

# How is wound care organised in the Netherlands? And what is the role of the wound care nurse



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## Biography

Ellie Lenselink is a dedicated inspired Wound Consultant nurse who loves to combine clinical care with medical science. During her carrier she always want to expand her knowledge in order to give the patient the best possible high-quality care. After graduating from the MSc in Wound Healing & Tissue Repair, she continued doing some research next to her work as a Wound Consultant nurse. As a member of the multidisciplinary wound team, she was one of the driving forces and founders of the multidisciplinary Wound Expert Clinic in The Hague's largest teaching hospital: Haaglanden Medical Centre. Together with her colleagues she takes care of patients with complex wounds and is specialized in diabetic foot wounds. Additional Ellie is a board member of the Dutch nursing association for Wound Expertise, tutor and lecturer at the Dutch course for wound care nurses and Honorary Tutor for the MSc in Wound Healing and Tissue Repair at Cardiff University, participate in several Dutch diabetic foot working groups and is one of the editors of the Dutch wound journal. She had published several articles both in Dutch as international

## Abstract

In primary care in most cases the general practitioner delegated the wound care to the home care nurse. In the Netherlands there are hundreds private home care organisations of which only the largest organisations do have wound care nurses within their own organisations. Complex wound care is referred to Wound Expert Clinics (WEC). There exist several WEC in the primary care. However, most of them are located in the secondary care.

In the hospitals WEC are multidisciplinary organised. Which physicians are involved and which of them is in the lead is different per hospital land also dependent by the cause of the wound? For example, for traumatic wounds a trauma surgeon is in the lead and for venous leg ulcers it will be the dermatologist. How many specialists are involved is also dependent on the facilities available in the hospital.

The role of the wound care nurse is to take care of local wound treatment but also the organiser of bringing the right physicians together to the patient, so organising multidisciplinary care and he or she is also the communicator to patient, relatives and the home care nurse.

The Dutch quality standard (guideline) for organisation of wound care, has wound care divided into four wound categories basic wound care and multidisciplinary specialised wound care, both divided in emergency and not emergency. The standard integrated primary and secondary care with existing guidelines for various wound types. There are several examples of mobile wound clinics and specialised home care in the Netherlands.

The level of nurses is divided in general nurse, wound care nurse, wound consultant nurse and nurse practitioner.

## Publications

Dabigatran for Prevention of Stroke after Embolic Stroke of Undetermined Source

Ticagrelor versus Aspirin in Acute Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack

A Comparison of Two LDL Cholesterol Targets after Ischemic Stroke

Uterine Malformations: An Update of Diagnosis, Management, and Outcomes

What is the role of the physiotherapist in paediatric intensive care units? A systematic review of the evidence for respiratory and rehabilitation interventions for mechanically ventilated patients



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