

21

A CASE REPORT ON THE USE OF A POLIHEXAMIDE WOUND-RINSING SOLUTION* ZCE (CE 0344) TO CLEAN SLOUGHY LOWER EXTREMITY WOUNDS EVALUATION

Denise Wood

Southampton City Primary Care Trust, Hampshire, United Kingdom

The aim is to investigate the efficacy of the product* to achieve wound bed preparation and hence to promote wound healing. The management of the lower extremity wound is constantly complicated by infection, critical colonization, and oedema. Decisions to treat are therefore often clinically undertaken. The knowledge base of the effectiveness of antimicrobials, though vast, is not clear, and there is a lack of level 1 evidence.

The study arose from the early identification of the efficacy of the product when used on the above groups of patients with hard to heal ulcers. Eight patients were then selected who were being managed within the Leg Ulcer Clinic or whose care was being shared with the community nurses. After a full nursing assessment using a protocol accepted for practice, wounds were cleaned with the product, and the solution and/or gel was evaluated after a 4-week period.

Wound contours were traced, and area measurements were recorded. Details of the wound and other relevant clinical details were also recorded. No patient's wounds were swabbed beforehand. Leg washing, emollient therapy, wound dressings, and compression bandaging as appropriate were continued as per standardized care. All patients received some level of compression. Patients gave verbal consent.

The ulcers of 2 patients healed completely. All wounds were reduced in size, as per the table. No adverse reaction to the use of a polihexamide wound-rinsing solution* was noted. 1 Patient was not mapped at the appropriate time and treated only on March 22, 2007, but data were recorded anyway. No patients reported any pain on application or irrigation of a polihexamide wound-rinsing solution*.

This case study to observe the effects of a polihexamide wound-rinsing solution* on sloughy leg ulcers. As stated, no controls were enrolled. All areas decreased within the 4-week period.

*Prontosan