<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dressing types</th>
<th>Example of wounds</th>
<th>Application tip</th>
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</table>
| Alleyn (Foam dressing)             | Low to heavily exuding wounds such as:                 | • Pressure Injuries  
• Leg Ulcers  
• Burns  
• Donor sites  
• Skin tears  

If the foam is non-adhesive the dressing can be held in place with tape, netting, tubular retention bandage or undercast padding:  
• If exudate levels are high this can cause the surrounding skin to macerate. To prevent this, skin preparation creams or protective barrier films may aid in protecting the surrounding skin. Alternatively you could consider a multi-layered absorbent dressing  
• Foams can be used in conjunction with other dressings to increase absorption. For example, you could combine an alginate or a gelling cellulose fibre with a foam  

| Aquecel Rope (Gelling cellulose fibre dressing) | Moos to highly exuding wounds for example:  
• Pressure injuries  
• Leg ulcers  
• Infected wounds  
• There are gelling cellulose fibre dressings which contain silver and are suitable for infected wounds  |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Comfeel Plus (Hydrocolloids dressing)    | Wounds producing low to high levels of exudate including:  
• Pressure injuries  
• Leg ulcers  
• Surgical incisions  

May be used as a primary dressing or used as a secondary dressing with a gelling cellulose fibre or alginate against the wound surface.  | • A skin barrier preparation wipe may be used to aid skin protection  
• The dressing should be measured to allow about a (2.5cm) margin from the wound edge  
• After you apply the dressing hold the dressing in place with the palm of your hand (the warmth will assist the dressing to mold to the skin)  
• Try to avoid over stretching or too much tension when applying the dressing as this may cause trauma such as blistering or breaks to the surrounding skin  
• If the edges of the dressing keep rolling the dressing may be secured with adhesive tape, netting, undercast padding or tubular retention bandage  |
| Intrasite Gel (Hydrogels)              | Hydrogels can be used on wounds that have minimal to moderate exudate:  
• Pressure injuries  
• Erosions  
• Cavity wounds  |
| Melolin (Low absorbent dressing)       | Dry to medium exuding wounds:  
• To protect surgical incisions  
• To protect recently healed wounds  |
| Mepliex (Silicone dressing)           | To prevent trauma to the wound and the surrounding skin:  
• To reduce pain during dressing removal  
• Traumatic wounds  
• Skin grafts or Skin tears  
• Prophylaxis of skin radiotherapy burns and prophylaxis for pressure injuries  
• Donor sites  
• Pressure injuries  
| Mepliex Ag (Silver dressing)          | Clinically infected wounds or critically colonised wounds:  
• To reduce the risk of wound infection and to treat infected wounds  
• To provide sustained antimicrobial activity  |
| Tegaderm (Semi-permeable film)         | Suitable for superficial and shallow wounds, for example:  
• Scalds  
• Minor lacerations  
• Suture lines  
• Intravenous catheter sites  

Can be used as a preservative measure for pressure ulcer development from skin shearing. Can be used as a secondary dressing to secure a dressing.  | • The dressing should be measured to allow about 2.5cm – 5cm margin from the wound edge  
• Gently lay the dressing over the wound; avoid wrinkling the dressing  
• Try to avoid over stretching or too much tension when applying the dressing as this may cause trauma such as blistering or breaks to the surrounding skin  
• When removing a transparent film from the skin gently stretch the dressing to break the contact adhesive bond, this will result in less pain for the patient  |
| Topper (Synthetic fibre gauze)         | Suitable to:  
• Prevent infection  
• To promote wound healing and patient comfort  
• To prevent hypertrophy of skin or tissue at the pin sites for patients with an external fixation device  
• Can be used for Pleural drains or mediastinal chest drain  | • More absorbent than cotton do not shed fibres  
• Only use on minor wounds or as secondary dressing  |