





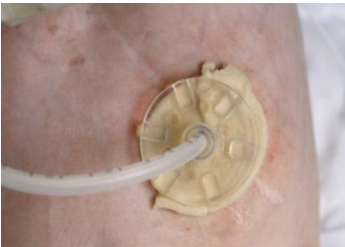




Acute Surgical wounds

Picture of wound	Wound	Indicator/descriptor	Management Aims	Recommended Products	Relevant links
	Simple post operative wound	An acute clean surgical incision which will heal by primary intention	Prevent Infection Assist healing Keep wound edges opposed	May vary depending on surgeon preference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi Permeable (e.g., op-site, Tegaderm) - Island dressing (e.g., Primapore) - Fixation Sheet (e.g., hyperfix) Closed with sutures, staples, steri strips or surgical glue.	
	Pilonidal sinus	A tract with an opening on the skin leading to a collection of hair, most commonly occurs in the natal cleft(in the midline between the buttocks) Can become infected by bacteria, causing pain and swelling	Prevent further infection Assist healing Allow drainage Prevent build up	Initially post operatively packed with an alginate dressing Foam dressing (e.g., cavi care)	
	Skin grafts	Transfer of split thickness (most common) or full thickness sheets of skin from the donor site to a wound. Skin graft may be meshed to allow for drainage of exudate and expansion of the graft, or may be left as an intact sheet	Apply pressure to achieve haemostasis Immobilise to promote healing Immobilise to reduce pain	Non adherent Moist Tulle Gras Dressing impregnated with antiseptics or antibiotics, such as Bactigras Gauze Crepe bandage	Kids Health Info - Split Skin Grafts

	<p>Donor sites</p>	<p>An area of the body where skins is taken to cover a debrided wound caused by injury or burn. Common sites of the donor area are the thigh, flank, and buttocks</p>	<p>Promote healing Simple to change, with minimal disruption to new epithelium Patient comfort Increase healing rate</p>	<p>Alginate dressing (e.g.: Kaltastat) - not suitable for infants younger than 12 months or Aliginat Hydrocolloid (e.g.: Duoderm) Dressing choice will be dependant of surgeons preference</p>	
	<p>Pin sites</p>	<p>An insertion point of a pin from and external fixator through the skin& muscle to hold the bone in a position, or to move to a new position</p>	<p>Prevent infection Prevent hypertrophy of skin or tissue at the pinsite Patient comfort</p>	<p>Synthetic fibre gauze, (Topper 8 pre cut 5 x 5cm) Foam Dressing, (Allevyn non adhesive - for femurs) Absorbent Silver Barrier Dressing, (Allevyn Ag non adhesive -for infection)</p>	<p>Limb Reconstruction (LR) : Post-operative management</p>
	<p>VAD Wounds</p>	<p>A ventricular assist device can support the left side, right side or both sides of the heart. It is for bridging to transplantation, recovery and for patients unable to wean from cardio-pulmonary bypass</p>	<p>Prevent wound infection, promote healing and patient comfort.</p>	<p>Foam dressing (E.g., Mepilex)</p>	
	<p>Post op Cranial surgery</p>	<p>An incision made through the skin and dura matter to provide visibility and access to any region of the brain.</p>	<p>Prevent wound infection. Improve patient comfort and encourage the healing process</p>	<p>Island Dressing (e.g., Primapore)</p>	

	Sternotomy	The midline vertical incision into or through the sternum to provide access to the mediastinum	Prevent wound infection, promote healing and patient comfort.	Island Dressing (e.g., Primapore)	
	Thoracotomy	An incision through an intercostal space on the back. It is the common approach for operations on the lung on posterior	Prevent wound infection, promote healing and patient comfort.	Island Dressing (e.g., Primapore)	
	Gastrostomy	An opening between stomach and abdominal surface either for decompression or feeding	Maintenance of skin integrity	Dressing choice will be dependent on clinical assessment and individual patient needs refer to Gastrostomy Common Problems Clinical Guideline	Gastrostomy-common problems
	Tracheostomy	A surgical opening into the trachea to relieve upper airway obstruction, support mechanical ventilation or aid the removal of secretions	Maintenance of skin integrity	Dressing choice will be dependent on clinical assessment and individual patient needs <i>A stomal therapist and/or respiratory nurse will be involved in the management of new tracheostomies</i>	Tracheostomy Clinical Guidelines (Hospital) - Stoma Care

	<p>Stoma and fistulae</p>	<p>Fistula: an abnormal track can be internal or external Stoma: artificially created hole that connects an organ to the outside <i>Nb; Both change regularly</i></p>	<p>Skin protection and patient comfort</p>	<p>Product choice depends on clinical assessment including amount of exudate and position Consider Ostomy appliances, Protective skin products, Negative pressure wound therapy, Absorbent dressings and Foam dressings</p>	
	<p>Pleural drains</p>	<p>To drain blood, pleural fluid or evacuate air.</p>	<p>Prevent wound infection, promote healing and patient comfort.</p>	<p>Drain swabs(Topper)</p>	
	<p>Mediastinal Chest drains</p>	<p>Chest drains are required following cardiac surgery to drain blood around the heart.</p>	<p>Prevent wound infection, promote healing and patient comfort.</p>	<p>Drain swabs(Topper) Nb, If leaking around tube excessive drainage observed following removal please refer to Stomal Therapy</p>	
	<p>Post operative wound drain</p>	<p>Surgical drains are used in a wide variety of different types of surgery. The intention is to decompress or drain fluid or air from the area of surgery. Examples include Penrose, Jackson Pratt, Redi vac, Hemovac, Mini Vac and Pig Tail Drains</p>	<p>Dressing applied intraoperatively remain intact until the drain is removed, with the exception of the Penrose drain which will require dressing changes to remove drainage.</p>	<p>Gauze Semi permeable dressing(e.g., Tegaderm)</p>	

Note: All dressing choices should be dependent on clinical assessment and individual patient needs