

Using 3M[™] Tegaderm[™] High Performance Foam Adhesive Dressing in Practice





INTRODUCTION

Foam dressings are a popular choice for exudate management and infection control. Those with silicone adhesive have become increasingly popular as a means of reducing pain at dressing change. While this remains of paramount importance, overuse of these dressings can result in increased dressing change frequency, nursing time and cost.

3M[™] Tegaderm[™] High Performance Foam Adhesive Dressings are a range of shaped foam dressings that are designed to fit the wound and contour to the patient. They are soft, easy to apply and remove atraumatically.¹ They also contain a unique moisture control layer that allows the dressing to adapt to and manage wounds with low to high exudate, increasing wear time and reducing costs.²

The following wound decision tool, developed by Victoria Peach,³ helps guide the clinician to select the most appropriate foam dressing for the patient.







References

 Gray D et al (2011) 3M[™] Tegaderm[™] HP Foam Adhesive Dressing: a case report series. Wounds UK
 Zehrer C et al (2011) Clinical performance studies following the improvement of an adhesive foam wound dressing. 3M Health Care. St Paul MN

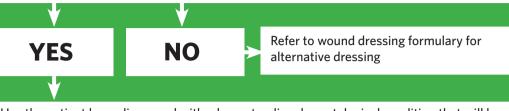
3. Peach V (2012) Is it time to introduce a foam wound decision tool? Poster presentation Wounds UK, Harrogate 2013

Flow chart for dressing selection³

Use this tool to help select the most appropriate foam dressing for the wound and patient

Does the wound require a foam dressing as a primary or secondary dressing?

Foams are indicated for exuding wounds and are designed to stay in place for up to 7 days



Has the patient been diagnosed with a long-standing dermatalogical condition that will be affected by standard adhesive?

Does the patient have a history of long-term steroidal use, resulting in thinning of the skin?

Does the patient have a history of allergic reaction to more than one adhesive dressing?

NO

to the three questions above

Note: If the patient has had a sensitivity or allergic reaction to **one** adhesive foam, choose an alternative adhesive foam from the formulary as below

Select a **foam adhesive**

Ensure the correct size, shape and absorbency is selected from the range of products available

If the patient develops a sensitivity to an adhesive foam or shows any sign of peri-wound trauma or skin stripping, please complete an incident form. Use the decision tool to aid the next dressing choice **YES** to one or more of the three questions above

Choose a **non adhesive foam** with a retention bandage

Select a non adhesive foam from the formulary

Select a **silicone foam** from the formulary

This tool was created by Victoria Peach, Nurse Consultant Tissue Viability³

Dressing change guide: optimising treatment

- Observe the dressing frequently
 As the dressing absorbs, exudate will wick to the top of the dressing and discolouration may be noticeable
- When the exudate spreads to the edges of the dressing or the dressing begins to leak, a dressing change is indicated
- Dressing change frequency will depend on the type of wound, volume of exudate and clinical situation
- Change at least every 7 days or as indicated by local protocol



Using mini sizes

The unique mini sizes are designed to fit small wounds, saving wastage and nursing time and providing a cost-effective option

The mini wrap:

- Sustom fitted dressing for easy application on fingers and toes
- Can be used anywhere on the body and have proved useful for dressing genitalia, ear pressure ulcers, as well as fingers and toes

The mini oval:

- A miniature version of the Tegaderm foam dressing
- Oval shape reduces the possibility of early dressing failure
- Multitude of uses: skin tags, mole removal, minor operations, bone assisted hearing aid wounds, pressure ulcers on ears and chin, maxillofacial surgery, malleoli, toe surgery, rhinoplasty



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