





silver dressings. . soniboi (BMH9 sprised dressingsPHMB, iodine, Antiseptics, medicinal honey, Dialkylcarbomoyl

Treatment options include

dressings.

managed using topical antiseptics or antimicrobial pathogens, including multi-resistant strains can be the level of bioburden within the wound. many problems from escalating. It is important to reduce early wound infection and early intervention may stop It is important to be able to recognise the signs of

healing and lead to hospital readmittance. additional pain and discomfort, can delay wound complication of chronic wounds. It causes patients Infection is an ever-present risk and serious potential

or normobaric oxygenation. Haemoglobin spray, hyperbaric

Treatment options include

phases of healing. Restoring oxygen is a critical element to support all

on chronic wounds. Oxygen deficiency can have a negative impact

process of wound healing. metabolic processes, including the complex It is recognised that oxygen aids the body's

retain exudate, preventing maceration. superabsorbers are designed to absorb and Alginates, gelling fibers, foams and

Wound gels to add moisture.

Treatment options include

support optimal moisture balance in the wound bed. There are a number of wound dressings which can

the wound bed.

adjusted to create an optimal level of moisture within healing. Therefore it is important moisture balance is A wound that is too dry or too wet can prevent

Control Infection

Support the Wound Bed

When chronic wounds do not heal as expected despite appropriate care, strategies which can restore the chemical imbalance within the wound bed may be required to restore healing.

A range of therapeutic and treatment choices are available to stimulate healing

Products which can control and bind harmful MMPs, optimise pH conditions, protect growth factors, control pro-inflammatory mediators, collagen dressings.







Sloughy and necrotic tissue are physical impediments to wound healing. A healthy wound bed is essential to support the wound healing process. Cleansing and preparing the wound bed by removing dead cells and tissue can be achieved through different types of debridement.

Specialised dressings or physical therapies like negative pressure wound therapy, electrical stimulation or ultrasound can help with formation of granulation tissue.

Treatment options include

Cleansing the wound with normal saline (9%), Ringer's solution, preserved solution, hypochlorous solution (Granudacyn®), antiseptic solutions.

Debridement techniques include autolytic (gels, gelling fibres), biosurgical, sharp debridement, surgical and mechanical methods.







Learn M.O.I.S.T. **Improve** Wound Care







Chronic Wound Education Platform

For the treatment and management of chronic wounds

introduces two important contributing factors: restoring oxygen balance and supporting the wound bed.



Mölnlycke

