

Implementing Mechanical Debridement Guided by Wound Imaging Device

ANNETTE GWILLIAM, BSN, RN, CWON, ACHRN¹ • BECKY GREENWOOD, BSN, RN, CWOCN²
¹Intermountain Homecare, Provo, UT • ²Intermountain Healthcare, Home Health & Hospice, Salt Lake City, UT
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BACKGROUND

Wound healing is impeded by the presence of bacterial biofilms, which exist in most chronic wounds. It is not surprising that biofilm disruption is the focus of wound management and essential to the healing process. "Regular debridement is the cornerstone for maintaining a healthy wound bed in most chronic wounds with a potential to heal"¹

Removal of unhealthy surrounding skin, often referred to as skin hygiene, is also a key component of wound bed preparation. Dry, macerated or hyperkeratotic skin can harbor bacteria capable of invading the wound and delaying healing².

This study was to show the efficacy of these pads by using point-of-care fluorescence imaging devices for the detection of the presence and location of elevated bacterial loads and biofilm³.

METHODS

Patients with chronic wounds were selected for the trial. Some of the wounds were photographed with the fluorescence imaging prior to and after the use of monofilament debridement pads. We were able to see that post debridement the bacterial load was decreased. Excellent results were also noted on three additional wounds with use of the debridement pad, see before and after photos.

RESULTS

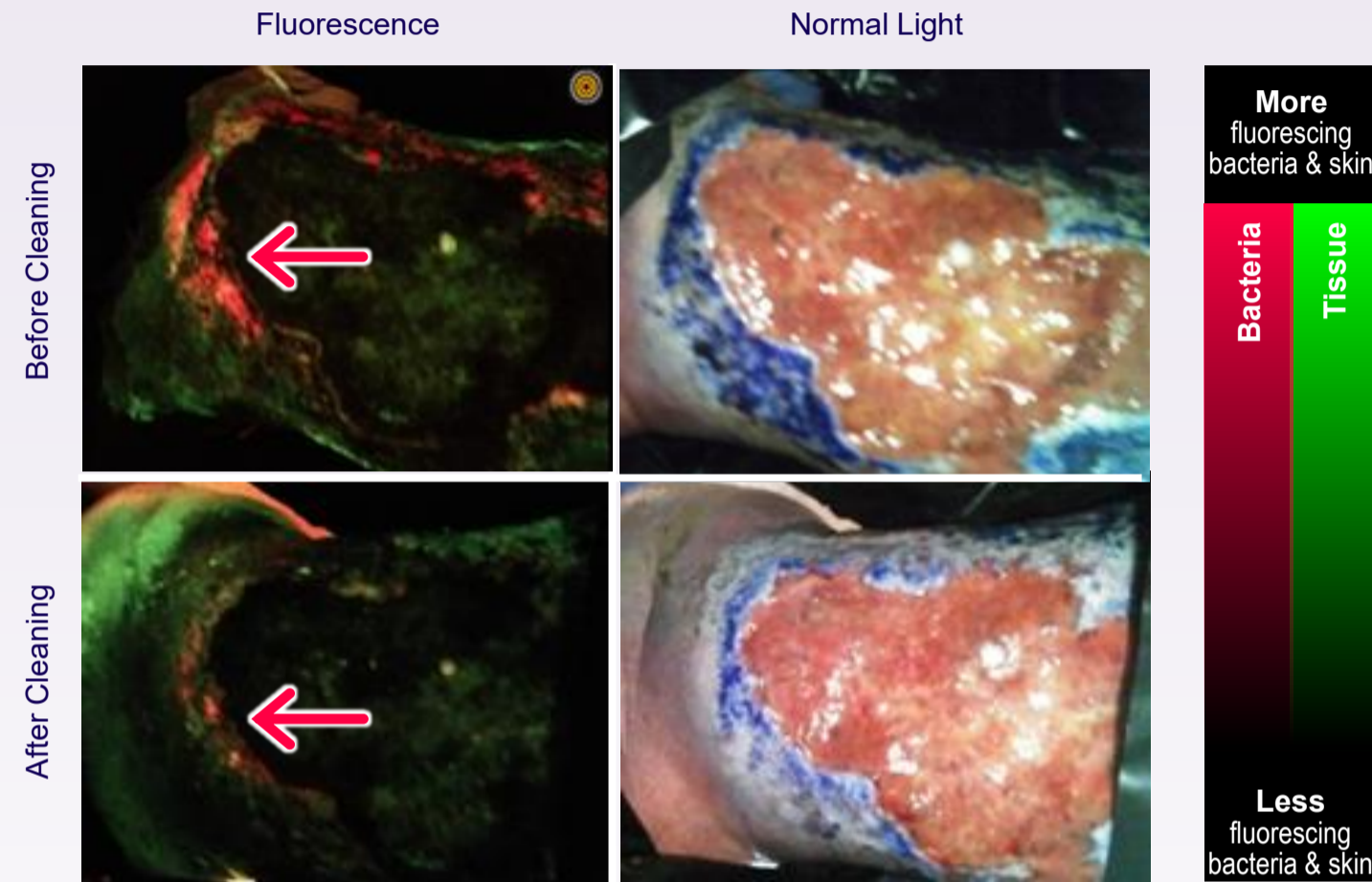
Mechanical debridement using monofilament pad was effective at removing unseen bacteria from wound bed and peri wound area.

REFERENCES

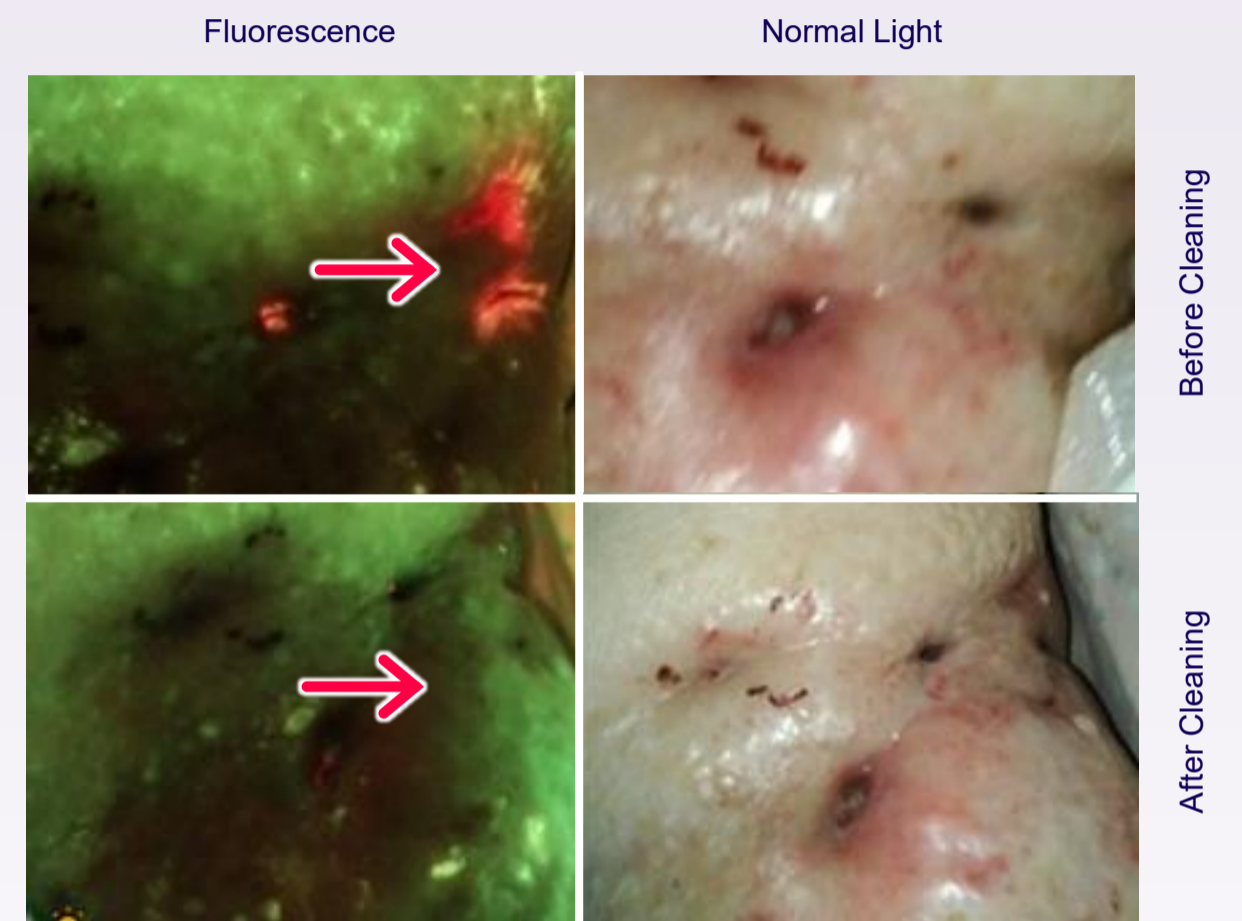
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Patient 1 Venous Leg Ulcer



Patient 2 Pressure Injury



Cleaning up the periwound skin will decrease the bacteria in the wound³
 This gives the new epithelial cells room to migrate across a smooth surface and close the wound!

