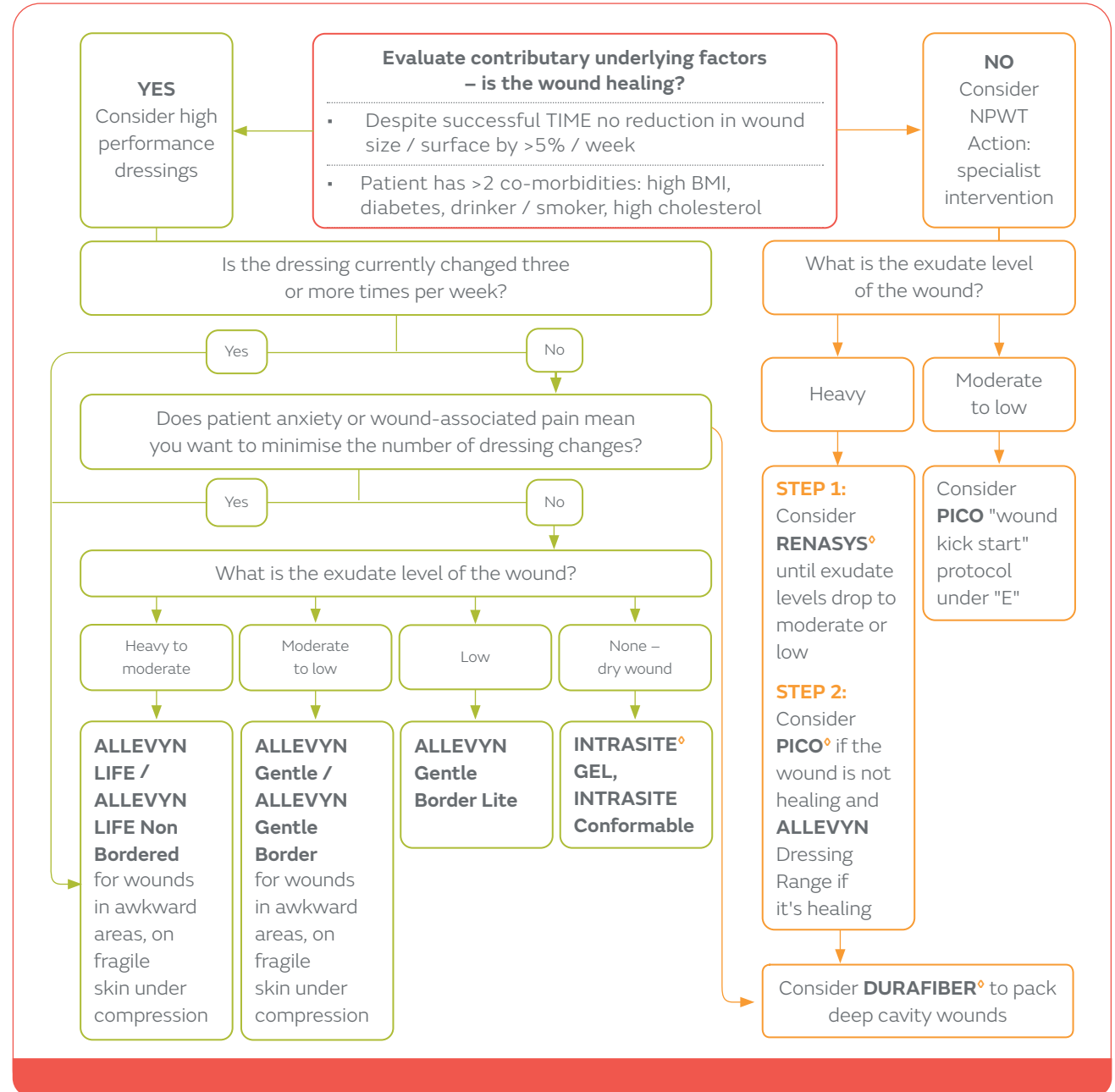


Moisture imbalance^{1,2}

A pathway to guide appropriate treatment for exudate management in chronic wounds



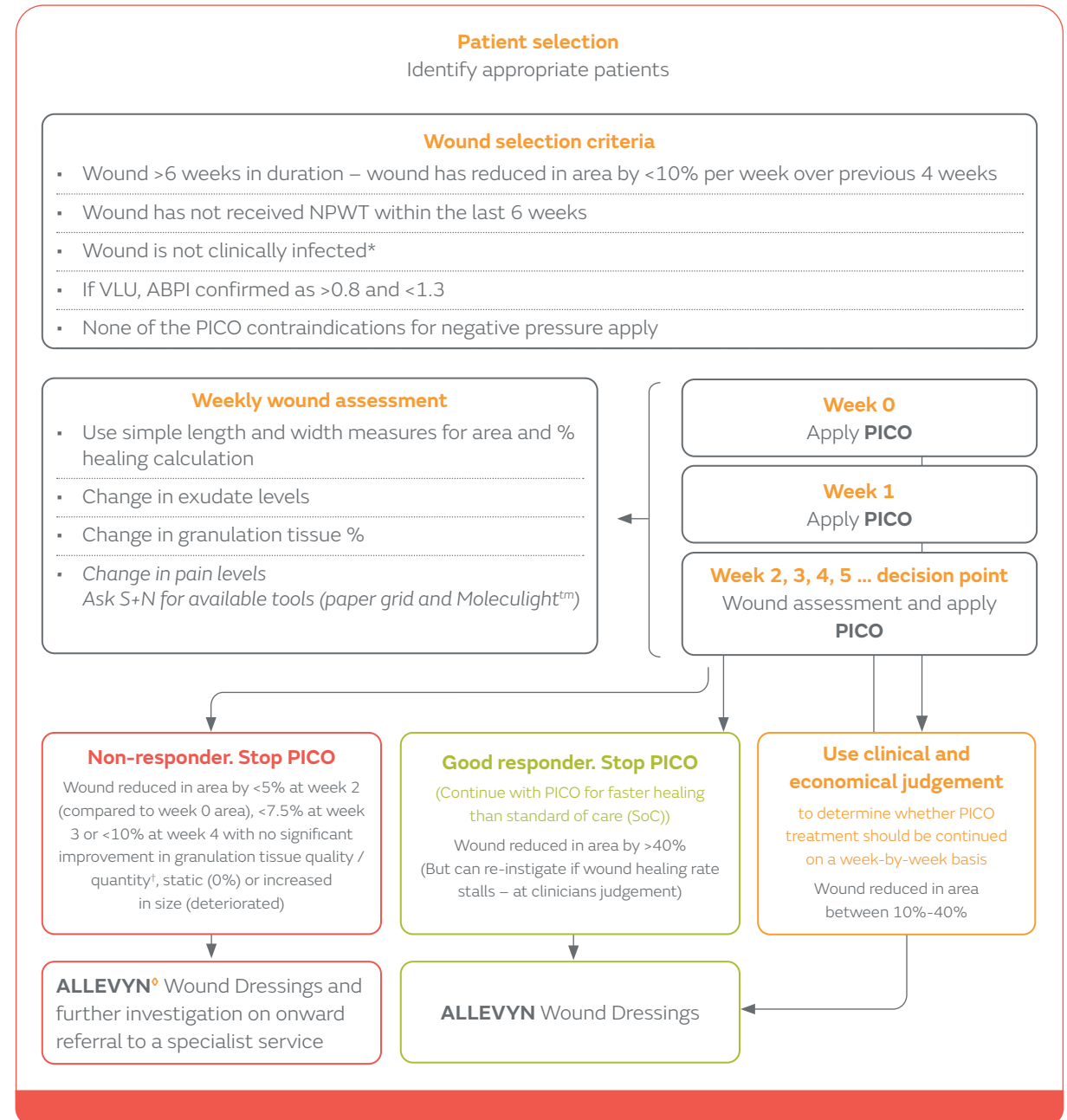
REFERENCE: 1. Schultz GS, Sibbald RG, Falanga V, et al. Wound bed preparation: a systematic approach to wound management. Wound Rep Reg (2003); 11:1-28. 2. Leaper DJ, Schultz G, Carville K, Fletcher J, Swanson T, Drake R. Extending the TIME concept: what have we learned in the past 10 years? Int Wound J 2012; 9 (Suppl. 2): 1-19.



PICO[◇]

Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System (sNPWT) pathway

How to use PICO effectively and what to expect.



Based on ref. 19, Figure 2: PICO pathway

*Wounds with overt signs of clinical infection (e.g. increased pain, levels of exudate, cellulitis etc.) should be excluded from the evaluation. Colonised/critically colonised wounds are not excluded from the evaluation. Site standard protocol should be implemented to address bacterial burden; †Wounds that have healed by <10% but have shown significant improvement in granulation tissue quality/ quantity may be considered for further PICO treatment based on clinician judgement.

ABPI: Ankle-brachial pressure index

VLU: Venous leg ulcers

Dowsett C, Hampton J, Myers D, Styche T. Use of PICO to improve clinical and economic outcomes in hard-to-heal wounds. Wounds International (2017) Vol 8 (No. 2): 53-58.