Cutimed Science Card

Cutimed® Sorbion® Sachet S: Study shows a complete removal of slough in 80% of patients.

Study >> Romanelli M. et al. 2009.

Cutimed®

What Experts agree on

Autolytic debridement plays a key role in wound bed preparation. Autolytic dressings use the body's own enzymatic mechanisms to liquefy devitalised tissue and remove bioburden from the wound bed. Experts are now in agreement, that in addition to the condition of the wound bed, the wound edges and peri-wound skin have an important influence on wound healing [1].

Autolytic dressings that manage high levels of exudate prepare not only the wound bed but significantly improve the condition of peri-wound skin and the wound edges [2].

Criteria of successful autolytic debridement [1,2]

- Removing wet necrosis including bacterial burden
- Reducing oedema
- Minimizing wound size

- Promoting granulation tissue and epithelialization
- Improving peri-wound skin condition and wound edges

- Managing high amounts of exudate

- Enhancing patients‘ comfort

References

1. Strohal R et al. EWMA Document: Debridement. An updated overview and clarification of the principle role of debridement. J Wound Care. 2013; 22 (Suppl. 1): S1–S52.

2. Romanelli M et al. A pilot study evaluating the wound and skin care performances of the Hydration Response Technology dressing: a new concept of debridement. Journal of Wounds Technology. 2009;5(July):1-3.

The study

Background: The observational study[2] examines the effect of an autolytic dressing* with Hydration Response Technology (HRT) on the reduction of slough/wet necrosis, granulation tissue formation and the condition of the surrounding skin and wound edges. Participants: 10 patients.

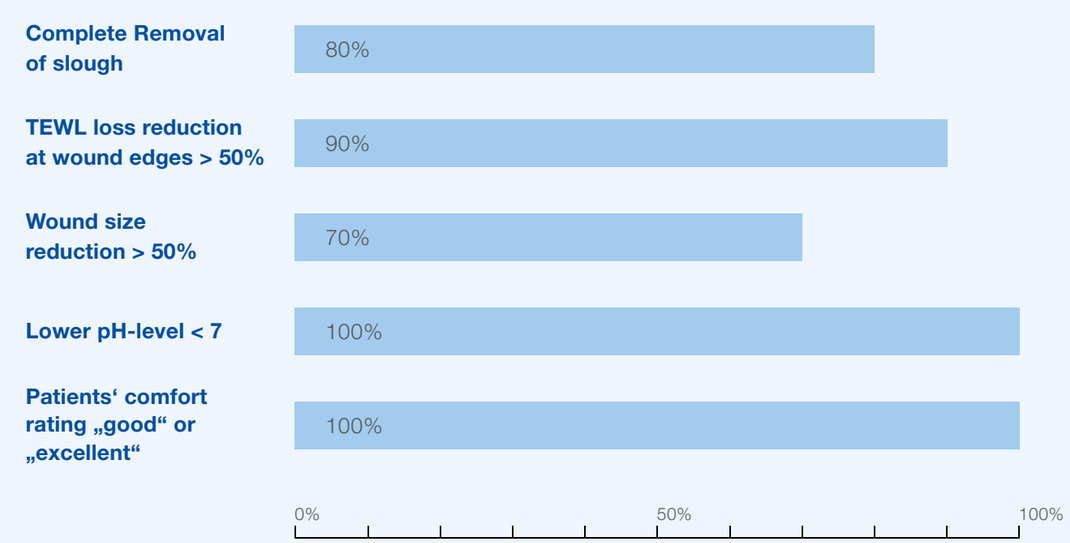
Method: Cutimed® Sorbion® Sachet S was used on patients with exuding venous leg ulcers as a primary dressing. Wound size, tissue distribution, transepidermal water loss (TEWL) at wound edges, wound surface pH, amount of exudate, odor and pain were measured. Period: 4 weeks.

Results: Overall, granulation tissue formation was significantly improved. The mean wound surface pH was decreased due to the reduction of bacterial burden. The transepidermal water loss (TEWL) on surrounding skin was reduced in all cases and the wound edges appeared stable. This reduction indicates that excessive exudate was extracted by the dressing and could not affect the surrounding skin.

Complete Removal of slough 80%

Effects of autolytic debridement on wound healing and patient comfort

Development in patients, baseline vs. day 28



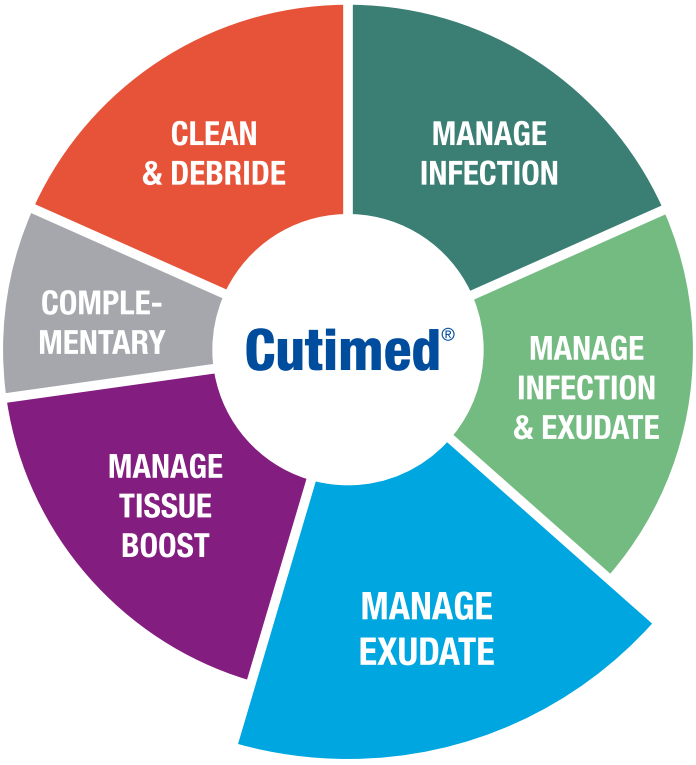
* Cutimed® Sorbion® Sachet S

The results are in line with another study on autolytic debridement performance of Cutimed® Sorbion® Sachet S, conducted by Cutting et al, 2009, with 53 patients. Please read the data on wound bed tissue, wound margin skin, wound area and patient comfort:

Conclusion for clinical practice

In 80% of the patients observed Cutimed® Sorbion® Sachet S completely removed the presence of slough. Surrounding skin and wound edges also remained stable due to the ability of the dressing to absorb high levels of excessive exudate. Therefore the dressings autolytic debriding performance fully complies with EWMA recommendations.

Cutimed® Sorbion® Sachet S



70558-00023-00 01/2023

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