

Using a PVA Fiber Dressing to Treat Hard-to-Heal Wounds and Managing Exudate.

Donna Byfield PhD., RN, CWON, DAPWCA, FACCWS

Introduction/Background

Hard-to-heal wounds can affect patient's quality of life (QOL), including physical, mental, and social. This problem can also lead to financial burden to patient and family members (Zhu et al., 2021; Olsson & Friman, 2020). Hard-to-heal wounds are classified as wounds that have not decreased size 50% or healed within one month in diabetic ulcers, 40% in venous ulcers, and < 20% to 40% in pressure injuries (Atkin et al., 2019).

Purpose

To present the outcome of three patients with hard-to-heal wounds evaluated and treated with PVA gelling fiber dressing.

Case Study 1

Sixty-five y/o female with diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease, diverticulitis, and anxiety admitted for c/o abdominal pain accompanied with nausea/vomiting x 3 days. S/P ileostomy construction, patient developed mucocutaneous separation.



Pre-treatment using other modalities.



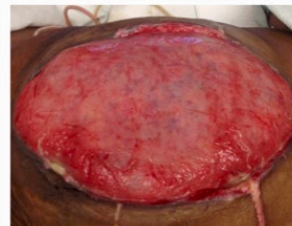
Five weeks into treatment using PVA gelling fiber dressing.

Case Study 2

Seventy-nine y/o female with diagnosis of rectal cancer admitted for c/o abdominal pain. S/P exploratory laparotomy with other complications developed necrotizing fasciitis within the abdominal wall. After surgical debridement and wash out, treatment plan changed to application of PVA gelling fiber dressing



Pre-treatment using other modalities



Six weeks into treatment using PVA gelling fiber dressing

Conclusion

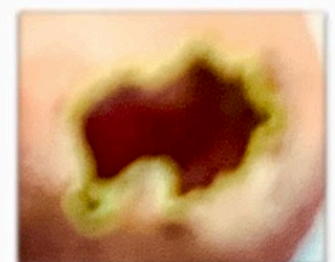
Application of PVA fiber gelling fiber dressing has proven to be an effective product in managing different types of hard-to-heal wounds. Using this type of therapy has proven to decrease hospital stay, decrease nursing time, and improve patient's outcome

Case Study 3

Fifty-eight y/o male, with medical history of htn, , cad, dm, and transmetatarsal amputation of the left foot admitted due to infection of the wound.



Pre-treatment



Five-weeks into treatment using PVA gelling fiber dressing.

References

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