

RATIONALE FOR DEBRIDEMENT IN DFUs

Non-wound debridement (callus)¹

- Hyperkeratotic lesions (callus) that develop on the plantar aspect of the foot further increase pressure and may carry a high risk for ulceration and infection
- Regular, often repeated callus debridement is essential for managing callus with the aim of preventing or at least delaying ulcer development

Wound debridement¹

- Wound debridement is a fundamental component of wound bed preparation and is integral to managing DFUs
- Appropriate cleansing and debridement removes non-viable tissue and surrounding callus to promote healthy tissue growth and wound healing

Debrissoft for DFU

- Mechanical debridement is a rapid method; Debrissoft® takes 2 to 4 minutes, on average
- Ideal for use as an interim measure to support sharp debridement, or in combination with sharp debridement
- Debrissoft safely, gently removes debris, slough and hyperkeratosis
- Debrissoft can be used by clinicians across all competency levels, from general/qualified practitioner to advanced practitioner
- By actively and rapidly removing debris, Debrissoft leaves the wound and skin clear and ready for healing²
- According to recent NICE guidance, using Debrissoft could result in savings of £15 million per annum nationally/up to £484 per patient²

WHERE DEBRISOFT® FITS IN DEBRIDEMENT COMPETENCIES

Level of competency and clinical leadership



Advanced debridement of complex wounds — surgical, sharp, larval, hydrosurgical, ultrasonic, mechanical

General debridement of simple and some complex wounds — sharp, larval, hydrosurgical, ultrasonic, mechanical

General sharp debridement of corns, callus, nails and aseptic necrosis (e.g. blister, haematoma), and general debridement of simple wounds — larval (with specialist prescription), mechanical debridement

Debrissoft can be used by all levels of practitioners*†

*Decision-making on DFU management must be led by a specialist

†Debrissoft not appropriate for use on hard eschar/callus

1. Principles of debridement: The diabetic foot. Developing a scope of practice for podiatrists in the UK. London: SB Communications Group, 2014. Available at: www.wounds-uk.com/supplements/principles-of-debridement-the-diabetic-foot

2. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) (2014) The Debrissoft monofilament debridement pad for use in acute or chronic wounds. London: NICE. Available at: guidance.nice.org.uk/mtg17

►QUICK GUIDE

THE ROLE OF DEBRISOFT® IN DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS



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For complete list of evidence, references, case studies and multimedia resources supporting the information in this guide, and to see Debrissoft in action, visit: www.activahealthcare.co.uk/debrissoft/

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Foot Journal

DECISION-MAKING PATHWAY FOR USE OF DEBRISOFT® IN DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS

