

# A CLINICAL EVALUATION OF AQUACEL® AG EXTRA™ DRESSINGS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH INFECTED DIABETIC FOOT ULCERATION.

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### Introduction:

The aim of this poster is to illustrate effective anti-microbial and exudate management, in Diabetic Foot Ulceration (DFU) by the use of AQUACEL® Ag Extra<sup>™</sup> dressings as part of the management plan.

## Methodology:

Following assessment, 4 patients were identified who had Diabetic Foot Ulceration (DFU) and whose wounds displayed either clinical signs of infection or behaved in a manner suggesting infection. A clinical decision was made to dress their wounds with AQUACEL® Ag Extra™ dressing. Sharp debridement and pressure relief were also implemented and oral antibiotic therapy was used where required.

AQUACEL® Ag Extra<sup>™</sup> dressing was applied as a single layer, packed or folded and applied as multiple layers, depending on amount of exudate and size of wound. A secondary foam dressing was applied.

Dressings were changed in accordance with clinical need, on average 2 - 4 times per week. For the purpose of the study each wound was followed up for 20 dressing changes or for a 4-week period, whichever was complete first. Formal treatment reviews were undertaken throughout the treatment and a decision made on each occasion whether to continue with a topical antimicrobial dressing, in accordance with national guidance<sup>1</sup>.

## Results:

In all cases

- The bio-burden affecting the wounds resolved fully
- · The dressing controlled exudate levels successfully
- The macerated condition of peri wound skin improved
- · Comfort whilst the dressing was in-situ, was reported as excellent or good, in all but one patient; who had neuropathy
- · Patient comfort on dressing removal was reported as excellent or good, in all but one patient; who had neuropathy
- Foot ulcerations progressed towards healing
- Frequency of dressing changes reduced in all but one case. In this case

## Patient 1







## Patient 2



## Patient 3



## Patient 4







they stayed the same, but with a marked improvement in peri wound skin

#### Discussion:

Healing wounds in patients with diabetes can be a challenge due to the number of complications that can affect the healing process<sup>2</sup>.

DFU infections are common and often difficult to identify with neuropathy and ischaemia masking the classical signs of infection3. Additional potential signs have been identified as increased discharge, delayed healing, wound breakdown, pocketing at base of wound, epithelial bridging, unexpected pain/tenderness, friable granulation tissue, discoloration of wound bed, abscess formation and malodour4.

DFU infection plays a major role in wound healing impairment, and often leads to hospitalisation, high mortality rates and incidence of lower extremity amoutation. Hence prompt diagnosis of infection and treatment are imperative. Therefore the use of AQUACEL® Ag Extra™ dressing essentially needed to be effective at managing infection and improve patient outcomes as a result.

It needed to reduce bio-burden, control exudate, facilitate healing, prevent maceration to the peri-wound area and potentially reduce the frequency of dressing changes. AQUACEL® Ag Extra™ dressing achieved positive outcomes in all of these areas.

## Conclusion:

AQUACEL® Ag Extra™ dressing in conjunction with addressing the other clinical challenges identified; was deemed to be effective and beneficial for managing DFU with infection. The use of AQUACEL® Ag Extra™ dressing had a positive impact on this area of clinical practice and as a result produced positive patient related outcomes.

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