

Help your patients get back on track with **PICO[®]** sNPWT by delivering **360° PRO-ACTIVE** therapy



PICO[®] Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System (sNPWT), equipped with **360° dressing technology**,¹⁻⁷ provides '**pro-active therapy**' to help protect^{2,5,8-15} and promote^{4,7,9,12-15} the healing process beyond the zone of injury.^{7,9}



Delivering therapy above, beyond and below¹⁻⁷

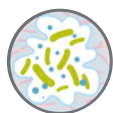
Above

Beyond

Beyond

Below

Above



Disrupts the biofilm barrier²

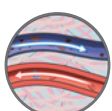


Controls fluid build-up and inflammation* to clear the way^{5,8-10}

Beyond

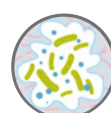


Controls fluid build-up and inflammation* to clear the way^{5,8-10}



Promotes changes in blood flow for oxygen and essential nutrient delivery^{11,12}

Below



Promotes changes in blood flow for oxygen and essential nutrient delivery^{11,12}



Helps to create an environment that supports a cellular activity for optimal closure^{3,4,16}



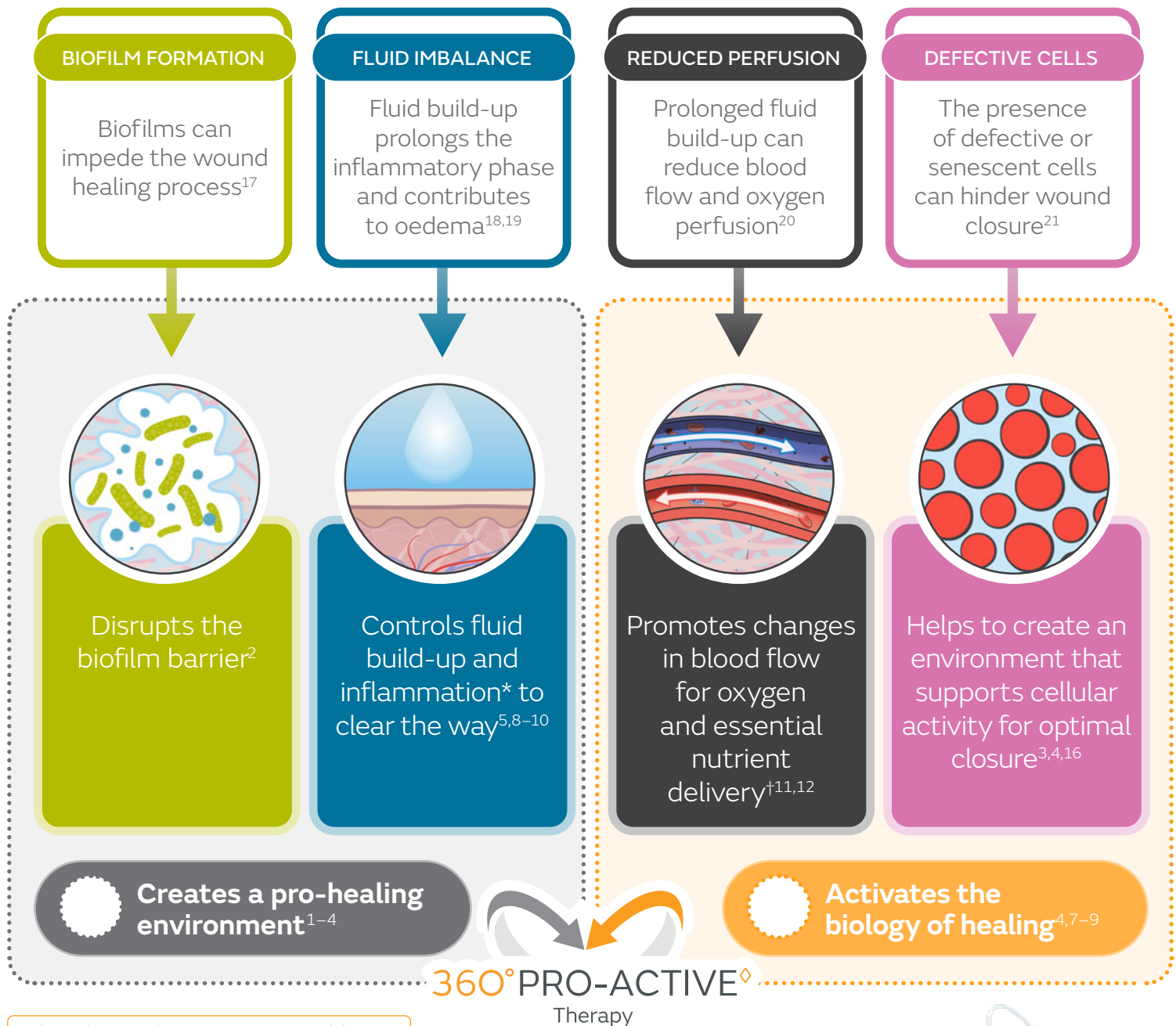
Creates a pro-healing environment¹⁻⁴



Activates the biology of healing^{4,7-9}

Get back on track with **PICO** therapy

PICO®
Single Use Negative Pressure
Wound Therapy System



Disclaimer: The PICO Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System (sNPWT) functions through a physical mode of action. All therapeutic effects described—such as reduction of biofilm, fluid removal, stimulation of lymphatic flow, and activation of cellular responses (e.g., fibroblast migration or angiogenesis)—are mechanically induced through the application of uniform negative pressure and compressive forces. These effects are not the result of biological, chemical, or pharmacological interactions, and should not be interpreted as such. This information is intended to support understanding of the physical mechanisms by which the PICO System may contribute to an optimal wound healing environment.

*NPWT supports inflammation control by removing exudate rich in inflammatory mediators, reducing oedema, and promoting a balanced wound environment conducive to healing. †As demonstrated in vivo.



This material is intended for healthcare professionals. 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.

References: 1. Smith+Nephew 2020. Bacterial barrier testing of the PICO dressing. Internal report 2001002. 2. Smith+Nephew 2024. Assessment of the Effect of the PICO® 7 Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System and Conventional Dressings on Pre-Established Biofilms in vitro Using a Wound Surface Biofilm Model. Report AWM.24.065. 3. Smith+Nephew July 2018. PICO 7Y Non-NPWT Wound Model Summary. Internal report DS.18.260.R. 4. Hurd T, Gilchrist B. Single use negative pressure wound therapy (sNPWT) in the community management of chronic open wounds deeper than 2cm. Paper presented at: Symposium on Advanced Wound Care/Wound Healing Society Meeting; 2020; Abu Dhabi. 5. Smith+Nephew November 2018. The Review Of Evidence Supporting The Use Of PICO In Wounds 2cm In Depth. Internal report EO.AWM.PCS230.001.v2. 6. Loveluck J, Copeland, T, Hill J, Hunt A, Martin R. Biomechanical Modeling of the Forces Applied to Closed Incisions During Single-Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy. ePlasty. 2016;16:183–195. 7. Casey C. Consistent delivery of therapeutic negative pressure levels by a single use negative pressure wound therapy system (sNPWT)* in a wound model. Paper presented at: EWMA; 2019; Gothenburg, Sweden. 8. Smith+Nephew 2019. PICO Biomechanical Study. Internal report DS/19/211/R. 9. Smith+Nephew 2021.PICO Pressure Mapping Study. Internal report DS/19/211/R - Part B. 10. WUWH5 Consensus document Wound Exudate effective assessment and management; 2019. 11. Scalise A, Calamita R, Tartaglione C, et al. Improving wound healing and preventing surgical site complications of closed surgical incisions: a possible role of Incisional Negative Pressure Wound Therapy. A systematic review of the literature. Int Wound J. 2016;13:1260–1281. 12. Malmström M, Huddleston E, Martin R. Biological effects of a disposable, canisterless negative pressure wound therapy system. ePlasty. 2014;14:e15. 13. Xia CY, Yu AX, Qi B, et al. Analysis of blood flow and local expression of angiogenesis associated growth factors in infected wounds treated with negative pressure wound therapy. Mol Med Rep. 2014;9(5):1749–1754. 14. Kilpadi DV, Cunningham MR. Evaluation of closed incision management with negative pressure wound therapy (CIM): hematoma/seroma and involvement of the lymphatic system. Wound Repair Regen. 2011;19(5):588–596. 15. Ma Z, Shou K, Li Z, et al. Negative pressure wound therapy promotes vessel destabilization and maturation at various stages of wound healing and thus influences wound prognosis. Exp Ther Med. 2016;11(4):1307–1317. 16. Brownhill VR, Huddleston E, Bell A, et al. Pre-Clinical Assessment of Single-Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy During In Vivo Porcine Wound Healing. Adv Wound Care (New Rochelle). 2020;0(0):1–12. 17. Wallace HA, Basehore BM, Zito PM. Wound Healing Phases. 2023 Jun 12. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2025 Jan. 18. Wiig H. (2011). Pathophysiology of tissue fluid accumulation in inflammation. Journal of Physiology, 589(Pt 12), 2945–2953. doi:10.1113/jphysiol.2011.206136. 24. 19. Verdolino DV, Thomason HA, Fotticchia A, Cartmell S. Wound dressings: curbing inflammation in chronic wound healing. Emerging Topics in Life Sciences. 2021; 5:523–537. 20. Hess CT. Checklist for factors affecting wound healing. Adv Skin Wound Care. 2011 Apr;24(4):192. doi: 10.1097/01.ASW.0000396300.04173.ec. PMID: 21422844. 21. Thanapaul RJRS, Shvedova M, shin GH, Roh DS. An Insight into Aging, Senescence, and Their Impacts on Wound Healing. Adv Geriatr Med Res. 2021;3(3):e210017.

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