

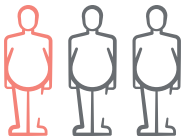
# PICO System for Caesarean Surgery

Protecting time to bond: Child birth should be positive, not uncertain. As the number of births by caesarean section increase, more emergency procedures will take place; increasing the risk of complications. Complications involving the surgical incision can lead to an increase in hospital stay, negatively impacting mother and baby bonding, and overall birthing experience.<sup>1</sup>

Estimated 137,500 annual births by Caesarean section across Australia and New Zealand.<sup>2,3</sup>

**4.4% ↑**

4.4% average annual rate of increase<sup>4</sup>



1 in 3 women give birth by C-section<sup>5</sup>



Around 15% of C-sections develop a wound complication following caesarean delivery.<sup>6</sup>



**2-7 days**

SSIs following C-sections can significantly increase length of hospital stay from 2 to 7 days<sup>7</sup>



The PICO System can help



**50%  
reduction**

#### in relative risk of SSIs

In an RCT of 876 women undergoing C-section with pre-pregnancy BMI  $\geq 30$ , PICO sNPWT significantly reduced the relative risk of SSIs by 50% compared with standard dressings ( $p=0.007$ )<sup>8</sup>



**Pain  
reduction**

The prophylactic use of PICO in women undergoing C-section with pre-pregnancy BMI  $\geq 30$  demonstrated a **statistically significant reduction in pain scores**, compared with standard care on post-operative day two<sup>9</sup>



**Scar  
satisfaction**

Women with BMI  $\geq 30$  were **significantly more satisfied with scar appearance** within 6 months of surgery using PICO sNPWT vs standard dressings and fewer patients had hatch marks at 6 and 12 months post surgery<sup>10</sup>

**Smith+Nephew**

**PICO** ♦

Single Use Negative Pressure  
Wound Therapy System

**Is your expecting mother  
high risk, leading to the  
increased risk of a surgical  
site complication?**

- Elevated BMI
- Smoker
- Comorbidities including diabetes, hypertension, poor vascular status, immuno-compromised
- Lengthy surgeries
- Emergency procedures or previous caesarean section

# Case studies with PICO<sup>®</sup> System

## Case 1 background<sup>11</sup>

- 38 year old woman, elective caesarean section
- No underlying diseases

### Treatment

- Incision closed with staples, PICO sNPWT applied in OR
- Dressing assessed at 72 hrs left in place due to low exudate
- Dressing removal at one week, surgical site in good condition, no maceration, staples removed

**Day 0**  
Application  
of the PICO  
dressing in OR



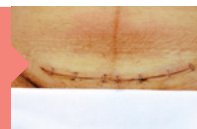
**Day 3**  
Follow-up at  
72 hours



**Day 3**  
Exudate  
management  
at 72 hours



**Day 7**  
Follow-up:  
Removal of the  
PICO System



Individual results may vary

## Case 2 background<sup>11</sup>

- 33 year-old woman
- Risk factors included uncontrolled diabetes, smoker (before/during pregnancy) elevated BMI

### Treatment

- PICO sNPWT applied in OR
- Patient discharged at 72 hrs with PICO dressing in place
- Dressing removed post-op day 7: Incision fully approximated with no visible hematoma, seroma or clinical signs of infection, staples removed

**Day 1**  
Post-op prior to  
PICO dressing  
application



**Day 3**  
Follow-up  
at 72 hours



**Day 3**  
Exudate  
management  
at 72 hours



**Day 7**  
Follow-up:  
Removal of the  
PICO System.



Individual results may vary

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.

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## More ways to learn about the PICO System:



### Protecting time to bond site

Scan the QR code or visit:  
[www.smith-nephew.com/en-au/protecting-time-to-bond](http://www.smith-nephew.com/en-au/protecting-time-to-bond)

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