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Chapter 449@ Medical and Other Related Facilities

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Section 449.2734@ Residents having tracheostomy or open wound requiring treatment by medical professional;
residents having pressure or stasis ulcers

449.2734 Residents having tracheostomy or open wound requiring treatment by medical professional; residents having pressure or stasis ulcers

1.

A person who has a tracheostomy or an open wound that requires treatment by a medical professional must not be admitted to a residential facility or be permitted to remain as a resident of a residential facility unless: (a) The wound is in the process of healing or the tracheostomy is stable or can be cared for by the resident without assistance; (b) The care is provided by or under the supervision of a medical professional who has been trained to provide that care; or (c) The wound is the result of surgical intervention and care is provided as directed by the surgeon.

(a)

The wound is in the process of healing or the tracheostomy is stable or can be cared for by the resident without assistance;

(b)

The care is provided by or under the supervision of a medical professional who has been trained to provide that care; or

(c)

The wound is the result of surgical intervention and care is provided as directed by the surgeon.

2.

If a person who has a pressure or stasis ulcer or who is at risk of developing a pressure or stasis ulcer is admitted to a residential facility or permitted to remain as a resident of a residential facility: (a) The condition must have been diagnosed by a physician; (b) The condition must be cared for by a medical professional who is trained to provide care for and reassessment of that condition; and (c) Before a caregiver provides care to the person who has a pressure or stasis ulcer or who is at risk of developing a pressure or stasis ulcer, the caregiver must receive training related to the prevention and care of pressure sores from a medical professional who is trained to provide care for that condition.

(a)

The condition must have been diagnosed by a physician;

(b)

The condition must be cared for by a medical professional who is trained to provide care for and reassessment of that condition; and

(c)

Before a caregiver provides care to the person who has a pressure or stasis ulcer or who is at risk of developing a pressure or stasis ulcer, the caregiver must receive training related to the prevention and care of pressure sores from a medical professional who is trained to provide care for that condition.

3.

The administrator of the facility shall ensure that records of the care provided to a person who has a pressure or stasis ulcer pursuant to subsection 2 are maintained at the facility. The records must include an explanation of the cause of the pressure or stasis ulcer.