An overview of temporary abdominal closure dressings and systems

Choosing the right open abdomen management solution with 3M™ AbThera™ Open Abdomen Negative Pressure Therapy
Temporary Abdominal Closure Overview

Temporary abdominal closure (TAC) methods allow for stabilization of the patient to better endure subsequent operations. The abdomen is left open at the time of operation to facilitate re-exploration after trauma, allowing the abdomen to be accessible for washouts, and to stabilize the patient for further surgery.¹

The method of a temporary abdominal closure may play an important role in positive clinical and economic outcomes.²

What the ideal TAC should be able to do³

- Limit mortality
- Support a high rate of closure
- Limit complications
- Limit dressing changes
- Protect the fascia and skin
- Minimize loss of domain prevent the development of ACS
- Limit contamination
- Be easily applied
- Prevent adhesions
- Allow room for abdominal contents to expand
- Decrease bowel edema
- Allow for evacuation of fluids

The importance of Primary Fascial Closure³

Patients in whom early definitive primary closure cannot be performed are more likely to experience:

- Sepsis
- Increased ICU and Hospital LOS
- Enteroatmospheric Fistulas
- Incisional Hernia

Patients with fascial closure within 4-7 days are associated with:

↓ lower mortality
↓ and fewer complications
Methods of Temporary Abdominal Closure

Skin-only Closure
A basic temporary abdominal closure method that involves using the skin to provide some abdominal wall stability. Up to 30 surgical clips (1cm apart from each skin edge) are utilized to perform a skin-only closure.

Wittmann Patch™
Consists of two detachable components: a loop sheet and a closure sheet sutured to the abdominal fascia. Closure is achieved by overlapping, and sequentially tightening the sheets.

Bogota Bag
Technique involves cutting a previously sterilized IV bag into an open, oval shape and suturing it to the skin.

ABRA® Abdominal®
A re-approximation anchor system intended to retract the abdominal wall defect by cyclic stretching of elastomer bands running across the wound opening.

Barker’s Vacuum Pack Technique
A technique that consists of multi-component layers from common materials available in most hospitals. It utilizes:
- A non-adherent polyethylene sheet (must be manually fenestrated)
- A moist surgical towel cover
- Two silicone drains over the towels
- An adhesive sheet.
Continuous wall suction is applied to remove fluid.

Commercial NPWT Open Abdomen Dressing
All inclusive dressing kits specifically designed for use in the open abdomen like 3M™ AbThera™ Open Abdomen Negative Pressure Therapy.
3M™ AbThera™ Advance Open Abdomen Dressing Components

3M™ AbThera™ Fenestrated Visceral Protective Layer
Provides separation between abdominal wall and viscera, protecting abdominal contents. It features 6 encapsulated foam arm extension that aid in fluid removal and negative distribution deep in the paracolic gutters.

3M™ AbThera™ Open Abdomen Negative Pressure Therapy is the only TAC system in the US that features a visceral protective layer with encapsulated foam.

3M™ AbThera™ Advance Perforated Foam
Under negative pressure, the unique configuration of the AbThera Advance Perforated Foam is designed to collapse medially while maintaining its vertical rigidity.

3M™ AbThera™ Advance Open Abdomen Dressing is the only temporary abdominal closure dressing that features a foam with cutouts configured to draw the wound edges together.

3M™ SensaT.R.A.C.™ Technology
Our proprietary SensaT.R.A.C. Technology provides a real-time pressure feedback system and adjusts and monitors pressure at the abdomen.

3M™ AbThera™ Open Abdomen Negative Pressure Therapy is the only open abdomen dressing designed to work with 3M™ V.A.C.® Therapy and its patented SensaT.R.A.C. Technology.

3M™ V.A.C.® Drape
Provides a closed system to help isolate and protect abdominal contents from the external environment.
Comparing TAC Techniques and Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3M™ AbThera™ Advance Open Abdomen Negative Pressure Therapy</th>
<th>RENASYS® AB</th>
<th>Invia® Abdominal Dressing Kit</th>
<th>Barker’s Vacuum Pack Technique</th>
<th>Wittmann Patch</th>
<th>ABRA® Abdominal</th>
<th>Bogota Bag</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides medial tension</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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<td>Fluid removal</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protects the skin and fascia</td>
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<td>No sutures or staples required</td>
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<td>Ability to monitor fluid output</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visceral Protective Layer&lt;br&gt;<strong>with encapsulated foam</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Perforated foam with cutouts&lt;br&gt;<strong>designed to collapse medially</strong></td>
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**Pre-Clinical Evidence**: NO CORRELATION TO HUMAN USE

In a comparative study of 4 healthy pigs with an open abdominal wound that were treated with either 3M™ AbThera™ SensaT.R.A.C.™ Open Abdomen Dressing or 3M™ AbThera™ Advance Open Abdomen Dressing at -125mmHg for 5 minutes, results showed that the AbThera Advance Dressing showed a difference in the following:

- **31% increase in overall tissue movement**<sup>6</sup> (N=82, p<0.05)
- **39% increase in skin movement**<sup>6</sup> (N=42, p<0.05)
- **20% increase in fascia movement**<sup>6</sup> (N=40, p<0.05)

In this study, no change in intra-abdominal pressure was observed when negative pressure was applied.

Wittmann Patch is a trademark of Starsurgical, Inc. ABRA Abdominal is a trademark of Dynamic Tissue Systems. Renasys AB is a trademark of Smith & Nephew, Inc. Invia® Abdominal Dressing Kit is a trademark of Medela AG.
Decrease in all-cause mortality
In two separate studies, when compared to Barker’s vacuum pack technique, AbThera Therapy demonstrated greater reduction in 30-day and 90-day all-cause mortality.2,7

Prospective Study Examining Clinical Outcomes Associated with a Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System and Barker’s Vacuum Packing Technique
Cheatham ML, Demetrios D, Fabian TC, Kaplan MJ, et al.

Of 280 patients enrolled from 20 study sites in the U.S., 168 patients received at least 48 hours of consistent Temporary Abdominal Closure (TAC) therapy (111 AbThera Therapy, 57 BVPT).

- **Thirty-day PFC rate:** 69% for AbThera Therapy and 51% for BVPT ($p = 0.03$)
- **Thirty-day all-cause mortality:** 14% for AbThera Therapy and 30% for BVPT ($p = 0.01$)
- **Median of days to PFC:** 9 days for AbThera Therapy vs 12 days for BVPT ($p = 0.12$)

Active Negative Pressure Peritoneal Therapy After Abbreviated Laparotomy: The Intraperitoneal Vacuum Randomized Controlled Trial
Kirkpatrick AW, Roberts DJ, Faris PD, et al.

A total of 45 adults with abdominal injuries (46.7%) or intra-abdominal sepsis (52.3%) were randomly allocated to AbThera Therapy ($n = 23$) or Barker’s vacuum pack ($n = 22$). Primary endpoint to identify the difference in plasma concentration of interleukin-6 at 24- and 48-hours after application were not met.

- **90-day mortality:** 50% for Barker’s vacuum pack and 21.7% for AbThera Therapy ($p = 0.04$)
Increase in primary fascial closure

In two separate studies, when compared to Barker’s vacuum pack technique, 3M™ AbThera™ Open Abdomen Negative Pressure Therapy an increase in primary fascial closure.2,8

Are commercial negative pressure systems worth the cost in open abdomen management?

Frazee RC, Abernathy SW, Jupiter DC, et al.

Thirty-seven open abdomen patients who had temporary abdominal closure with the AbThera Therapy device were compared with 37 open abdomen patients managed with the Barker’s technique.

Ultimate midline fascial closure:

89% (33/37) for AbThera Therapy and 59% (22/37) Barker’s Vacuum Packing Technique (BVPT) (p < 0.05)

Cheatham (2013)* Frazee (2013)

*Of 280 patients enrolled from 20 study sites in the U.S., 168 patients received at least 48 hours of consistent Temporary Abdominal Closure (TAC) therapy (111 AbThera Therapy, 57 BVPT). Median of days to PFC were 9 days for AbThera Therapy vs 12 days for BVPT (p = 0.12). Thirty-day PFC rate was 69% for AbThera Therapy and 51% for BVPT (p = 0.03). Thirty-day all-cause mortality was 14% for AbThera Therapy and 30% for BVPT (p = 0.01).

Decrease in resource utilization9

In a 42-patient study, AbThera Therapy and BVPT were compared for resource utilization. 32 patients received AbThera Therapy and 12 BVPT. AbThera Therapy showed clinically significant trends towards decreased resource utilization.

3M™ AbThera™ Open Abdomen Negative Pressure Therapy demonstrated a decrease in:

- ICU days
- Ventilator days
- Hospital days
- Days to abdominal closure
- Hospital charges.

Patients who received 3M™ AbThera™ Open Abdomen Negative Pressure Therapy reduced hospital charges per patient by $160,275.
Ordering Information

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<tr>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
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<td>5 per case</td>
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</table>

(Includes 3M™ AbThera™ Fenestrated Visceral Protective Layer, (2) 3M™ AbThera™ Advance Perforated Foam, (4) 3M™ V.A.C.® Drapes, and 3M™ SensaT.R.A.C.™ Pad and Tubing)

For use with negative pressure therapy provided by the 3M™ V.A.C.® Ultra Therapy Unit.

References


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St. Paul, MN 55144 USA

Phone 1-800-275-4524 (NPWT products)
1-800-228-3957
Web 3M.com/medical

NOTE: Specific indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions and safety information exist for these products and therapies. Please consult a clinician and product instructions for use prior to application. Rx only.

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