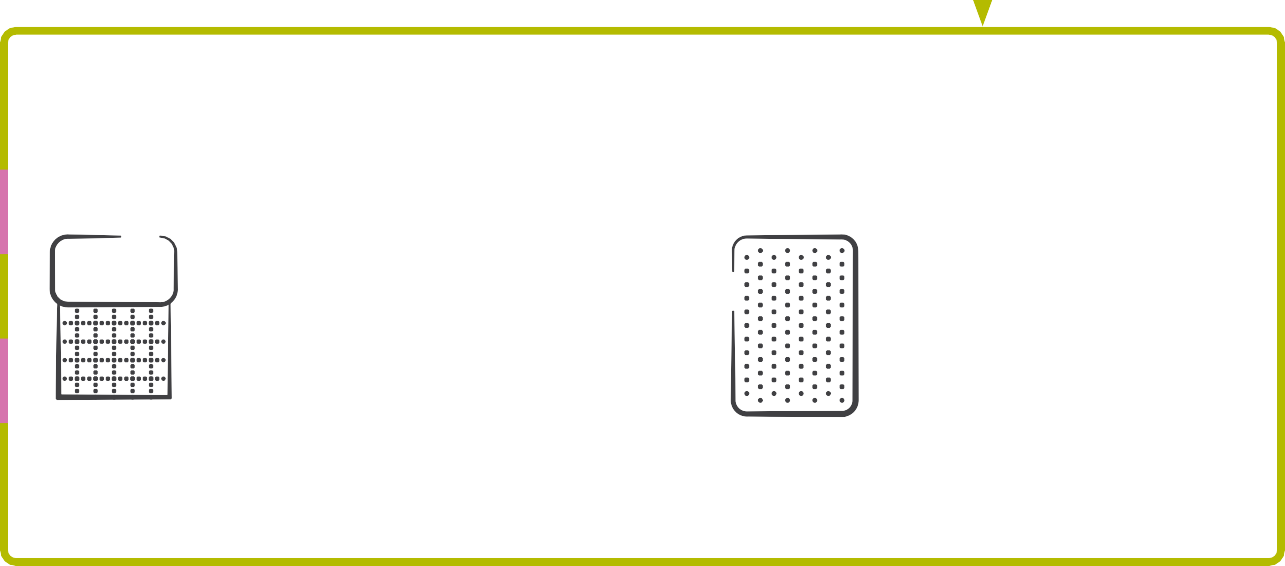
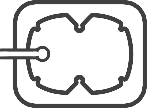
OneNPWT clinical decision tree for open wounds **Text

Description automatically generated**

Does the wound fit comfortably under one of the single use negative pressure wound therapy (sNPWT) dressings?



1

# Yes

Choose a sNPWT dressing which is larger

than the wound. Using a dressing with AIRLOCK◊ Technology will deliver the benefits of NPWT across a wider zone including the periwound1\*

**OR**

No

1. What’s the level of exudate?

# Low Moderate

**OR** High

1. Does the dressing conform to the wound bed?

No filler Use filler

**OR**

Large surface area and up to 2.0cm depth

Small surface area and up to 2.0cm deep

**OR** greater than 2.0cm deep†

# 4

Use gauze or foam

Begin application

with single use negative

NPWT requires **direct contact with the wound bed**, and wounds with greater depth, tracts, or undermining will require a foam or gauze NPWT filler

## Begin application

with traditional negative

## pressure wound therapy (sNPWT)

**Gauze wound filler**

* Low to moderately exuding wounds
* Simple to apply and easy to train clinical teams to use2-5
* Minimal pain on removal of dressings2,4-6‡
* Wounds with tunnelled, undermined, or areas with uneven contours
* Some variants contain polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB)

**Foam wound filler**

* + Wounds with high amounts of drainage
  + Wounds with viscous fluid
  + Wounds located on weight bearing surfaces

## pressure wound therapy (tNPWT)

\*AIRLOCK Technology is proprietary technology to PICO sNPWT Dressings. † Wounds must not contain exposed arteries, veins, nerves or organs. ‡ p=0.046; n=31; Compared to black foam in acute post traumatic wounds.

**Reference: 1.** Brownhill R. PICO◊ Biomechanical Study. Data on file report. August 2019. DS/19/211/R. **2.** Hurd T, Chadwick P, Cote J, Cockwill J, Mole T, Smith J. Impact of gauze-based NPWT on the patient and nursing experience in the treatment of challenging wounds. International Wound Journal. 2010;7(6):448-455. **3.** Fraccalvieri M, Scalise A, Ruka E, et al. Negative pressure wound therapy using gauze and foam: Histological, immunohistochemical, and ultrasonography morphological analysis of granulation and scar tissues - Second phase of a clinical study. In. European Journal of Plastic Surgery. Vol 37 2014:411-416. **4.** Johnson S. V1STA® – A new option in Negative Pressure Therapy. Journal of Wound Technology. 2008;1:30-31. **5.** Fraccalvieri M, Ruka E, Bocchiotti M, Zingarelli E, Bruschi S. Patient’s pain feedback using negative pressure wound therapy with foam and gauze. International wound journal. 2011;8(5):492-499. 6. Smith+Nephew 2009. A prospective, open labelled, multicentre evaluation of the use of VISTA in the management of chronic and surgical wounds and A prospective, open labelled evaluation of EZCare in the management of chronic and acute wounds. Internal Report. SR/CIME/010/012. November 2020.

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