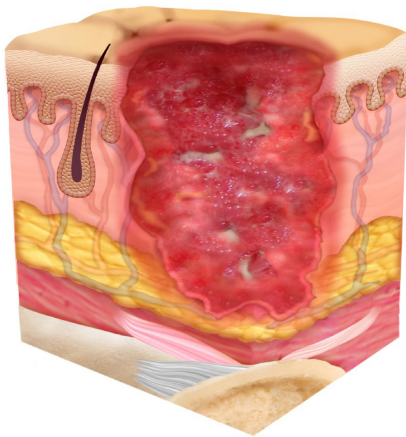
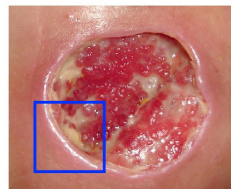


Stage 3 Pressure Injury: Full-thickness skin loss

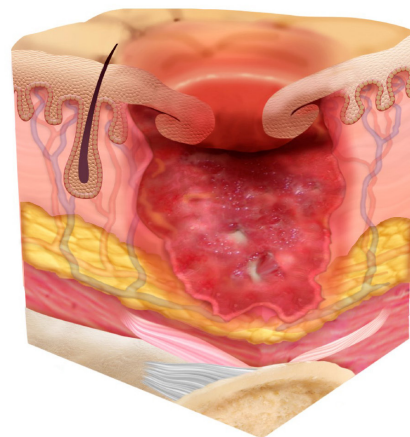
Full-thickness loss of skin, in which adipose (fat) is visible in the ulcer and granulation tissue and epibole (rolled wound edges) are often present. Slough and/or eschar may be visible. The depth of tissue damage varies by anatomical location; areas of significant adiposity can develop deep wounds. Undermining and tunneling may occur. Fascia, muscle, tendon, ligament, cartilage and/or bone are not exposed. If slough or eschar obscures the extent of tissue loss this is an Unstageable Pressure Injury.



Pressure Injury



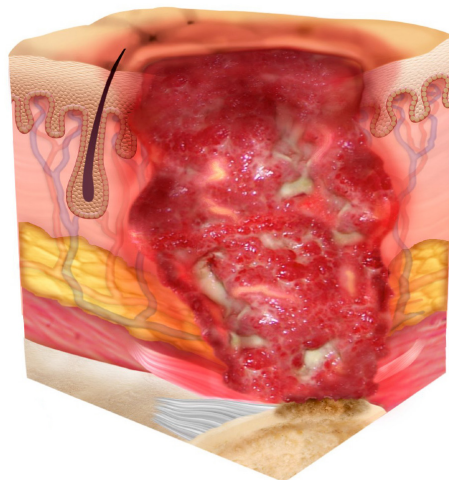
Area of Focus



Pressure Injury with Epibole

Stage 4 Pressure Injury: Full-thickness skin and tissue loss

Full-thickness skin and tissue loss with exposed or directly palpable fascia, muscle, tendon, ligament, cartilage or bone in the ulcer. Slough and/or eschar may be visible. Epibole (rolled edges), undermining and/or tunneling often occur. Depth varies by anatomical location. If slough or eschar obscures the extent of tissue loss this is an Unstageable Pressure Injury.



Source: Reprinted from “NPUAP Pressure Injury Stages,” by National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel, 2016 (<http://www.npuap.org/resources/educational-and-clinical-resources/npuap-pressure-injury-stages/>, <http://www.npuap.org/resources/educational-and-clinical-resources/pressure-injury-staging-illustrations/>). Copyright 2016 by National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel. Reprinted with permission.