Smith-Nephew

PICO[°] Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System (sNPWT) helps to significantly reduce the incidence of surgical site complications (SSCs) and hospital length of stay (LoS) in patients with stricturing Crohn's disease compared with conventional dressings

+ Plus points



Overview

- An independent, prospective, open-label controlled study enrolling consecutive patients with symptomatic, stricturing Crohn's disease at one centre in Italy (January 2010 to December 2012)
- Patients received either PICO sNPWT (n=25) or conventional dressings (n=25) after bowel resection or strictureplasty (by laparotomy or laparoscopy)

Results

- Superficial SSIs were less frequent with PICO sNPWT than with conventional dressings, which helped to reduce the incidences of deep and organ space SSIs (2 vs 12 SSIs; Figure)
 - In patients receiving corticosteroids at baseline, there were fewer SSIs with PICO sNPWT than with conventional dressings (1 vs 9; p=0.001)
- PICO sNPWT significantly reduced the odds of developing an SSC (OR: 0.21; 79% odds reduction; p=0.001)
- With PICO sNPWT there was an 82% relative reduction in seroma incidence compared with conventional dressings (8 vs 44%; p=0.008)
- Mean hospital LoS was significantly shorter for patients receiving PICO sNPWT than those receiving conventional dressings (7 vs 12 days; p=0.0001)
- No patients receiving PICO sNPWT required early readmission⁺ compared with 6 patients receiving conventional dressings (0 vs 24%; p=0.02)

[†]Repeat hospitalisation within 6 months from discharge for wound-related complications

- Incidences of surgical site infections (SSIs), SSCs and number of readmissions were assessed for up to 30 days post-operatively
- Several patients (50%) were taking ≥20mg of corticosteroids at baseline, which increase the risk of developing SSIs



Figure. Incidence of SSIs with PICO sNPWT and conventional dressings in all patients and those receiving corticosteroids at baseline

Conclusions

PICO sNPWT helped to significantly reduce the incidences of SSIs and seroma compared with conventional dressings in patients undergoing surgery for stricturing Crohn's disease. Hospital LoS was also significantly shorter with PICO sNPWT than conventional dressings.

Citation

*Selvaggi F, Pellino G, Sciaudone G, Corte AD, Candilio G, Campitiello F, Canonico S. New advances in negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) for surgical wounds of patients affected with Crohn's disease. *Surg Technol Int*. 2014;24:83–89. Available at: <u>Surgical Technology International</u>

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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