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### BACTERIOLOGY AND ANTIBIOTICS SENSITIVITY FOR PRESSURE SORE

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**Aim:** Pressure sore wound develops inevitably in long-term immobilized and hospitalized patients. Sore wound infection is common problem and makes healing process difficult. We aimed to identify the pathogens of the purulent discharge in sore wound and to obtain information for appropriate antibiotics through a sensitivity test

**Methods:** The bacteriologic study was made on 120 cases of patients who admitted or visited our hospital from 2004 January to 2005 December for sore wound treatment. Culture material was collected in BBL transport media with cotton swab and cultured by MacConkey agar plate. The method of MIC by VITEK and Microscan was used for sensitivity test.

**Results:** Among 120 specimens, organisms were isolated from 77 (64.2%) cases. Gram positive organisms were cultured in 73 specimens, Gram negative organisms in 46 specimens, and fungi in 2 specimens. Mixed infection by Gram (+) and Gram (-) bacteria were observed in 34 specimens. Among them, *S. aureus* was the most common isolate in 24 (31.2%) patients and 10 (13.0%) *S. aureus* isolates were MRSA. The most prevalent Gram-negative organism was *Escherichia coli* in 20 patients (25.9%). Vancomycin and teicoplanin showed highest sensitivity to Gram-positive organisms and imipenem and amikacin to Gram-negative organisms.

**Conclusion:** Pressure sore wound demands considering multimodal therapeutic aspects and these findings would be useful informations to physicians, nurses and clinical assistants in understanding the nature of sore wound and selecting appropriate antibiotics.

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### PATIENT COMFORT AND EASE OF USE PROVIDED WITH 2 LAYER COMPRESSION BANDAGE\* ON PATIENTS WITH VENOUS LEG ULCERS; A MULTI-CENTRE (6) CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

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**Introduction:** Venous leg ulcers are chronic wounds with high reoccurrence rates. Besides physical limitations, a leg ulcer also causes psychological and quality of life issues, such as pain, the ability to walk freely and problems in finding shoes that fit.

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to investigate whether the 2 Layer Compression Bandage\* offers high patient comfort and is easy to apply, while providing compression.

**Methods:** A multi-centre case study analysis was conducted with 32 patients suffering from venous leg ulcers with an ABPI > 0.8. For a six week period, patients were assessed weekly, measuring oedema reduction, wound size healing rate and bandage appearance. Results were written down and photos were taken. Patients were asked for their own experiences after six weeks.

**Results:** The 2 Layer Compression Bandage\* was found to be more comfortable than Short Stretch and Multilayer bandages by 63% of the patients. Shoe fitment and improved mobility was shown in 69% of the cases. Clinicians found it easier (45%) or as easy (45%) to apply than other bandages and in 84% of cases, the bandages stayed in place for one week. Clinicians found a high level of patient concordance, with over 90% of patients leaving their bandages in place. There was also found to be a fast oedema reduction.

**Conclusion:** The 2 Layer Compression Bandage\* provides high comfort (less pain, better shoe fit), was faster to apply compared to other bandages and stayed in place for one week.

\*3M™ COBAN™ 2 Layer Compression System