

Case study: Interest of HydroBalanced biocellulose based wound dressing* in the treatment of an ischemic wound

B Condaminet¹, S Berthet²

¹ Enterostomal nurse, Hospital of Coulommiers - France

² Lohmann & Rauscher S.A.S. – Remiremont, France

Introduction

The HydroBalanced wound dressing (HWD*) is a dressing consisted of biocellulose and water. It is capable to hydrate and to absorb exudates to maintain an ideal moist environment. Furthermore, it can be used for all phases of healing and for very slight to moderate exudation. In reason of its wide spectrum of indications, HWD* was chosen and used in the case reported below.



Case - description:

The patient is a man 48 years old, obese (196 kg), not diabetic, but having a hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia. The ulcer is an ischemic wound on the left leg appeared for 3 weeks, a size of 30 x 20 cm and a deep of 3 cm. It is a dry necrosis with a very strong odour. The previous treatment was a pure alginate of calcium and an activated charcoal dressing with silver. A mechanical debridement with curette and bistoury was realized to obtain a partial result.

Day 1:

First application of HWD*, after shower of the patient. HWD* is covered with a polyurethane film and the top with an activated charcoal dressing and the all maintained by a bandage of fixation.

The changes of dressing are made every 2 days.



Day 10:

Complete debridement of the necrosis and substantial reduction of fat cells. Appearance of granulating tissues. Decrease of the odour.



Day 19:

For 5 days (the June 29th), application of a short stretch compression bandage**. HWD* is covered with a paraffin dressing and the wadding is used under the compression bandage. Very important granulating tissues. Reduction of the size of the wound: 15 x 20 cm and 1 cm deep. The changes of dressing are made every 3 days.



Day 26:

Reduction of hyper budding.



Day 45:

Granulation on the entire surface of the wound which the size was reduced to 12 x 15 cm and 0,2 cm deep. Areas of epithelialisation around the wound. A graft is programmed for the continuation of healing.

Conclusions

The complete cleaning of the wound was obtained within 2 months (46 days) with a complete reconstruction of the tissue of granulation to realize a graft.

Acknowledgment to Melinda Robert – Nurse and her team of Surgery A to the Hospital of Coulommiers

* HWD = Suprasorb® X, ** Rosidal® K