UNO+ HYBRID DRESSING

DIABETIC FOOT CASE STUDY IN MEXICO

Diabetes is rising globally, and the number of wounds to these patients is costly to every nation.
Amputations and vascular intervention are also rising exponentially.
It is stated that:
"Diabetes can also reduce the ability of the skin to heal itself. Even small cuts on the feet can develop into diabetic foot ulcers—chronic, non-healing wounds that are vulnerable to infection. Diabetic foot ulcers are a major cause of lower limb amputations, disability, and death in people with diabetes" (NIH 29 Sept 2020).
This case study is a patient seen in Mexico where the **UNO+** hybrid dressing is used with the **UNO+ Negative Pressure Wound Therapy** (**NPWT**)

History

The cause of the injury to this patient is trauma while traveling. The patient did not notice the injury until seen visually due to diabetic neuropathy. The necrotic skin was debrided by a surgeon prior to the application of **Negative Pressure Wound Therapy** (**NPWT**) post-surgery. (See Figure 1 & 2)

Method

The **UNO+** pump was used for the treatment, the disposable hybrid dressing was changed twice weekly.
No trauma or complaints with the hybrid dressing were noted by the patient or clinician.
The peri-skin was protected by the hybrid dressing silicone contact layer. The patient was happy and continued to live a normal life.
The exudate was minimal, the use of the **UNO+ NPWT** was continued for environmental protection to encourage quicker healing.
The **UNO+** pump was applied for less than four weeks when full granulation was seen, the area had decreased in size with epithelium spreading at all edges.
Upon **UNO+** pump removal, a simple protective dressing was applied to facilitate full healing.

Results

Within 6 weeks, the foot was healed, the patient was advised on re-scar management and discharged from the clinic.
The patient maintained independence while treated as an outpatient.

Conclusion

Diabetic wounds are notorious for being difficult to heal due to circulation problems and poor immune response. However, in this case the patient did not have problems with circulation prior to the injury as pedal pulse was considered strong enough with good blood flow.

Reference National Institute of Health September 29th 2020 Poor immune response impairs diabetic wound healing. http://www.nih.gov->new-events>nih research matters.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

GENADYNE