

Leukomed® Sorbact® dressings have shown a significant reduction in SSI rates in the early postoperative period

Summarized by Essity from:

DialkylCarbamoyl Chloride Dressings in the Prevention of Surgical Site Infections after Nonimplant Vascular Surgery

Authors: Bua N, et al.

Paper: Ann Vasc Surg. 2017 Oct;44:387-392.

*Note: DACC coated dressings are marketed under Leukomed® Sorbact® by Essity in specified countries.



Key take-outs

- DialkylCarbamoyl Chloride (DACC) coated dressings (Leukomed® Sorbact®) may reduce the rate of surgical site infection (SSI) in nonimplant vascular surgery patients.
- Significantly fewer patients had a surgical site infection in the DACC coated dressing group (Leukomed® Sorbact®) than the standard surgical dressing group at 5-7 days (1 % vs. 10 %, $p < 0.05$).



Objective

The aim of the study was to assess the impact of DACC-coated postoperative dressings on the incidence of surgical site infection (SSI) in nonimplant vascular surgery patients.



Method

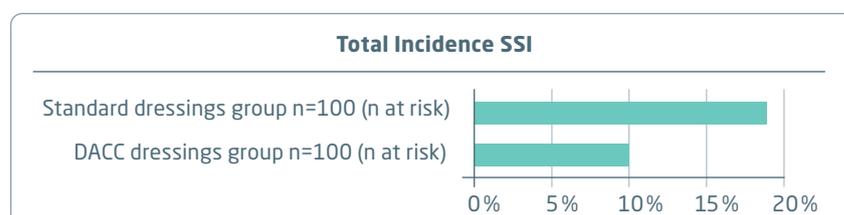
A prospective, nonrandomized comparative study in a single vascular surgery center in Hull, UK. 200 participants undergoing nonimplant vascular surgical procedures were recruited, with the initial 100 participants receiving standard surgical dressings as per the routine clinical practice of the surgeons undertaking the procedure. The second group of 100 participants received DACC-coated dressings (Leukomed® Sorbact®). Wounds were reviewed at day 5 and day 30 to determine the presence of SSI using the ASEPSIS scoring system.



Results

Time	Wound score	DACC dressings group n=100 (n at risk)	Standard dressings group n=100 (n at risk)	p Value
Day 5-7	SSI	1 (100)	10 (100)	0.01*
	Adequate healing	85 (100)	74 (100)	0.07
Day 30	SSI	9 (99)	9 (90)	0.83
	Adequate healing	88 (99)	75 (90)	0.37
Total	Incidence of SSI	10%	19%	0.11

Two-tailed p values reported from chi-squared test with Yates correction. *Signifies significant difference between patient groups.



Conclusion

Results from this trial show the effectiveness of DACC impregnated dressings (Leukomed® Sorbact®) as a prophylactic measure in reducing SSI rates in the early postoperative period. The rate of SSI at 5 days was significantly lower in the DACC group compared with standard dressings (1 % vs. 10 %, $p < 0.05$). There was no difference in the rates of SSI at 30 days.

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