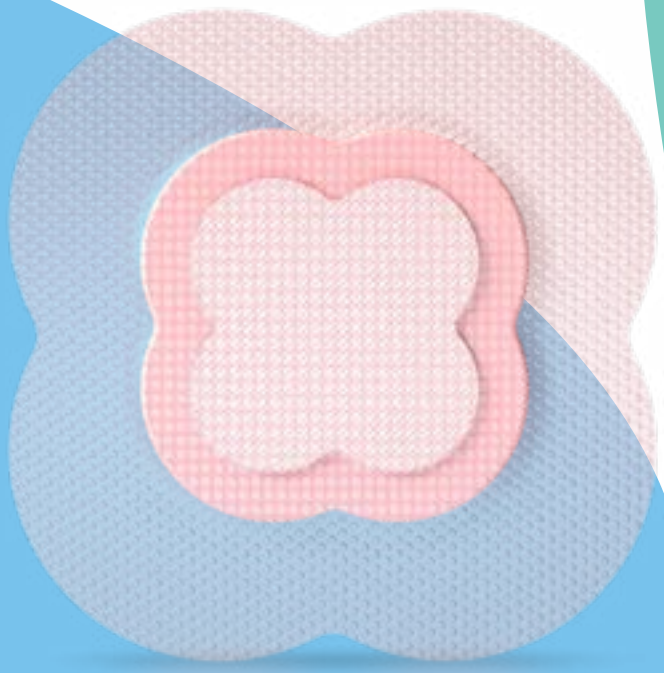
A comprehensive guide to using **ALLEVYN◊** Dressings to prevent pressure injuries in at-risk hospital patients

Smith+Nephew

ALLEVYN◊ LIFE
Foam Dressing

ALLEVYN◊
GENTLE BORDER
Foam Dressing



Helping you get **CLOSER TO ZERO◊** pressure injuries.[1,2]

Contents

Understanding the impact of pressure injuries

Pressure injuries are among the 10 most common hospital-acquired conditions with a 10% incidence rate among at-risk patients.[3]

Patients with HAPIs in ANZ:

- Costs the Australian healthcare system approximately
  $1.8 billion annually[9]
  and the New Zealand healthcare system approximately
  $694 million annually[10]
- Spend an extra
  4.3 days
  in hospital[4]
- **4-6x**
  Greater risk of in-hospital mortality

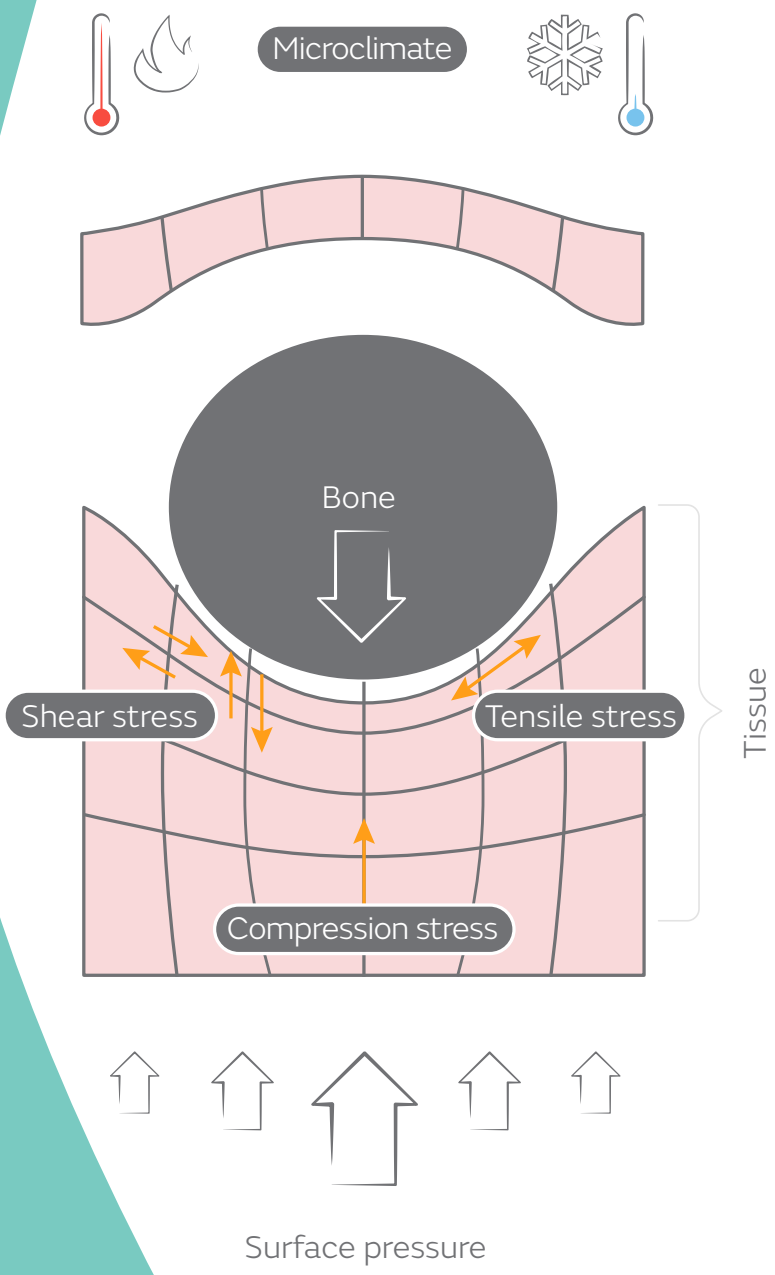
HAPI complications can be life threatening,[4] painful and distressing,[5] impacting patients, their family, caregivers and frontline staff[3]

How pressure injuries develop

A pressure injury is defined as localised skin/underlying tissue damage as a result of pressure or pressure in combination with shear. Pressure injuries usually occur over a bony prominence or related to medical device use[6,7]

Factors contributing to pressure injury onset include:[6,7]

- Pressure
- Friction
- Shear
- Microclimate



Pressure can distort or deform skin and soft tissues, which is even greater when pressure is applied over a bony prominence

Choose a dressing designed for prevention

Prophylactic dressings differ in quality. Considerations should include:[6]

- Appropriate size and dressing design
- Ability to manage moisture
- Ease of application and removal
- Ability of the dressing to stay in place
- Ability to routinely lift the dressing for skin inspection
- Preferences, comfort and allergies of the at-risk individual
- Co-efficient of friction at the dressing interface
- Cost-effectiveness

Dressings should be used in conjunction with other preventive measures.

International guidelines recommends the use of foam dressings as part of a comprehensive pressure injury prevention program and should be applied as early as possible in the care pathway.[6]

The ALLEVYN◊ LIFE difference

ALLEVYN LIFE Foam Dressing is an all-in-one dressing for wound management and pressure injury prevention[1]*

Unique five-layer construction redistributes pressure[8]†

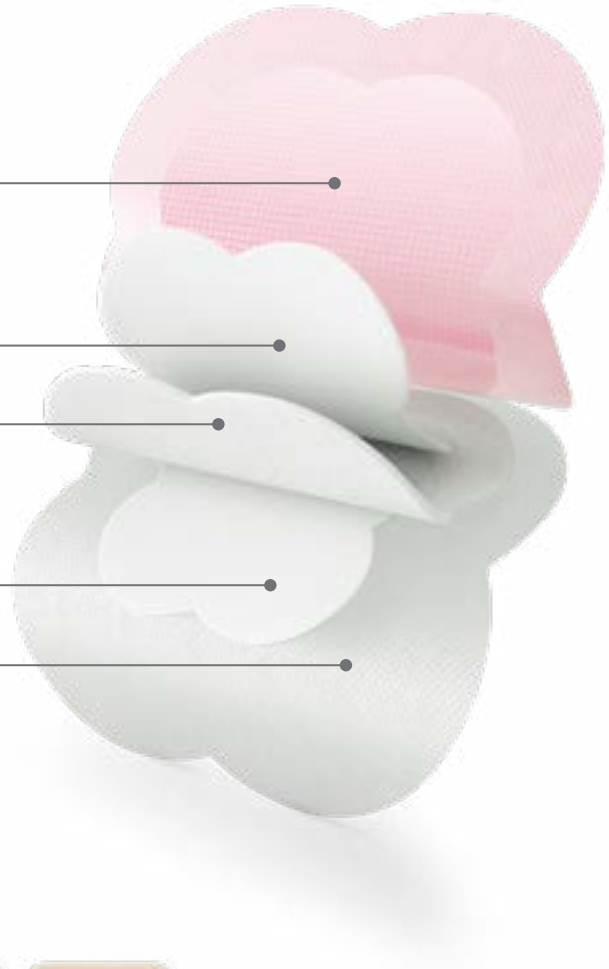
Breathable top film with a bacterial and showerproof barrier,[9-13] as well as a low friction coefficient to reduce the generation of shear[14]†

EXUMASK◊ Discretion Layer

Hyperabsorbent lock-away layer with **EXULOCK◊** Technology to help minimise leakage[10,15,16]

Highly absorbent[10,17] hydrocellular foam layer

The soft silicone adhesive wound contact layer balances **adherence and gentleness**, enabling the dressing to be **lifted and repositioned** to facilitate skin inspections, and helping to **minimise pain** during dressing changes[13,18,19]



Nearly
2X
longer wear time than other compared standard dressings[20]‡

Up to **5 days wear** on the sacrum
Up to **7 days wear** on other locations[9,13,19]

Available in a wide range of shapes and sizes, helping to reduce complexity in dressing choices. ALLEVYN LIFE Dressings are conformable[15,21] and comfortable.[15,22] **92% of HCPs would recommend** ALLEVYN LIFE Dressings within their healthcare organisation.[23,§]

*As part of a comprehensive pressure injury intervention protocol
†As demonstrated in laboratory testing
‡n=37; dressing retention was 1.92 longer
§n=118

Performance under pressure

Compared to standard preventive care alone, ALLEVYN◊ LIFE Dressing has been shown to:

Reduce incidence of sacral pressure injuries by up to **71%**[1]

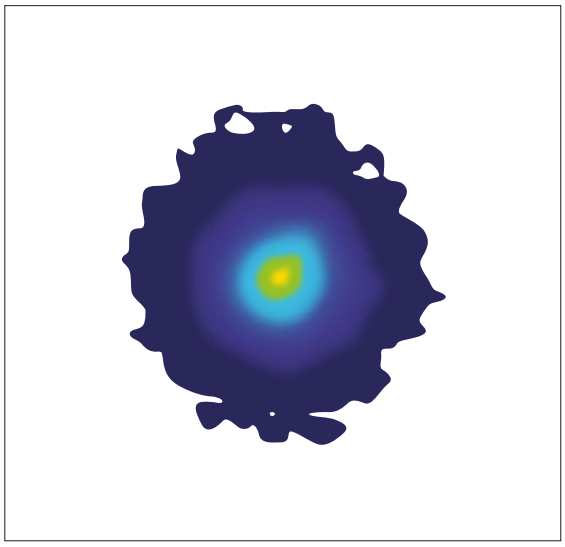
Produce per-patient estimated cost savings between **38% to 69%**[24]

Redistributes pressure more than leading competitors.[8]*

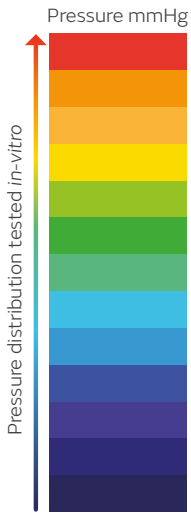
Pressure can deform skin and soft tissues, especially over a bony prominence. Pressure injuries may occur both with short durations of high levels of pressure, and with long durations of lower levels of pressure.[6]

ALLEVYN LIFE Dressings significantly spread the pressure over a greater contact area, and showed lower average and peak pressures when compared to other foam dressings.[8]*

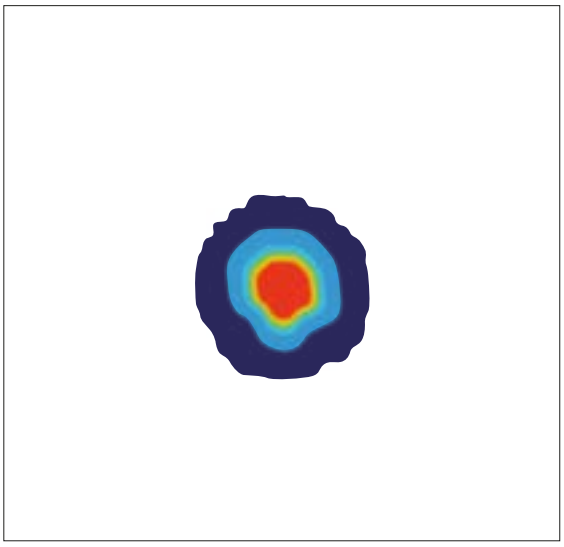
ALLEVYN◊ LIFE Dressing



Pressure redistribution wound contact side
Average pressure: 71mmHg. Contact area: 18.4cm²
Mean peak pressure: 552mmHg
Tested on dry dressings using a 2.1kg weight



Mepilex™ Border dressing



Pressure redistribution wound contact side
Average pressure: >178mmHg. Contact area: 6.6cm²
Mean peak pressure: >827mmHg
Tested on dry dressings using a 2.1kg weight

Pressure mapping is a demonstration measuring only pressure and does not replace the need for clinical evidence of effectiveness.

*As demonstrated in laboratory testing , p<0.001

ALLEVYN◊ LIFE Dressings work with a variety of medical devices including:

Cervical collar *(front)*

Area at risk: chin, jaw, clavical, occiput

Cervical collar *(back)*

Area at risk: spine, shoulder blades

Cervical collar *(back)*

Area at risk: occiput

Brace

Area at risk: hand

Multi-podus boot

Area at risk: top/bottom foot, heel, calf

Foot pump

Area at risk: achilles, top/bottom foot

Sequential compression device (SCD)

Area at risk: lateral anterior ankle, achilles, top of foot

ALLEVYN LIFE Dressings offer benefits in a variety of hospital settings. See how it can help in the:

ICU **OR** **ER**

Available in three unique designs and multiple sizes to fit your pressure injury prevention and/or wound management needs.

ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing

ALLEVYN LIFE Sacrum Dressing

ALLEVYN LIFE Heel Dressing

ALLEVYN◊ GENTLE BORDER Foam Dressings

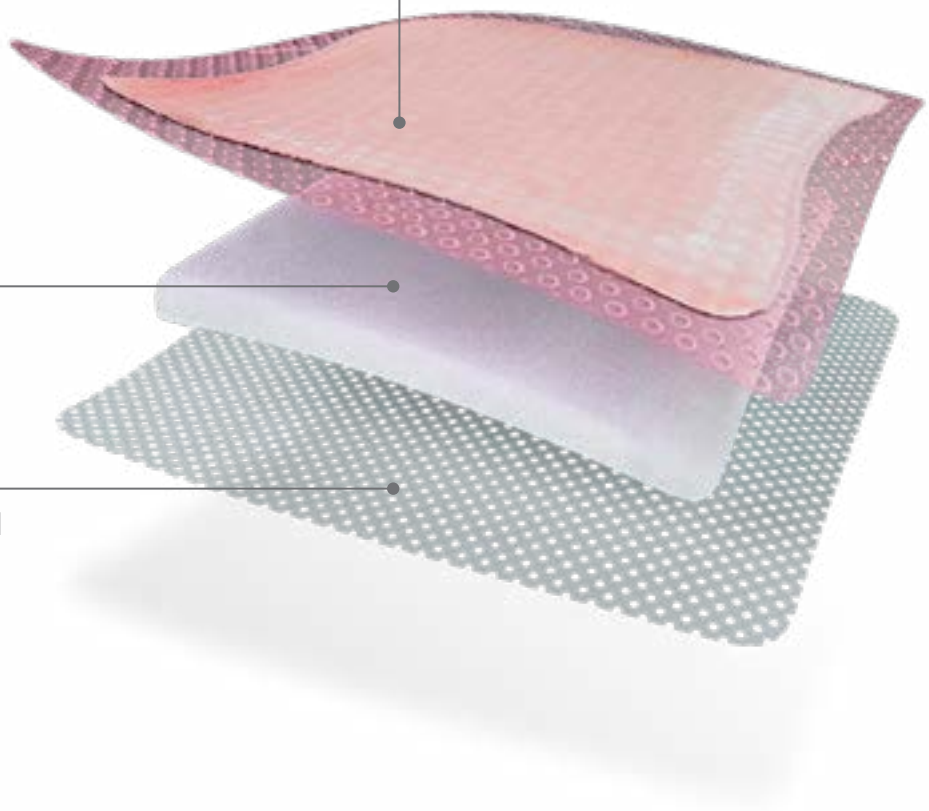
A versatile dressing to protect skin under medical devices

ALLEVYN GENTLE BORDER Dressings are versatile, conformable and easy to cut,[25-29]* making it ideal to protect skin under medical-devices. The multi-way stretch helps application on awkward areas and joints.[25-27,29]

Breathable top film[26,27] allows evaporation of fluid. The top layer is showerproof[30] and has a bacterial barrier[31]

Highly absorbent[26,27] foam layer

Gentle silicone adhesive[25] allows the dressing to be repositioned upon initial application[32] and suitable for use on fragile and sensitive skin[29]



*Cutting will compromise the bacterial barrier properties of the dressing. Always use an aseptic technique. Ensure any exposed foam areas are covered with an appropriate film dressing taking care not to cover the entire dressing

ALLEVYN◊ GENTLE BORDER Dressings work with a variety of medical devices

One in three pressure injuries in hospitalised adult patients are related to medical devices[33]

Medical-device related pressure injuries are more commonly associated with devices such as endotracheal and nasogastric tubes, oxygen tubing, non-invasive ventilation masks (CPAP/ BiPAP), urinary catheters among others

Cervical collar *(front)*

Area at risk: chin, jaw, clavicle, occiput

Cervical collar *(back)*

Area at risk: occiput

Nasogastric tubes/(hi flo) nasal cannulas

Area at risk: nose, upper lip, cheek, ear

Trach flange

Area at risk: neck

Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV)/CPAP

Area at risk: forehead, nose, cheek, chin

Gastric tube

Area at risk: stomach

Multi-podus boot

Area at risk: top/bottom foot, heel, calf

Multi-podus boot

Area at risk: top/bottom foot, heel, calf

Brace

Area at risk: hand

Sequential compression device (SCD)

Area at risk: lateral anterior ankle, achilles, top of foot

ALLEVYN GENTLE BORDER Dressings offer benefits in a variety of hospital settings. See how it can help in the:

ICU **OR** **ER**

Available in a wide range of shapes and sizes to fit your pressure injury prevention and/or wound management needs.

ALLEVYN GENTLE BORDER Rectangle Dressing

ALLEVYN GENTLE BORDER Square Dressing

ALLEVYN GENTLE BORDER Sacrum Dressing

ALLEVYN GENTLE BORDER Heel Dressing

ALLEVYN GENTLE BORDER Multisite Dressing

Common pressure injury risk factors for ICU patients[6,34]

Did you know?

Nearly

60%

of pressure injuries are acquired in the ICU[35]

1 in 3

pressure injuries in hospitalized adult patients are related to medical devices[33]

Know these additional risk factors

1. Age and skin status
2. Length of stay
3. Immobility or limited mobility
4. Vasopressor use
5. Severity of illness
6. Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation (APACHE II) score
7. Mechanical ventilation
8. Presence of a medical device

Follow these guidelines to help protect patients from pressure injuries[6,34]

- Identify at-risk patients[6,34]
  - The Braden score - most widely used risk assessment tool, is made up of six subscale categories. The lower the score, the greater the risk. Individuals are considered at risk with a score of 18 or less.
  - Other risk assessment scales include Norton and Waterlow scores
- Inspect skin thoroughly and often
- Adhere to your institution's pressure injury prevention guidelines
- Appropriately document your efforts
- Work together to streamline prevention processes
- Use a soft silicone multi-layered foam dressing to protect the skin of individuals at risk for pressure injuries—continue to implement other preventive measures when using dressings

See how ALLEVYN◊ LIFE Dressings can work with a variety of medical devices

Learn More

See how ALLEVYN◊ GENTLE BORDER Dressings can work with a variety of medical devices

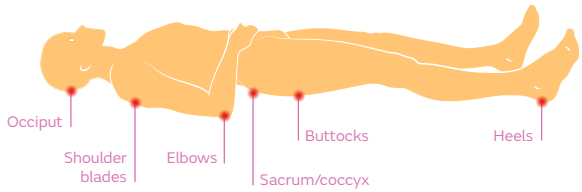
Learn More

Common points of pressure[6]

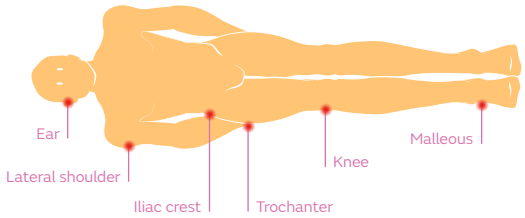
Most common locations:

- Sacrum
- Back
- Buttocks
- Heels
- Occiput
- Elbows

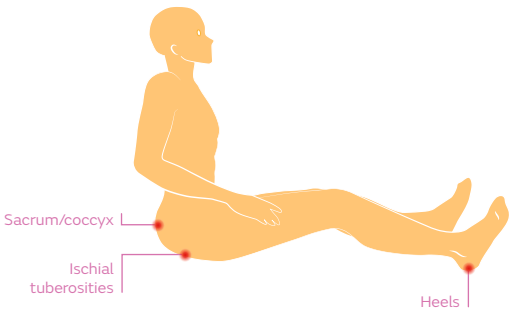
Supine position



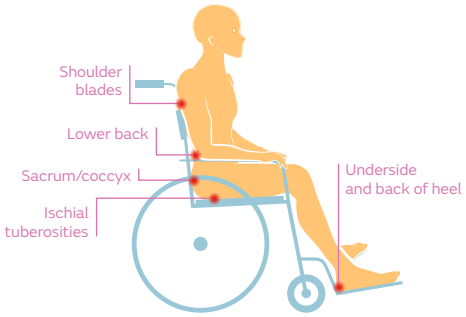
Lateral position



Sitting position



Wheelchair position



Protection against device-related injuries[33]

Device	Area at risk
(NIPPV) Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation/BIPAP	Forehead, nose, cheeks
Nasotracheal tubes/nasal cannulas	Nose, cheeks, ears
Wrist brace	Hands
Nasal cannula/oximetry probe	Ears
Cervical collar	Chin, clavicle

Common pressure injury risk factors for OR patients[6,36]

Did you know?

45%

of healthcare-acquired pressure injuries occur in surgical settings[6,36]

48%

increase in risk of PI development with each additional hour beyond the first 60 minutes[36]

Know these additional risk factors

1. **Duration of time prior to surgery** - Individuals who were immobile and had a delay in surgery of more than 12 hours were 1.6-1.7 times more likely to develop a PI[6]
2. **Duration of surgery**. A procedure lasting longer than 3 hours
3. **American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) physical status classification** - ASA score of III or IV were more than four times more likely to develop a pressure injury
4. **Other surgical factors** - anesthesia type, no. of surgeries, positioning

Follow these guidelines to protect patients from pressure injuries[6,36-38]

Use validated screening tools to identify at-risk patients[37,38]

- **Use Scott Triggers to identify patients at high risk[37] (two or more of the following)**

  Age greater than 62 years

  1. Serum albumin < 3.5 g/dL
  2. ASA Score ≥3
  3. Anticipated time in the OR >3 hours *(180 minutes)*

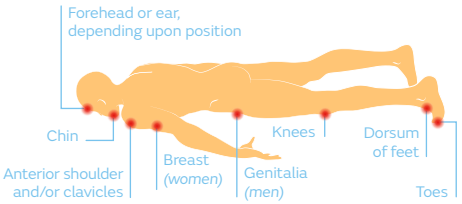
- **Use the Munroe Tool to determine the patient's risk throughout the perioperative period[38]**
  - 6 pre-operative risk factors
  - 7 intra-operative risk factors
  - 2 post-operative (PACU) risk factors
  - Score of 1-3 for each
  - Calculations and interpretation of scores provided on the tool

- Adhere to your facility's pressure injury prevention guidelines
- Perform a thorough assessment of skin condition before, during and after surgery
- Appropriately document your efforts
- Work together to streamline processes related to prevention
- Use a soft silicone multi-layered foam dressing to protect the skin of individuals at risk for pressure injuries—continue to implement other preventive measures when using dressings

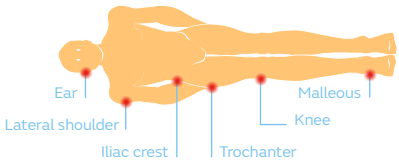
Common points of pressure[6,39]

Pressure injuries can appear within 48 to 72 hours after surgery.

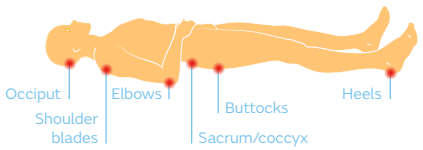
Prone position



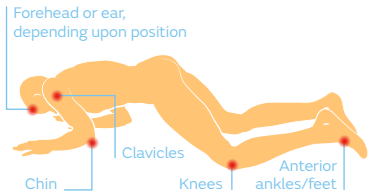
Lateral position



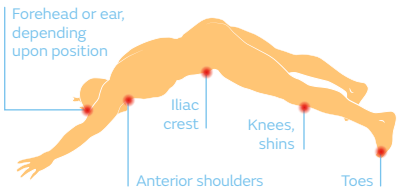
Supine position



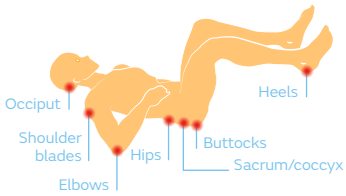
Wilson frame position



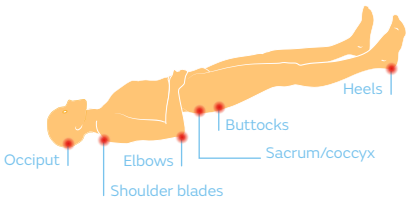
Jacknife position



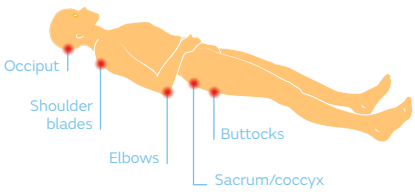
Lithotomy position



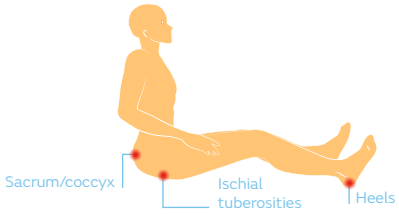
Trendelenburg position



Reverse Trendelenburg position



Sitting/modified sitting position



Most common locations of pressure injuries:[17] • Ischium (28%) • Sacrum (17-27%) • Trochanter (12-19%) • Heel (9-18%)

Protection against device-related injuries[33,39]

Device	Area at risk
(NIPPV) Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation/BIPAP	Forehead, nose, cheeks
Nasotracheal tubes/nasal cannulas	Nose, cheeks, ears
Wrist brace	Hands
Nasal cannula/oximetry probe	Ears
Cervical collar	Chin, clavicle
Splint	Heels
Straps	Ankles, arms, hips, etc.
Backboard	Occiput, shoulders, back

Common pressure injury risk factors for ED patients[6,40-42]

Know these additional risk factors

1. Advanced age
2. Dehydration and poor nutrition
3. Moist skin
4. Braden score
5. Poor sensory reception
6. Comorbid conditions (diabetes, pulmonary disease)
7. Use of medical devices (e.g. cervical collar)
8. Poorly padded ED equipment and restrictive positioning
9. Prolonged immobilisation
10. Head-of-bed elevation

Follow these guidelines to help protect patients from pressure injuries[6,42]

- Timeliness is essential – pressure injuries can develop in as little as two hours
- Identify patients at high risk using
  - The Norton Scale (score <14)
  - The Braden Scale (score <18)
  - Other risk-assessment tools
- Inspect skin thoroughly and often
- Application of a prophylactic dressing should be initiated as early as possible in the care pathway, *i.e. in the Emergency Department*
- Adhere to your institution's pressure injury prevention guidelines
- Appropriately document your efforts
- Work together to streamline prevention processes
- Use a soft silicone multi-layered foam dressing to protect the skin of individuals at risk for pressure injuries—continue to implement other preventive measures when using dressings

Did you know?

Nearly

24%

Emergency Department (ED) patients are over 60 years old, with multiple comorbidities and medical illnesses[40]

99.2%

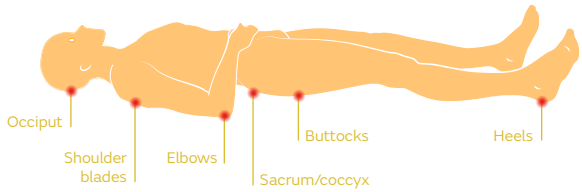
of patients who developed a pressure injury were in the ED for more than two hours[41]

Common points of pressure[6,42]

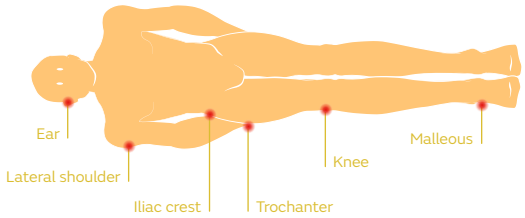
Most common locations[6]

- Sacrum
- Back
- Buttocks
- Heels
- Occiput
- Elbows

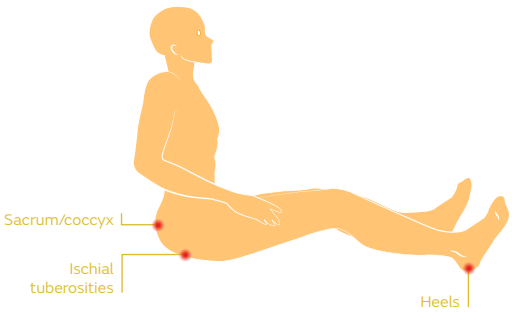
Supine position



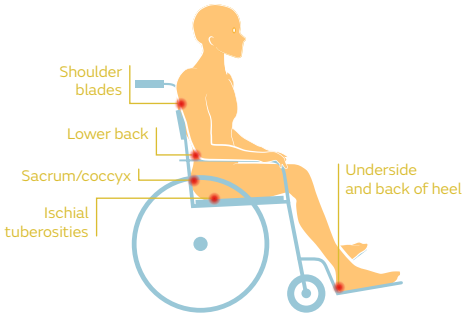
Lateral position



Sitting position



Wheelchair position



Most common risk areas related to medical device injuries[33]

Device	Area at risk
Cervical collar	Chin, clavicles
Wrist brace	Hands
Splint	Heels
Wraps	Elbows
Straps	Ankles
Backboard	Occiput, shoulders, back

Ordering information

Code	Description	Qty
ALLEVYN◊ LIFE Dressings		
66801067	10.3cm x 10.3cm	10
66801068	12.9cm x 12.9cm	10
66801069	15.4cm x 15.4cm	10
66801070	21cm x 21cm	10
66801304	Heel 25cm x 25cm	5
66801306	Small Sacrum 7.2cm x 17.5cm	10
66801307	Large Sacrum 21.6cm x 23cm	10

*Also available as **ALLEVYN◊ Ag GENTLE BORDER Antimicrobial Foam Dressing**

Code	Description	Qty
ALLEVYN◊ GENTLE BORDER Dressings		
66800269*	7.5cm x 7.5cm*	10
66800270*	10cm x 10cm*	10
66800900	10cm x 20cm	10
66800264	10cm x 25cm	10
66800265	10cm x 30cm	10
66800272*	12.5cm x 12.5cm*	10
66800273*	17.5cm x 17.5cm*	10
66800506	Heel 23cm x 23.2cm	5
66800898	Small Sacrum 16.8cm x 17.1cm	10
66800959	Multisite 17.1cm x 17.9cm	10

For detailed product information, including indications for use, ingredients, directions, contraindications, precautions, warnings, and/or important safety information, please consult each product's package labeling, Instructions for Use (IFU), and/or Drug Facts prior to use.

Smith+Nephew

Helping you get **CLOSER TO ZERO◊** pressure injuries.[1,2]

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For detailed product information, including indications for use, contraindications, precautions and warnings, please consult the product's applicable Instructions for Use (IFU) prior to use.

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