Case Series - Use of a Foam Adhesive Dressing* on Chronic Wounds

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Case Series Summary

Background: Case series studies are an important element in understanding the clinical use of dressings on a variety of wounds to which they are normally exposed. In this study, an adhesive foam dressing with a demonstrated high in vitro MVTR and a high in vivo fluid handling capacity was studied on a variety of wound types and in a variety of clinical settings.

Methods: The wounds selected were low to high exuding, partial and full-thickness dermal wounds that were currently being treated with a foam dressing and were expected to use the study foam dressing for four weeks. Weekly dressing changes were recommended if possible, but more frequent changes were not restricted. A total of 24 patients were enrolled into the study.

Baseline Demographics:
• Facility: 29% Home Care, 33% Long-Term Care, 38% Wound Clinic
• Gender: 54% Female, 46% Male
• Mean age = 68.2 (19-91) Years
• Mean weight = 212.1 (102-596) lbs.
• Wound Type: 30% Pressure, 17% Venous, 29% Surgical, 4% Trauma
• Wound Location: 38% Sacrum/Coccyx/Buttok, 21% Foot/Heel, 17% Abdomen, 17% Lower Leg/Knee, 8% Other (Flank/Spine)
• Wide range of wound age and pre-study foam use

Overall Dressing Assessments:
• 72% of the 140 dressing applications were rated as having good or very good Ease of Application
• Of the 116 dressing changes, 76% were rated as having good or very good Ease of Removal
• 73% rated the dressing as very comfortable or comfortable
• 66% rated the dressing as maintaining a moist wound environment
• 89% of dressing changes were due to routine care, 3% due to dressing edge lift

Patient History:
• 75 year old female
• Venous ulcer (right medial malleolus)
• Wound duration: 12-13 weeks.
• Prior treatment included a silver/foam dressing (~4 weeks), a foam dressing (~2 weeks), and then gentle adhesive foam dressing until study enrollment (about ~5 weeks).

Patient Outcome With Test Dressing:
• Wound assessed healed after 4 weeks with use of the test dressing* and continued compression therapy.
• Mild maceration at baseline but none after switching to the test dressing.*
• Mild erythema at baseline and at week 2, decreasing to none at week 3.
• Moderate exudate (serous) at baseline, decreasing to mild at weeks 1, 2, & 3, with none present at week 4.
• No adverse events reported during treatment period.

Case Study 1

Patient History:
• 63 year old female.
• Abdominal surgical wound with hypergranulation tissue.
• Wound duration: >3 months.
• Treated for ~4 weeks in nursing home.
• Previous foam dressing* changed daily due to dressing edge lift.

Patient Outcome With Test Dressing:
• Wound improved significantly and was nearly closed after 4 weeks with use of the test dressing.*
• Mild maceration at baseline but none after switching to the test dressing.*
• Mild erythema at baseline and mild/no erythema with the test dressing.*
• Exudate (serosanguinous) rated as mild at baseline and continuing throughout the study. Exudate contained some liquefied necrotic tissue at week 1 due to silver nitrate treatment of hypergranulation tissue.
• No adverse events reported during treatment period.

Case Study 2

Patient History:
• Prior treatment included a silver/foam dressing (~4 weeks), a foam dressing (~2 weeks), and then gentle adhesive foam dressing until study enrollment (about ~5 weeks).
• Tissue: 50% Pressure, 17% Venous, 29% Surgical, 4% Trauma
• Wound Location: 38% Sacrum/Coccyx/Buttok, 21% Foot/Heel, 17% Abdomen, 17% Lower Leg/Knee, 8% Other (Flank/Spine)
• Wide range of wound age and pre-study foam use

Overall Dressing Assessments:
• Wide range of wound age and pre-study foam use

Case Study 3

Patient History:
• 19 year old male.
• Stage III pressure ulcer on heel.
• Wound duration: >1 year.
• Treated for ~4 weeks in Home Care.
• Previous foam dressing* changed daily due to dressing edge lift.

Patient Outcome With Test Dressing:
• Wound assessed healed after 2 weeks with use of the test dressing.*
• No periwound maceration or erythema present at anytime during the study.
• Exudate (serosanguinous) rated as mild at baseline and non present at week 2.
• No adverse events reported during treatment period.

Case Study Summary:
Results of this case study demonstrate utility of the test dressing* on a longstanding pressure ulcer. Clinicians found it difficult to keep the previous foam dressing** on for more than one day due to the challenging location of the wound. After switching to the test dressing,* the wound healed rapidly within 4 weeks of treatment. Wear time for the test dressing* averaged 7 days with no unscheduled dressing changes needed.

Conclusions
Clinicians involved in this study found the test dressing* to be easy to apply and remove, highly conformable and comfortable for the patient, and able to maintain a moist wound healing environment. Mean (SD) wear time was 4.8 (2.4) days and in all cases met clinician wear time expectations. Results of this study corroborate in vitro MVTR and in vivo fluid handling studies, showing this uniquely designed dressing to have exceptional clinical performance.