

APPENDIX C: Amputee Phases of Care – Definition Summaries

1 = Pre-operative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical decision to perform amputation including assessment of urgency (following trauma or infection). • Comprehensive interdisciplinary baseline assessment of patient's status including medical assessment, functional status including function of contralateral limb, pain control and psychological and cognitive assessment, patient's goals, social environment and support systems • Post-operative care plan should be determined by surgeon and rehabilitation team to address medical, wound or surgical and rehabilitation requirements
2 = Delayed wound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where problems occur with wound healing, consider additional interventions as needed including revision surgery, vascular and infection evaluation, aggressive local wound care and hyperbaric oxygen
3 = Pre prosthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient is discharged from acute care and enters inpatient rehabilitation program or is treated in ambulatory setting • Postoperative assessment to review patient's status including physical and functional assessment; completion of FIM baseline and other relevant assessments • Determine rehabilitation goals, establish or update rehabilitation treatment plan and provide patient education • Provide physical and functional interventions based on current and potential function • Determine whether a prosthesis is appropriate to improve functional status and meet realistic patient goals
4 = Prosthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine functional goals of prosthetic fitting • Prescribe prosthesis based on current or potential level of ambulation • Interim or permanent prosthetic fitting and training, and early rehabilitation management • Provision of prosthetic gait training and patient education on functional use of prosthesis for transfers, balance and safety
5 = Follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled follow-up appointment after discharge from rehabilitation • Assessment of patient's goals, functional assessment, secondary complications, prosthetic assessment (repair, replacement, mechanical adjustment and new technology) and vocational and recreational needs • Provide secondary amputation prevention (where relevant) • Prosthesis not appropriate: patient is discharged from acute care and enters inpatient rehabilitation program or is treated in ambulatory setting; rehabilitation focus may include transfers, functional mobility, wheelchair mobility, ADL training