University of Huddersfield Repository

Milne, Jeanette and Ousey, Karen

Exploring the barriers to adoption of negative pressure wound therapy in the community setting

Original Citation

Milne, Jeanette and Ousey, Karen (2010) Exploring the barriers to adoption of negative pressure wound therapy in the community setting. The EWMA Journal, 10 (Supple). p. 121. ISSN 1609-2759

This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/7785/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/
EXPLORING THE BARRIERS TO ADOPTION OF NEGATIVE PRESSURE WOUND THERAPY IN THE COMMUNITY SETTING

Jeanette Milne¹, Karen Ousey².

¹Sunderland Teaching PCT (Sunderland, United Kingdom)
²Huddersfield University (Huddersfield, United Kingdom)

Aim: To explore community tissue viability specialist’s (TVN’s) experiences and attitudes towards the use of NPWT in community settings.

Method: A literature review was undertaken to identify themes and a discussion guide was drawn up prior to the meeting to act as an aide memoir on the day. Invitations to participate were sent to 20 practitioners. The focus group was conducted in a single session with 9 TVN’s and lasted for 4hours. It was carried out in compliance with relevant ethical guidelines, participant consent was taken to record the discussion using MP4 players. Three researchers were present one of whom chaired the meeting, the others took notes. The recordings were transcribed verbatim independent of the researchers and compared to the written notes taken on the day for validity.

Results: Data analysis identified numerous themes most notably untimely referrals; cost implications and mutual benefit and understanding with relation to professional and patient experience / attitude.

Conclusions/Discussion: The focus group interview highlighted that NPWT may help to improve patient care and decrease costs associated with numbers of visits. It was stressed that there was a need for clear inclusion and exclusion criteria specific to NPWT use in a community setting. The following inclusion and exclusion criteria were proposed (see table 1).

Table 1: Inclusion – Exclusion Criteria for use of NPWT in the Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wound assessment</td>
<td>Contraindications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Psychological elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient issues</td>
<td>Home environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals</td>
<td>Acute vs. Chronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding and Budget pathways</td>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE EFFECT WOUND BED STATUS OF A IONIC SILVER DRESSINGS IN CANCER PATIENTS WITH MALIGNANT FUGATING WOUND

Shu-Fen Lo¹, Ching-Uen Huang².

¹Tzu Chi College of Technology, School of Nursing (Hualien, Taiwan)
²Department of Dermatology, Cheng Hsin Hospital (Taipei, Taiwan)

Aim: This study examined the effectiveness of a silver ionic dressing on wound bed status of head and neck cancer patients with malignant fungating wounds (MFN)

Methods: A randomized control trial, single blinding and parallel experimental study design was developed and implemented. Subjects were recruited from a 1,000-bed academically based medical center with six special units ward head and neck cancer patients with MFW in north Taiwan. A total of 32 MFW participants were randomly assigned to silver dressing (SD) group (n=14) or non silver dressing group (NSD) (n=18) with a follow-up of two week. Primary outcome variables was wound bed status . Secondly outcome variables was health related quality of life.

Results: There was no significant difference in demographic variables between SD and NSD groups (p>0.5). Firstly, a Wilcoxon test for paired observations test was used to examine the change in MFW-N from pretest to posttest in each group. Significant statistical differences (t =4.62, P=.001) were demonstrated in the experimental group; while no significant statistical differences (t =26.72, P=.000) was shown in the control group. MFW-N, bleed, and amount of exudate was significant difference in demographic variables between SD and NSD groups.

Conclusions: MFW has a negative impact on HRQOL. Hydrofiber dressing that contains silver control malodor, exudates, amount of exudates in patients undergoing MFW palliative period. Further studies exploring a longer term follow up are also required.