Guideline Summary: Prevention & Treatment Interventions for Moisture-Associated Skin Damage (MASD)						
Description		Clinical Presentation	Prevention Interventions	Treatment Steps		
Incontinence- Associated Damage (IAD) Mild, Moderate, or Severe	Mild IAD	Light redness of the intact skin; the client experiences mild discomfort	TREAT the cause of urine &/or fecal incontinence.  CLEANSE skin with a no-rinse, ph-balanced, fragrant-free skin cleanser e.g Remedy Foam Cleanser  PROTECT the skin from urine/feces using a silicone protectant e.g Hydraguard	1.Continue preventive interventions and assess the cause 2.Manage pain associated with IAD. 3.Do not use briefs or mesh pant/pads, leave area open to air 4.Monitor for skin infection e.g. fungal 5.Assess improvement at least 2x daily 6.Choose one of the following skin treatments:		
	Severe IAD	Medium redness of the skin, the skin is peeling or flaking, small redness of partial-thickness skin damage and or small blisters are evident; client experiences discomfort/pain.  Dark or intense redness and rash, with deeper skin peeling or larger areas of erosion, large blisters, weeping skin, client experiences pain,	MANAGE urine/feces using a regular toileting program if client able. If not, then consider:	<ul> <li>For Mild/Moderate IAD</li> <li>If silicone protectant has not been used for prevention, use a silicone-based cream e.g. Remedy Hydragaurd</li> <li>If silicone protectant has been used for prevention, use a zinc-based cream e.g. Secura EPC</li> <li>For Moderate/Severe IAD</li> <li>Use a zinc-based cream e.g. Secura EPC</li> <li>Under the direction of ET/WOC Nurse/Wound Clinician, may use a cyanoacrylate skin film barrier e.g. Cavilon Advanced Protectant or Marathon.</li> <li>Consider Micro-Manager or low-air-loss therapeutic support surface</li> <li>For moderate/severe IAD, consult to an ET/WOC Nurse, Wound Clinician, or Nurse Continence Advisor.</li> </ul>		
Intertriginous Dermatitis (Intertrigo)		<ul> <li>Occurs when skin comes in contact with another skin surface in the presence of moisture.</li> <li>Presents as a diffuse area of erythema, maceration, and itching.</li> <li>Possible secondary bacterial or fungal infection.</li> </ul>	CLEANSE the skin folds, axilla, pendulous breasts, abdominal pannus, inguinal folds, and/or between toes with a pH-balanced skin cleanserg Remedy Foam Cleanser     PROTECT the skin folds from moisture & friction. Consider separating the skin surfaces with a moisture wicking textile e.g Interdry. Do not use talc or other powders     ASSESS for skin breakdown 2x daily.	1. Continue with preventive interventions.		

July 2019 1

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Description		Clinical Presentation	Prevention Interventions	Treatment Steps			
Periwound MASD		<ul> <li>Redness or inflammation of the periwound skin within 2cm of wound edge.</li> <li>May be accompanied by erosion or denudation related to skin exposure to wound exudate, infection.</li> <li>May be exacerbated by traumatic removal of adhesive materials.</li> </ul>	CLEANSE skin with normal saline, sterile water or a wound cleanser. PROTECT skin with an acrylate skin barrier film e.g No-Sting MANAGE MOISTURE use an appropriate wound cover dressing and/or wound exudate transfer layer. ASSESS for skin breakdown with every dressing change.	1. Continue with preventive interventions. 2. Choose one of the following:  • Silicone based skin protectant e.g. Remedy Hydroguard  • Zinc-based skin barrier e.g. Seucra EPC  • Cyanoacrylate skin protectant e.g. Cavilon Advanced Protectant or Marathon  • Hydrocolloid or a transparent film dressing to frame wound area (not for fragile skin)  3. Assess for improvement with dressing change. 4. Consult ETN/WOCN/Wound Clinician.			
Peri-Tube/ Drain MASD	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	<ul> <li>Erythema and/or denudement of the peri-tube/drain skin.</li> <li>Associated with poorly fitted/sized tubes or drains.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>CLEANSE area as per the specific tube/drain guideline</li> <li>PROTECT use an acrylate skin barrier film e.g No-Sting or silicone protectant e;g Hydraguard</li> <li>MANAGE MOISTURE use an appropriate fluid collection device.</li> <li>ASSESS for skin breakdown 2x daily.</li> </ul>	1. Continue with preventive interventions. 2. Consult ETN/WOCN/Wound Clinician 3. Choose one of the following:  • Acrylate skin barrier film e.g. No-Sting as part of the 'crusting' technique  • Zinc-based skinbarrier e.g. Secure EPC  • Cyanoacrylate skin protectant e.g. Cavilon Advanced Protectant or Marathon  • Hydrocolloid around the tube/drain  • Pouching system as needed 3. Assess for improvement 2x daily.			
Peri-Fistula MASD	Vinterland	Erythema and/or denudement of the peri-fistula skin.     Associated with effluent being in contact with the skin.	CLEANSE as per care plan.     PROTECT use an acrylate skin barrier film e.g No-Sting or silicone protectant e.g. Hydraguard.     MANAGE MOISTURE with an appropriate dressing and/or a fluid collection device.     ASSESS for skin breakdown 2x daily.	1. Continue with preventive interventions. 2. Consult ETN/WOCN/Wound Clinician 3. Choose one of the following:  • Wound Manager system as needed  • Pouching system as needed  • Zinc-based skin barrier e.g. Secura EPC  • Cyanoacrylate skin protectant e.g. Cavilon Advanced Protectant or Marathon  4. Assess for improvement 2x daily.			
Peristomal MASD		<ul> <li>Redness, erythema and/or denudement of the peristomal skin.</li> <li>Skin irritation is related to use of stoma pouching system or leaking effluent.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>CLEANSE with potable water.</li> <li>PROTECT use the correct size of flange.</li> <li>ASSESS for skin breakdown with every flange change.</li> </ul>	1. Continue with preventive interventions. 2. Choose one of the following:  • Acrylate skin film barrier  • Skin barrier ring  • 'Crusting' technique  • Cyanoacrylate skin protectant e.g. Cavilon Advanced Protectant or Marathon  3. Assess for improvement with flange change.  4. Consult ETN/WOCN/Wound Clinician.			

July 2019 2