

- ✓ Ensure the surrounding skin is clean and dry
- ✓ Determine whether the wound requires a filler material and choose the appropriate material (e.g. gauze, foam)
- ✓ If appropriate, apply a contact layer for the wound (e.g. ACTICOAT™ Flex in event of wound infection)
- ✓ Ensure adequate seal around the dressing
- ✓ Change the pump every seven days
- ✓ Change the dressing only when indicated. Infected wounds may require more frequent dressing changes
- ✗ Do not drape over the dressing pad, which can decrease moisture vapour escape and fluid-handling capabilities
- ✗ Do not position the port over anatomical areas of high-pressure shear or friction, to help prevent pressure damage
- ✗ Do not cut dressings, as doing so will result in loss of suction

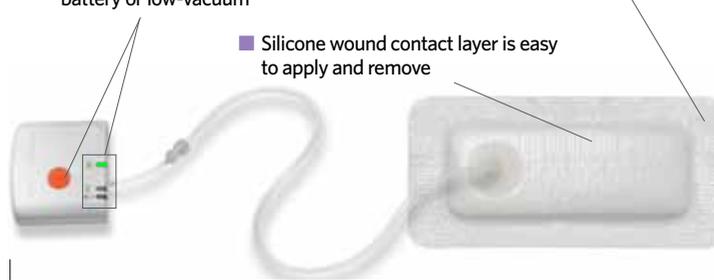
SETTING TREATMENT GOALS

► Before initiating use of NPWT, consider the treatment goals and discuss them with the patient/carer as part of wound management education, and to promote concordance

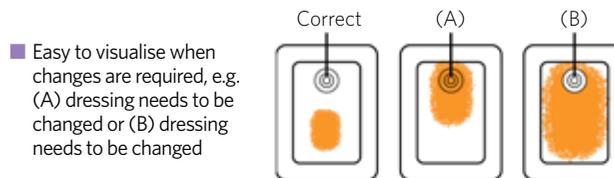
- Decrease wound size/progress wound towards healing
- Manage exudate
- Remove desiccated tissue
- Promote granulation tissue formation
- Protect against external contamination
- Promote quality of life
- Implement advanced wound care in a cost-effective manner

► Features of a portable, single-use, canister-free system (e.g. PICO™) to bring advanced wound care to the home environment

- No need for canister, as the dressing manages exudate, even if the seal is lost
- Small, lightweight, disposable
- Quiet and discrete
- Easy to apply
- Able to be used with appropriate wound filler
- Pump operates for 7 days after first application
- One-touch on/off operation with lights to indicate problem-free operation, low battery or low-vacuum
- Silicone wound contact layer is easy to apply and remove
- Transparent, occlusive film that creates a seal over the wound, filler and suction dressings



- All-in-one device — no need for additional components



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PORTABLE, SINGLE-USE NEGATIVE PRESSURE WOUND THERAPY (NPWT)



- Pressure gradient (-75mmHg to -125mmHg) removes excess exudate, which contains elevated pro-inflammatory mediators, which degrade the extracellular matrix and decrease production of growth factors, delaying wound healing. Removal can, therefore, accelerate healing¹.
- Negative pressure stimulates cell generation, encouraging growth and resulting in the formation of granulation tissue¹.
- Filler material does not dry out as moisture is pulled through the wound, which helps maintain a moist wound-healing environment (Figure 1). Where a wound has been adequately debrided before application of NPWT, autolytic debridement will be facilitated and epithelialisation promoted¹.
- Occlusive film creates a physical barrier between the wound and external contaminants, preventing microbial colonisation that could impede wound healing².
- The negative pressure gradient created by the action of an NPWT system decreases interstitial oedema, which decreases the direct pressure on capillaries and increases local perfusion. The result is improved delivery of nutrients and oxygen to the wound¹.

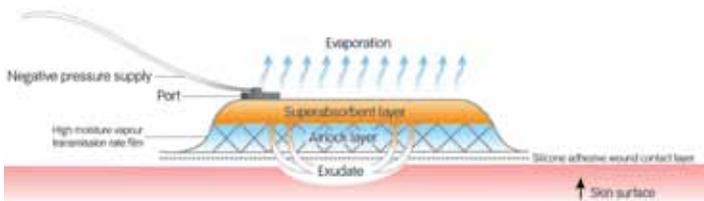
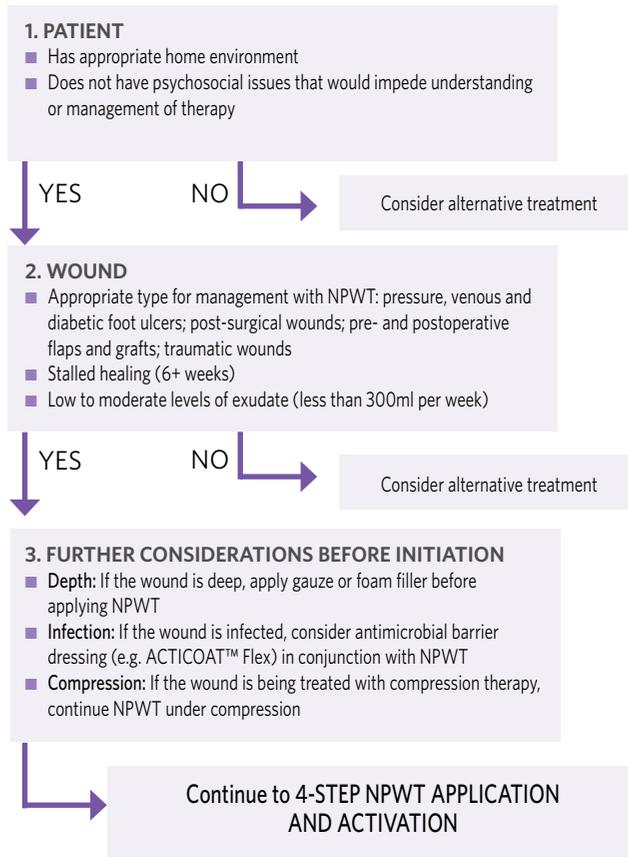


Figure 1. How the components of portable, single-use NPWT work together

1. Green B (2012) Taking a closer look at what we understand about negative pressure wound therapy. *Prof Nurs Today* 16(4):22-26
 2. Smith & Nephew data on file report 1102010 (in vitro)

3-STEP NPWT ASSESSMENT



4-STEP NPWT APPLICATION AND ACTIVATION

