Publication summary: Hyldig N, et al. BJOG (2019)*

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PICO^o Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System (sNPWT) helped to reduce the risk of surgical site infections (SSIs) compared with standard dressings in women with pre-pregnancy BMI ≥30kg/m² undergoing caesarean section







Overview

- An open-label, pragmatic, randomised study conducted at five centres in Denmark
- Women undergoing elective or emergency caesarean section with a pre-pregnancy BMI ≥30kg/m² (mean age, 32 years)
- Patients received either PICO sNPWT (n=432) or standard dressings (n=444)
- Dressings were left in place for approximately five days with PICO sNPWT and at least 24 hours with standard dressings

Results

- Use of PICO sNPWT significantly reduced the incidence of SSIs compared with standard dressings (4.6 vs 9.2%; Figure)
 - Number needed to treat was 22
- Results were similar after adjustment for risk factors including pre-pregnancy BMI ≥35kg/m²
- Significantly fewer women had wound exudate with PICO sNPWT than those using standard dressings (22.4 vs 32.9%; p=0.001)
 - Relative risk reduction with PICO sNPWT versus standard dressings was 31.0%
 - Number needed to treat was 10
- Deep SSIs, dehiscence, or self-rated health status were similar in both groups

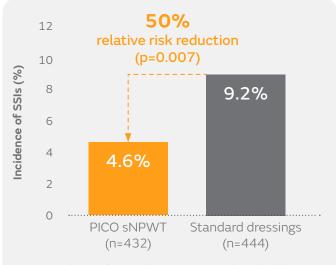


Figure. Incidences of SSIs with PICO sNPWT and standard dressings in obese women undergoing caesarian section

Conclusion

Citation

*Hyldig N, Vinter CA, Kruse M, et al. Prophylactic incisional negative pressure wound therapy reduces the risk of surgical site infection after caesarean section in obese women: A pragmatic randomised clinical trial. BJOG. 2019;126:628-635.

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