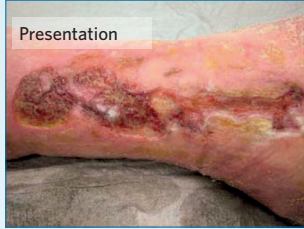


OCTENILIN® RANGE: WOUND PROGRESSION

Case 1

Presentation



Chronic venous leg ulcer with stalled healing

+4 days



Encrusted coating has reduced after 1 treatment with octenilin® wound irrigation solution and octenilin® wound gel

+11 days



Wound is less encrusted, healthy granulation tissue has developed, and epithelialisation has increased

Case 2

Presentation



Fibrin coating, encrusted necrotic areas, bleeding, severe periwound irritation

+12 days



Fibrin coating and encrustings have almost completely dissolved with use of octenilin® wound gel, and healthy tissue in the wound bed has increased

+3 weeks



All encrustation has detached, wound bed is nearly covered in granulation tissue, and periwound irritation has resolved

UNDERSTANDING OCTENILIN® RANGE

Octenidine dihydrochloride

An antimicrobial ingredient that inhibits and kills microbes without promoting microbial resistance. It does not cause irritation to the wound or periwound skin, or interfere with healing.

octenilin® wound irrigation solution

A colourless, water-based, alcohol-free solution containing octenidine as a preservative, for cleansing and moisturising chronic wounds and burns. Can also be used to loosen encrusted dressings. Penetrates small fissures and wound pockets saline can't reach.

octenilin® wound gel

A colourless, hydroxyethylcellulose-based hydrogel containing octenidine as a preservative, for the cleansing, moistening and decontamination of encrusted, contaminated and chronic wounds. It can be used alone or with the irrigation solution to loosen difficult-to-remove wound coatings, moisten dry wounds and protect against microbial contamination to the wound.

octenisan® wash mitts

Soft, octenidine based solution-impregnated cloth wipes that can be used for skin cleansing around the wound, on most parts of the body, due to excellent skin and mucous-membrane compatibility. Can be used by patients for self-care.

QUICK GUIDE

OCTENILIN® RANGE



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Effective cleansing is a basic principle of modern wound management and is part of the process of wound bed preparation¹.

When the patient presents for dressing change:

Has the current dressing become stuck to the wound, or is it difficult to the remove?

Yes

Moisten the dressing with a non-irritating solution — e.g. octenilin® wound irrigation solution — to loosen and aid dressing removal



No

Conduct a **comprehensive assessment** of the wound bed. Are any of the following present?

- Organic debris
- Dressing debris

Signs that biofilm is present:

- Persistent inflammation
- Higher-than-expected levels of exudate
- Lack of advancement of wound edge
- Failure of wound bed to improve

Yes

Cleanse the wound using octenilin® wound irrigation solution, which has:

- The ability to infiltrate biofilm and debris
- Effective decontamination properties
- Excellent skin and tissue compatibility
- No systemic side-effects
- No contribution towards microbial resistance



No

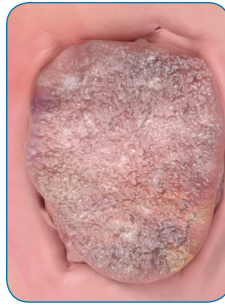
Cleanse wound with saline

✓ Using octenilin® wound irrigation solution removes debris, disrupts biofilm and prepares the wound bed



Before application of a new wound dressing, consider **cleansing the periwound skin** with an easy-to-use, non-irritating, decontamination wipe — e.g. octenisan® wash mitts — over at least as large an area as the dressing will cover, and allow to dry

- For wounds where protection against microbial contamination is desired, where the wound is encrusted and requires hydration, or to aid autolytic debridement, apply octenilin® wound gel
- Choose wound dressing based on holistic assessment of the wound and patient



Reference

1. Schultz GS, Sibbald RG, Falanga V, et al (2003) Wound bed preparation: a systematic approach to wound management. *Wound Repair Regen* 11(Suppl 1):S1–28.