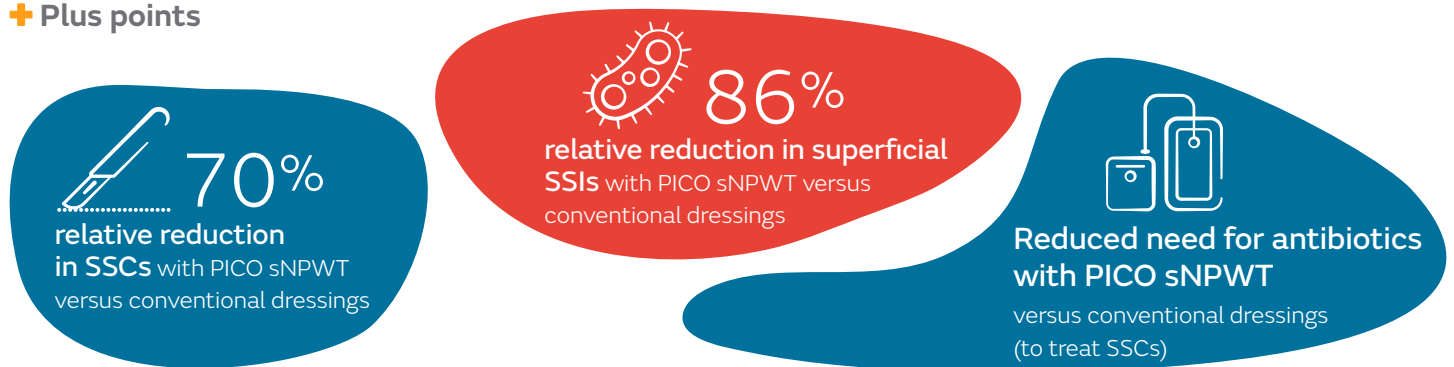


Use of PICO® Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System (sNPWT) significantly reduced the incidence of surgical site complications (SSCs) compared with conventional dressings in sternotomy patients

+ Plus points

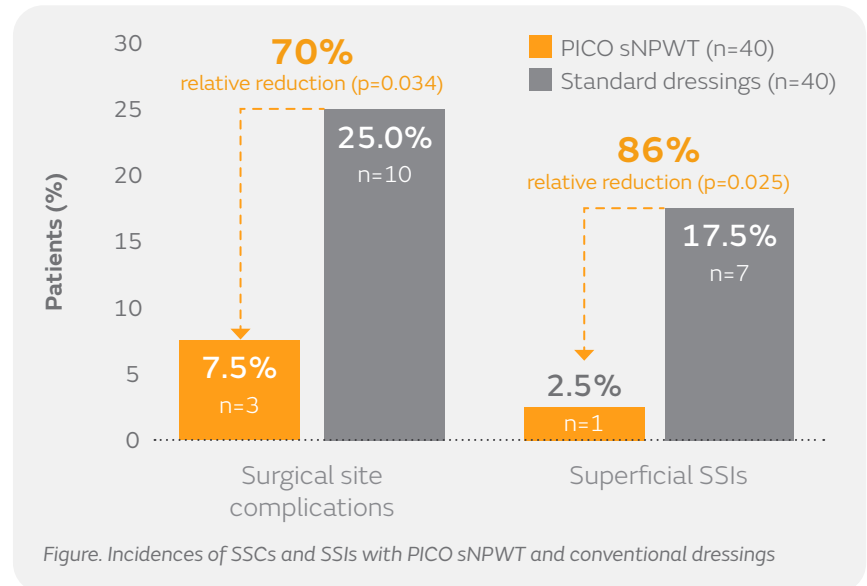


Overview

- An open-label, prospective study (6-week follow up) comparing the incidence of dehiscence and surgical site infections (SSIs) in sternotomy patients at a hospital in Poland
- Patients received either PICO sNPWT (n=40) or conventional dressings (n=40) immediately after coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)
- Patients in the PICO sNPWT group were slightly older than those in the conventional dressings group (mean age 66 vs 62 years, $p=0.044$); most patients were male (78.8%)
- Mean BMI was 29.2kg/m^2 and a large proportion of patients had BMI $>30\text{kg/m}^2$ (43.8%)

Results

- Compared with conventional dressings, PICO sNPWT had:
 - Significantly lower incidences of SSCs ($p=0.034$; Figure) and superficial SSIs ($p=0.025$; Figure)
 - No superficial SSIs requiring antibiotics compared with 4 (10.0%) for conventional dressings ($p=0.04$)
 - Reduced need to initiate antibiotics due to SSCs ($p=0.043$)
- No cases of skin necrosis were reported in the PICO sNPWT group compared with 12 cases (30.0%) in the conventional dressings group ($p=0.0002$)



Conclusion

Prophylactic use of PICO sNPWT significantly reduced the incidences of SSCs and superficial SSIs compared with conventional dressings in patients with closed sternotomy wounds.

Citation

*Witt-Majchrzak A, Żelazny P, Snarska J. Preliminary outcome of treatment of postoperative primarily closed sternotomy wounds treated using negative pressure wound therapy. *Pol Przegl Chir*. 2015;86(10):456-465.

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