

ALLEVYN[®] LIFE Foam Dressing distinct mechanism of action (MOA) absorbs mechanical energy through frictional sliding and internal shear of independent layers, helping reduce energy transfer to soft tissues to provide pressure injury prevention (PIP)

Marché C, Creehan S, Gefen A. The frictional energy absorber effectiveness and its impact on the pressure ulcer prevention performance of multilayer dressings. *Int Wound J*. 2024;21(4):e14871.

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Key points

Laboratory findings



30–45% absorption of mechanical energy by ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing



Absorption of mechanical energy likely increases with wear time of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing

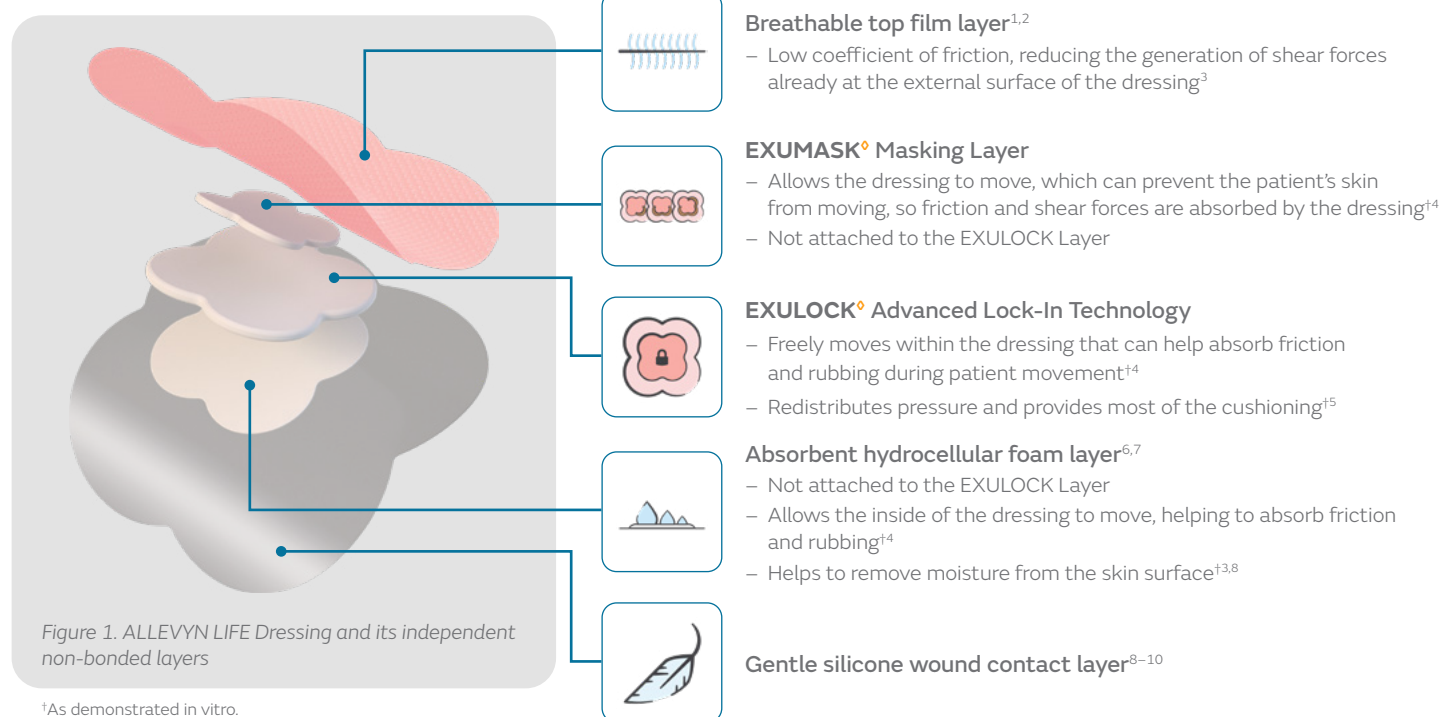
Clinical finding



Clinical evidence aligns with laboratory findings, indicating **enhanced PIP efficacy** of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing*

*When used in combination with a standard PIP protocol, compared to standard PIP protocol alone.

ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing

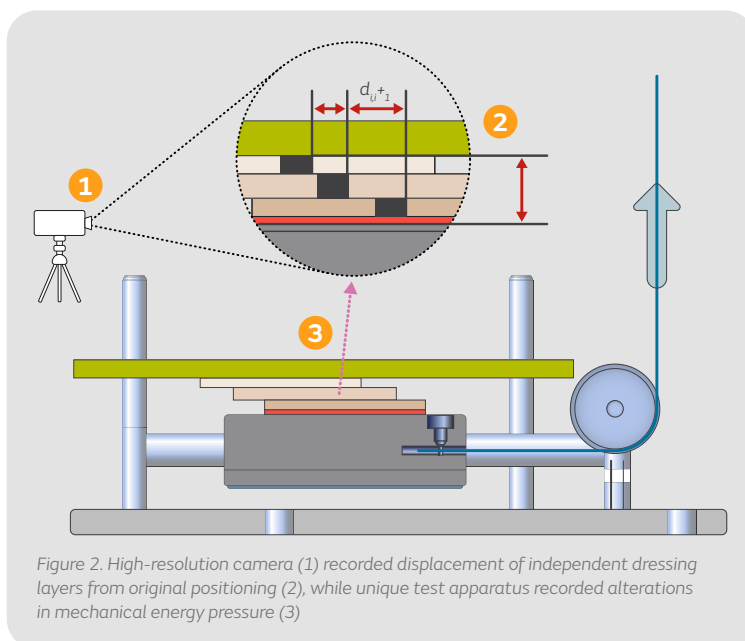


Overview

- Unique test apparatus was used to capture optical measurements of frictional sliding displacement (Figure 2) of the independent, non-bonded layers of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing
 - A novel metric, frictional energy absorber effectiveness (FEAE), was used to quantify the internal amount of energy dissipated due to the frictional sliding of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing layers
- To provide clinical context to the FEAE results obtained, a review of current clinical literature on prophylactic use of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing for PIP was performed^{11–13}
 - A total of three randomised controlled trials (RCT) were identified and reviewed
- Standard ALLEVYN LIFE Dressings were utilised during testing, comparisons were also made with 'used' and specially prepared bonded variants
 - A 'used' status was achieved by applying loading cycles to simulate the repetitive shear and compression that would be exerted by bodyweight and potential leg movements of a patient in one week
 - Bonded variants of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing did not have independent layers, reducing the ability for internal frictional sliding of dressing layers

Laboratory results

- FEAE analyses showed that frictional sliding and internal shear of ALLEVYN[®] LIFE Dressing independent layers absorbs 30–45% of mechanical energy
 - Absorption of mechanical energy within the dressing layers helps reduce the total energy transferred to soft tissues
- In variants of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing pre-conditioned to be in a 'used' status, the FEAE increased by 1.3-fold due to increased frictional sliding and internal shear of dressing layers ($p=ns$)
 - These results indicate that dissipation of mechanical energy by ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing likely increases with wear time
- Internal displacement of energy is substantially reduced in variants of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing with bonded layers
 - Frictional sliding of independent layers in the commercially available ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing accounts for 69% of all energy displacement
- The shape and size of the ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing used has no significant effect on the FEAE and the ability to absorb mechanical energy ($p=ns$)



Clinical results



Three published RCTs investigated the prophylactic performance of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing.^{11–13} Findings of these RCTs indicate that use of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing in combination with a standard PIP protocol is capable of significantly reducing the incidence of category II and above pressure injuries, compared to standard PIP protocols alone ($p<0.05$). This alignment of the laboratory FEAE findings with the clinical literature demonstrates the enhanced PIP clinical efficacy of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressings, when used in combination with a standard PIP protocol compared to standard PIP protocol alone.

Conclusions

Application of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing effectively absorbs mechanical energy internally, through combination of material shear and frictional sliding of its independent non-bonded layers, helping reduce energy transferred to soft tissues. The laboratory testing suggests that the ability of ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing to absorb mechanical energy likely increases with wear time and use, while shape and size of the dressing has no significant impact on ability. Additionally, bonded dressing variants had reduced mechanical energy absorption compared to ALLEVYN LIFE Dressing with independent non-bonded layers.

This material is intended for healthcare professionals. For detailed product information, including indications for use, contraindications, warnings and precautions, please consult the product's Instructions for Use (IFU) prior to use.

References: 1. Smith+Nephew 2016. Permeability of hydrophillic polyurethane film when in contact with water and water vapour (ALLEVYN LIFE). Internal Report RD/16/019. 2. Tiscar-González V, Menor-Rodríguez MJ, Rabadán-Sainz C, et al. Clinical and economic impact of wound care using a polyurethane foam multilayer dressing. *Adv Skin Wound Care*. 2021;34(1):23–30. 3. Smith+Nephew 2019. Properties of ALLEVYN LIFE advanced wound care dressing that can contribute to the effective use as part of a pressure injury prevention protocol. Internal Report RD/19/177. 4. Smith+Nephew 2023. The ALLEVYN LIFE Heel Foam Dressing as an energy absorber. Internal Report CSD.AWM.23.033. 5. Smith+Nephew 2023. Pressure redistribution testing of the individual layers of ALLEVYN LIFE Foam Dressing. Internal Report CSD.AWM.23.034. 6. Smith+Nephew 2016. Wound model testing of new ALLEVYN LIFE gen2 wcl dressing using horse serum at a flow rate modelling that of a moderately exuding wound. Internal Report DS/14/303/R. 7. Smith+Nephew 2016. New ALLEVYN LIFE gen2 wcl-physical testing. Internal Report DS/15/025/R. 8. Clarke R. Positive patient outcomes: the use of a new silicone adhesive foam dressing for pressure ulcer prevention and treatment. Poster presented at: Canadian Association for Enterosomal Therapy; 2013. 9. Rossington A, Drysdale K, Winter R. Clinical performance and positive impact on patient wellbeing of ALLEVYN LIFE. *Wounds UK*. 2013;9(4):91–95. 10. Lisco C. Evaluation of a new silicone gel-adhesive hydrocellular foam dressing as part of a pressure ulcer prevention plan for ICU patients. Poster presented at: Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nurses Society; 2013. 11. Beeckman D, Fourie A, Raepsaet C, et al. Silicone adhesive multilayer foam dressings as adjuvant prophylactic therapy to prevent hospital-acquired pressure ulcers: a pragmatic noncommercial multicentre randomized open-label parallel-group medical device trial. *Br J Dermatol*. 2021;185(1):52–61. 12. Forni C, D'Allesandro F, Gallerani P, et al. Effectiveness of using a new polyurethane foam multi-layer dressing in the sacral area to prevent the onset of pressure ulcer in the elderly with hip fractures: a pragmatic randomised controlled trial. *Int Wound J*. 2018;15(3):383–390. 13. Forni C, Gazineo D, Allegrini E, et al. Effectiveness of a multi-layer silicone-adhesive polyurethane foam dressing as prevention for sacral pressure ulcers in at-risk in-patients: randomised controlled trial. *Int J Nurs Stud*. 2022;127:104172.