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A PILOT STUDY EXPLORING QUALITY OF LIFE EXPERIENCED BY PATIENTS UNDERGOING NEGATIVE PRESSURE WOUND THERAPY AS PART OF THEIR WOUND CARE TREATMENT COMPARED TO PATIENTS RECEIVING STANDARD WOUND CARE

BACKGROUND

The use of Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) has been widely documented as a technique to help heal complex wounds. Investigating patient levels of satisfaction with the therapy delivered is pivotal to patient concordance. This paper presents the findings of a pilot study exploring quality of life experienced by patients undergoing negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) as part of their wound care treatment.

This paper presents the findings of a preliminary study which aimed to explore quality of life experienced by patients undergoing negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) as part of their wound care treatment in comparison to that of patients with a wound using traditional (standard) wound care therapies.

METHODS

A quasi-experimental study was undertaken, with patients treated in wound care/vascular clinics with chronic/acute wounds. 21 patients were analysed; 10 started treatment on NPWT and 11 started standard therapy. Quality of life (QoL) impact was measured through the Personal Well-being Index (CWIS) and administered post consent at timed intervals. Controlled multivariate analyses were undertaken, utilising individual components of the CWIS tool as outcome measures, at 1 and 2 weeks after treatment to test the null hypothesis of no interaction between social isolation and therapy on the social life component of the CWIS tool.

RESULTS

No real difference in quality of life scores were recorded by patients over the week period on any scale. Figures show static effect of social isolation on quality of life (F(4,9)=3.92; p=0.05) and a significant effect of therapy on quality of life (F(4,9)=2.50; p=0.05) was reported after 1 week in controlled multivariate general linear models.

Profile plots indicate the presence of an interaction between social isolation and therapy on the social life component of the CWIS tool.

CONCLUSIONS

NPWT shows some limited QoL benefit, particularly in the social life domain. A larger study including healed and unhealed wounds treated with both NPWT and standard therapy could help to assess the influence of NPWT on wound healing time.

REFERENCES

Ousey K, Milne J, Cook L, Stephenson J, Gillibrand, WP (2012) A pilot study exploring quality of life experienced by patients undergoing negative pressure wound therapy as part of their wound care treatment compared to patients receiving standard wound care. International Wound Journal ISSN17444801