IS IT A SURGICAL WOUND?
HERE’S A QUICK GUIDE TO DECIDE:

**YES:**
- A surgical “takedown” or reversal of a previous ostomy, which creates a wound
  - Orthopedic pin sites
- Abscess treated with incision and drain only if a drain has been placed
- Central line sites, Mediport sites, portacath sites, implanted venous access device (even if the implantation site has healed.) Device does not need to be functional or accessed.
- Implanted infusion device (even if the device is not presently functional)
- Peritoneal dialysis catheter, AV shunt (even if abandoned)
- Muscle flap, skin advancement flap, or rotational flap to surgically replace a pressure ulcer
- Shave, punch, or excisional biopsy to remove/diagnose lesions
- Skin graft donor site
- Skin graft applied to a burn or a pressure ulcer
- Surgical procedure performed via arthroscopy
  - Total surgical excision of pressure ulcer damage
  - Paracentesis site (if drain placed)
  - I&D with drain placement
- Wounds with drain placement (even after the drain is removed, the drain opening was created percutaneously or the drain was inserted into a puncture site, such as a stab wound or paracentesis)
- Procedures beyond I&D such as excision of necrotic mass, mesh, or other appliances or structures (beyond simple I&D)
- Surgical repair of traumatic injury such as ruptured organs, torn tendons, ligaments, or muscles, and fractures (beyond simple suture of traumatic laceration)
- LVAD exit site
- Incision or “cut down” created to perform procedure per femoral sheath
  - Incision site until healed for pacemaker, internal defibrillator, VP shunt, balloon catheter
  - Procedure beyond a simple excision of toenail

**NO:**
- All ostomies (openings that end in stomy” with or without a drain)
  - An ostomy site closing on its own (without surgical reversal)
  - Chest tube site with or without a drain/tube
  - The surgical line around a fresh ostomy stoma (the peristomal or mucocutaneous suture line)
  - Debridement (does not change a burn, pressure ulcer, stasis ulcer, or traumatic wound into a surgical wound)
  - Simple I&D of an abscess
  - Simple closure of a traumatic laceration by sutures or stitches
  - Cardiac catheterization performed via needle puncture (even if stent placed)
  - PICCs (even if insertion required fluoroscopy)
  - Implanted pacemakers/internal defibrillators (after original incision has healed)
  - External infusion device infusing meds SQ
  - Arthrocentesis, thoracentesis, and paracentesis sites utilized for simple aspiration of fluid
  - I&D with bone biopsy within a diabetic foot ulcer
  - Peripheral IVs sutured in place
  - Pressure ulcer sutured shut
  - Cataract surgery
  - Surgery to mucosal membrane
  - Gynecological surgery via vaginal approach
  - Skin graft recipient site (unless it already qualifies as a surgical wound on OASIS, such as a grafted pressure ulcer or a grafted burn)
  - Enterocutaneous fistula
  - Pressure ulcers treated with surgical debridement
  - Abscess that has been incised/drained without placement of drain
  - Surgeries to mucous membranes
  - VP shunt after original incision heals
  - Removal of callus
  - Removal or simple excision of toenail
  - Needle puncture sites without a drain
  - Needle aspiration of fluid without drain placement