

DUO

INSTALLATION THERAPY USED IN TOTAL ABDOMINAL HYSTERECTOMY AND BILATERAL SALPINGO-OOPHOECTOMY (TAHBSO).

AIM OF THIS CASE STUDY WAS TO CLEAR SSI AND PREPARE WOUND FOR RE-SUTURING.

Surgery is undertaken by entering through the abdomen and the uterus and both ovaries are removed.

Laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy with **BSO** (Bilateral Salpingo-Oophorectomy).

Usually performed for the following reasons endometriosis, uterine fibroids, gynaecologic cancer, abnormal bleeding, chronic pain in the pelvis.

Side effects following surgery can lead to constipation, discharge and bleeding.

In the case being highlighted a surgical site infection (SSI) caused the wound to break down.

Surgical site infection is defined 'as an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place. Surgical site infections can sometimes be superficial infections involving the skin only. Other surgical site infections are more serious and can involve tissues under the skin, organs, or implanted material. (CDC).

Patient History

This case is a 48-year-old diabetic woman who following surgery on 6th December 2023 in the following days

developed a weeping wound which subsequently broke down revealing internal sutures and a collection of loose slough in the wound bed.

It was decided to apply **NPWT** with instillation to clean the wound encouraging healthy granulation prior to re-suturing of the wound. This was successful upon completion of 20 days' therapy. Normal saline was the fluid of choice.

Outcomes

The patient returned to theatre for a successful surgical closure.

This case study allowed the surgeons to close the wound in a timely fashion and discharge the patient home.

To prevent a lengthy process of healing the wound conservatively heightening the risk of further contamination.

A pictorial history is given showing the outcomes.

References: Hysterectomy side effects and recovery medical review. Medically reviewed by Carolyn Kay, M.D. — By Jenna Fletcher — Updated on March 31, 2023 CDC-centre for disease and prevention CDC 24/7: saving lives protecting people. U.S department of health.



Figure 1 | 27.12.23
Therapy started

Note internal sutures exposed where slough collects around them.



Figure 2 | 02.01.24
Post Vaccum 1st Cycle

Granulation spreading 20ml fluid commenced every two hours increasing while the pump is in use until clinicians happy with fluid volume.



Figure 3 | 08.01.24
Post Vaccum 2st Cycle

Sutures almost covered slough removed from wound bed.



Figure 4 | 16.01.24
Post Vaccum 3rd Cycle
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Healthy granulation considered ready for theatre. Wound was re-sutured and allowed to heal with minimal scarring.