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Academy Education + Innovation + Excellence

Pharmacist Working to Full Scope in Acute Minor Wound Care

Accreditation, Implementation and Practical Considerations



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Pharmacist Acute Wound Care: What's New?

- Wound cleaning local anesthetic administration
- Wound Closure
- Post Exposure Vaccination
- Presumptive, Prophylactic and Empirical Antibiotic Treatment





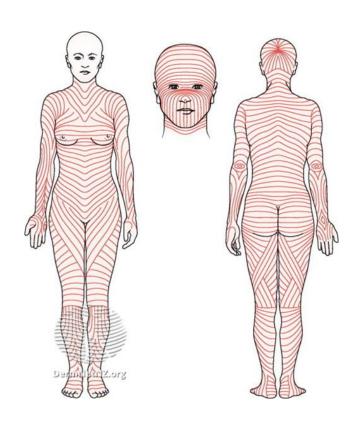
Local Anesthetic Administration

Administration of up to 10mL of 1% lidocaine without adrenaline to assist wound cleaning and closure

Lidocaine - maximum dosage 3mg/kg



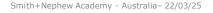
Wound Closure



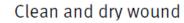
Wound Adhesives – suitable for wounds 3cm or less, with minimal tension.

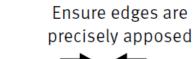
Sutures – suitable for longer wounds or wounds under significant tension

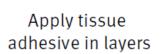
Lines of Langer's indicate the tension lines of the skin

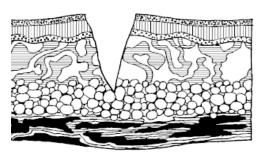


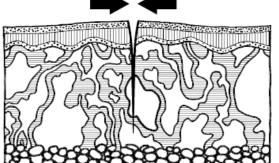


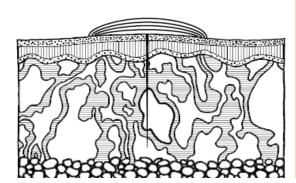


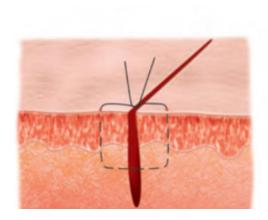


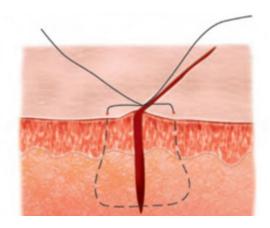


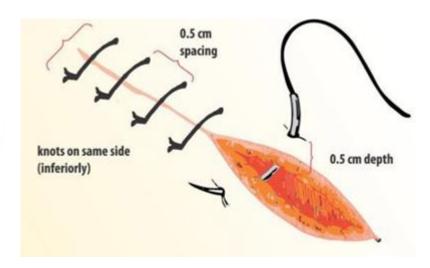


















Post Exposure Vaccination

Tetanus vaccination may be administered when appropriate as post-exposure prophylaxis.

Requirement is based on wound type, time since previous vaccination and number of lifetime doses.



History of tetanus vaccination	Time since last dose	Type of wound	DTPa, DTPa combinations, dT, dTpa, as appropriate	Tetanus immunoglobulin
≥3 doses	<5 years	Clean, minor wounds	No	No
≥3 doses	<5 years	All other wounds	No	No (unless person has immunodeficiency) ^a
≥3 doses	5–10 years	Clean, minor wounds	No	No
≥3 doses	5–10 years	All other wounds	Yes	No (unless person has immunodeficiency) ^a
≥3 doses	>10 years	Clean, minor wounds	Yes	No
≥3 doses	>10 years	All other wounds	Yes	No (unless person has immunodeficiency) ^a
<3 doses or uncertain ^b	Uncertain	Clean, minor wounds	Yes	No
<3 doses or uncertain ^b	Uncertain	All other wounds	Yes	Yes



Antibiotic Therapy

Presumptive Antibiotics - for bites (including marine bites) and clenched fist injuries

Prophylactic Antibiotics – for significantly contaminated water immersed traumatic wounds

Empirical Antibiotics – post-traumatic wound injections





Pharmacist Training Full Scope of Practice Pilot (QLD)

12 months of post graduate training.

3 components

- Safe prescribing and quality use of medicines
- Clinical Practice training
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander Cultural Competency Training

Smith+Nephew Academy - Australia - 22/03/25









Additional Training Considerations

Suturing a skill that needs practice to master.

Additional practice is required in addition to the training provided.

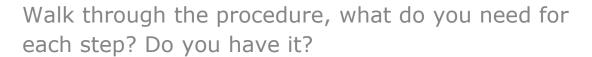


Implementing A Full Scope Acute Wound Care Service

Consultation Room

Equipment and Consumables

Marketing and promotion



SAN

Equipment and Consumable Considerations

Suppliers

- Smith and Nephew wound closure strips, primary or secondary dressings, hydrogels.
- Medical suppliers Gold Cross endorsed supplier,
 Team Medical suture packs, sutures, suture
 removal, wound adhesive, PPE.
- Pharmacy Wholesaler local anesthetic, needles, syringes, saline for irrigation, dressing packs

Storage space – is it accessible?











Dressing Considerations

Primary Dressings

- Wound closure strips
- Low-adherent dressings
- Island dressings fabric and film
- Film dressings
- Hydrogels
- Foam dressings

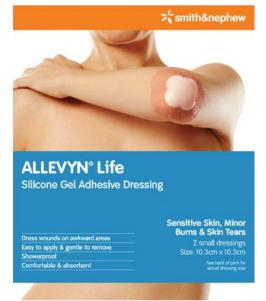














Dressing Considerations

Secondary Dressings

- Low-adherent dressings
- Island dressings fabric and film
- Film dressings
- Foam dressings













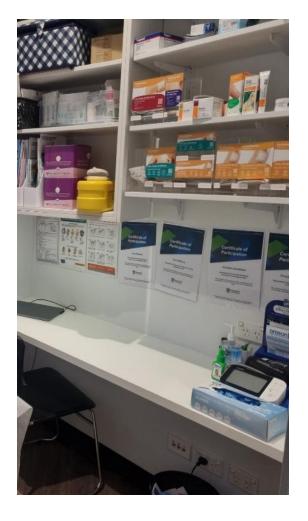
Promoting an Acute Wound Care Service

- In-store promotion posters, flyers, tent cards, wobblers and most importantly, your team.
- External advertising social media, catalogues, online, traditional media

Opportunity for joint marketing ventures – brand partnerships

Pharmacy Guild of Australia QLD Branch marketing collateral

Photo of Wound Clinic Room and Consumables









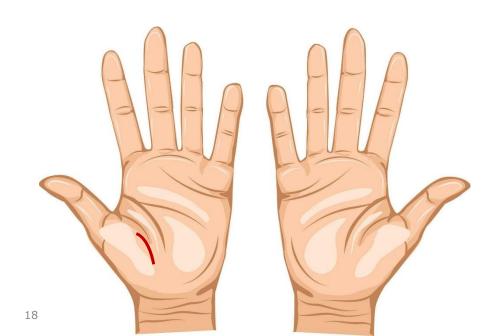


Case Study 1:

Female, 26 years
Chef
2cm laceration on hand

Background:

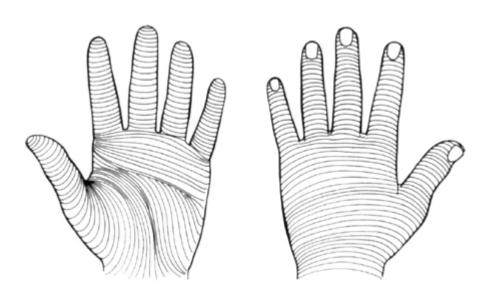
Cut hand with knife while cutting vegetables
5-10 minutes ago
Applied pressure with towel
Bleeding stopped/slowed
Unsure of tetanus vaccination status





Management

Standard Pharmacist Care Vs Full Scope Pharmacist Care



Assessment:

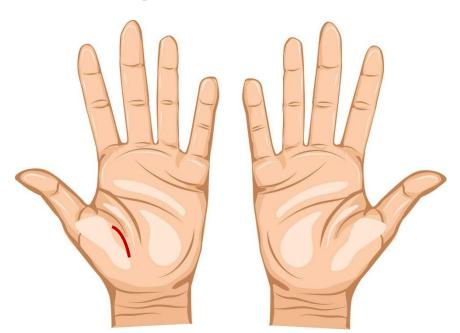
2 cm laceration – along Lines of Langer's Not full depth No skin flap No debris visible

Standard Pharmacist Care:

Clean wound – saline wash
Apply wound closure strips
Apply secondary dressing
+/- tetanus vaccine (pending state legislation)

Management

Standard Pharmacist Care Vs Full Scope Pharmacist Care









Full Scope Pharmacist Care:

Clean wound – saline wash Apply skin adhesive Apply secondary dressing Administer tetanus vaccine



Case Study 2:

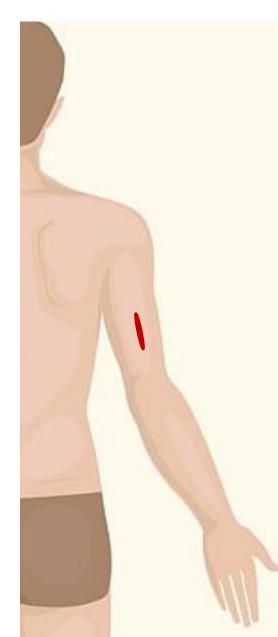
Male, 54 years
Farmer
7cm laceration on back of upper right arm

Background:

Issues with tractor while harvesting
While working on tractor, injured arm
on another engine component.
About 1 hour ago
Applied pressure with towel

Applied pressure with towel Last tetanus dose 12 years ago as per AIR, >3 lifetime doses given.

Patient is covered in dirt/sweat from farm work





Management

Standard Pharmacist Care Vs Full Scope Pharmacist Care



Assessment:

7cm laceration – transects Lines of Langer's Wound gaping
Edges of wound are clean
Not full thickness
Visibly contaminated

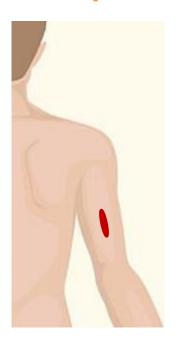
Standard Pharmacist Care:

Basic first aid
Patient referred to emergency department
+/- tetanus vaccine (pending state legislation)

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Management

Standard Pharmacist Care Vs **Full Scope Pharmacist Care**







Full Scope Pharmacist Care:

Administer 10mL of 1% lidocaine via wound infiltration

Clean wound using aseptic technique – 350-700mL of Saline solution

Close wound using sutures Apply secondary dressing Administer tetanus vaccine Set follow-up appointment

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