Ohio: So Much to Discover –
Advanced Wound Care Products
& Case Studies

Linda Montoya BSN, RN, CWOCN, APN

Disclaimer: The information contained in this presentation is provided for general information purpose. I have no financial relationship or affiliation with any company.

Patient Assessment

- Medical History
- What was the etiology
  - Co-morbidities
  - Medications
- Nutrition
- Mobility
- How old is the wound?
- Is it granular?
- Blood flow?
- Cultures?
- Biopsy?
- Off loading
- Edema controlled
- Is your patient compliant?
- Documentation/Dictation

Wound Care Products

- Transparent Films
- Hydrocolloids
  - Foam
  - Hydrogel
- Calcium Alginate

The bacterial burden levels move up and down the Wound Bioburden Continuum
Colonized vs. Infection

Colonized  Infected

Silver

- Silver has long been recognized for its broad spectrum activity against bacteria and fungi.
- In the past it was used on burns and infected wounds in the cream/ointment form of Silver Sulfadiazine.

Silver dressings
**Indications for Use**

- Infected wounds
- Highly colonized wounds

**Silver**

**BENEFITS**
- Inhibits growth of pathogens, especially antibiotic resistant strains
- Reduces cost due to antimicrobial action effective up to 7 days.

**WEAKNESSES**
- Sensitivity to Silver
- Must be removed & wound cleansed prior to MRI
- May stain or discolor surrounding tissue.
Silver Contact Layer

- Non-adherent anti-microbial dressing that protect against bacteria and/or decrease bacterial load.
- Non-toxic

Cadexomer Iodine

- Non-adherent anti-microbial dressing that protect against bacteria and/or decrease bacterial load.
- Non-toxic

- Reduces risk of infection
- Frequency of dressing change depends on type of wound
- Sensitivity to Iodine
**Foam**

- Antibacterial dressing composed of polyvinyl alcohol sponge, Methylene blue and Gentian Violet.

- Thoroughly moisten w/saline or sterile water
- Cover with transparent dressing or petroleum gauze to retain the moisture
- When the dressing turns white on either side it is time to replace it
Secondary Dressings Are Key

- Premoistened ready foam
- Waterproof backing

Foam
Collagens

- Collagen is a major protein of the body and a key component of wound healing.
- Dressing stimulates cellular migration and contributes to new tissue development.
- Partial and Full thickness wounds
- Pressure Injury wounds
- Dermal wounds

Collagen Dressings

- Gels, Pads, Particles, Pastes, Powders, Sheets or Solutions all derived from .... Bovine, porcine or ovine
- The Matrix Metalloproteinases (MMP's) are a group of enzymes responsible for the destruction of most extracellular matrix proteins during growth and normal tissue turnover

Collagens

**BENEFITS**
- Absorbent, non-adherent
- May be used with topical agents

**WEAKNESSES**
- Requires secondary dressing
- Contraindicated in 3rd degree burns and if sensitive to bovine and/or ovine products
Conformable Polyester Fiber Product

- Gently removes non-viable tissue, hyperkeratotic skin, & debris
- Soft, Polyester fibers
- Disrupts biofilm and reduces wound bioburden
Conformable Polyester Fiber Product

- Saturate the product with Normal Saline or Wound Cleanser
- Do not squeeze it out, shake off the excess
- Use mild to moderate pressure

✓ Assists with wound bed preparation time

- Single use only
- Not to be used as wound dressing
- Do not cut it

Assists with wound bed preparation time

LEFT MEDIAL LEG

7/5/16
7/19/16
8/2/16
Hydroconductive Dressing

- Hydroconductive, nonadherent wound dressing
- LevaFiber:
  - Lifts
  - Holds
  - Transfers

- Exudate disperses evenly and locks into the fibers.

Hydroconductive Dressing

Benefits
- Moderate to heavy drainage
- Can add additional layer as necessary
- Change every 1-3 days initially

Weakness
- Light drainage, add an non-adherent perforated dressing
- Contraindicated if arterial bleeding is present
- Requires a secondary dressing

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Can be cut & shaped to fit various wounds

**Surfactant Agent**

- 100% Water-Soluble, Bio-Compatible Agent
- Helps to protect healthy tissue & softens wound debris
- Contains micelles. A micelle’s hydrophilic surface bonds with water, allowing for quick movement within the water-based emulsion.

**Surfactant Agent**

- Indicated for light to moderately draining wounds
- Non-ionic & non-irritating
- Exudate and wound debris is absorbed within the hydrophobic core, allowing for easy removal at dressing change.
Enzymatic Debrider

**Benefits**
- Non-surgical method of debridement
- Requires a daily dressing change
- Does not harm good tissue

**Weaknesses**
- Inactivated by metal ions, detergents and acidic solutions
- May cause discomfort &/or burning sensation

- Collagenase ointment – ability to liquefy collagen in necrotic tissue
- Indications: to debride full thickness necrotic wounds, pressure injury and dermal wounds.
Leptospermum Honey

- Cleans and debrides due to its high osmolarity
- Helps to lower overall wound PH
- Level of exudate determines need for change

Textile with an Antimicrobial Silver Compound

- Silver within the textile provides effective antimicrobial action for up to 5 days
- Reduces colonization
- Helps reduce odor
- Single use
- Wicks and translocates moisture
- Helps to manage moisture in skin folds and other skin to skin contact
Disposable Negative Pressure Therapy

- Protects incisions from external contamination
- Aids in the removal of exudate and infectious material
- 7 day application
- Single use
CASE STUDIES
Any wound that is not healing through conventional treatment should raise suspicion.
References: