

Case 1 - 79 years old male
Multiple Pressure Injury • Admitted because of Infection (Post Ca Prostate)

Baseline - June 13, 2014

Wound Condition

- Yellow slough
- Tendon exposed
- Minimum granulating tissue
- Exudative
- Odor

Product used

- Advanced Wound Dressing

History

- Admitted 6-6-14
- Debrided on 13-6-14
- STOMA DONE on 19-6-14

Challenges

- Multiple wounds
- Presence of feces for the first 3 weeks

New Treatment Plan

- Sodium Polyacrylate
- Hydrolyzed Collagen plus Glycerin Gel
- Hydrolyzed Collagen plus Glycerin Lotion

* Trochanter wound starts on 19-6-14

Other products used on sloughy areas (4 days only)

- Hydrogel
- Hyaluronic + SSD

Sacral Wound



14-6-2014 7-8-2014 (54 Days)

Right Trochanter Wound



19-6-2014 10-8-2014 (53 Days)

Upper Back Wound



19-7-2014 8-8-2014 (20 Days)

Stage 1 Pressure Injury (Lower Back)



19-6-2014 22-7-2014 (33 Days)

Stage 3 Pressure Injury



22-6-2014 7-7-2014 (15 Days) 23-7-2014 (31 Days)

Case 2 - 69 years old female

Stage 2 Pressure Injury (Sacral)



Before After 14 Days

Case 3 - 58 years old male

Stage 2 Pressure Injury (Trochanter)



Before After 9 Days

Case 4 - 69 years old female

Stage 2 Pressure Injury (Sacral)



9-3-2007 (Before) 16-3-2007 (After 1 Week)

Case 5 - 38 years old male

Stage 4 Pressure Injury (Upper Thigh)



9-6-2014 6-8-2014 (2 months)

Case 6 - 58 years old male

1.5 Months Old Accident / Comatose Patient with Stage 4 Sacral Ulcer



23-4-2013 27-5-2013 (34 Days) 18-9-2013 (5½ Months)

Introduction

Pressure Injury is a huge problem in most parts of the world. Non ambulatory patients have to be looked after well with proper skin integrity assessment and prevention of pressure injury by using a skin care bundle which is proven. Otherwise they develop hospital based pressure injury which is very difficult to treat. 6 cases of pressure injury at different stages according to the Pan Pacific Pressure Injury Prevention Guidelines were chosen.

Methodology

- The wounds were assessed using the TIME concept and cleansed. Desloughing and debridement was done when necessary.
- In the case of Stage 1 Pressure Injury, collagen with glycerine in the form of lotion was used successfully.
- In Stage 2, collagen and glycerine gel was used every 24-72 hours.
- Collagen and glycerine gel and sodium polyacrylate was used to manage the exudate and promote granulation in Stage 3 and Stage 4.

Result

- All 6 cases with different stages responded well and there was remarkable wound healing.
- There was also reduction in odor especially the Stage 4 pressure injury.
- There was some fecal contamination and this led to some delay. However, when it was managed by a defunctioning colostomy the wound started healing with the collagen and glycerine as well as the sodium polyacrylate.

Conclusion

- Pressure injury has to be prevented.
- Good wound care with advanced wound care products such as collagen and glycerine with sodium polyacrylate proved to be efficacious in promoting granulation and better end outcome for these patients.

References:

- *Compendium of Dressings in Malaysia Ed 1 - Harikrishna K. R. Nair, MD*
- *Compendium of Dressings in Malaysia Ed 2 - Harikrishna K. R. Nair, MD*
- *Pan Pacific Pressure Injury Guidelines*
- *HKL Pressure Injury Prevention Skin Care Bundle*