

Allevyn Foam Dressing

Apply to:

- Low to heavily exuding wounds
- Granulating and epithelialising wounds
- Wounds such as:
 - Pressure injuries
 - Leg ulcers
 - Burns
 - Donor sites
 - Skin tears

Avoid:

- Dry wounds



Reference

Refer to QUT Wound Dressing Guide, "Promoting Healthy Skin, Champions for Skin Integrity" page 11-12 for further information

Aquacel Rope (Gelling Cellulous Fibre Dressing)



Apply to:

- Moderate to highly exuding wounds for example:
 - Pressure injuries
 - Leg ulcers
- Infected wounds:
 - There are gelling cellulous fibre dressings which contain silver and are suitable for infected wounds

Avoid:

- Dry wounds
- Wounds with dry, hard, necrotic tissue



Reference

Refer to QUT Wound Dressing Guide, "Promoting Healthy Skin, Champions for Skin Integrity" page 8-10 for further information.



Cavilon Barrier Wipe

Apply to:

- Areas of intact skin to maintain skin integrity, for example:
 - Underneath Nasogastric Tubes to prevent pressure injuries occurring
 - To intact skin in the perianal area if applicable for patients experiencing diarrhoea
- A versatile solution that helps prevent skin breakdown and protect from further injury to already damaged skin
- Effective in protecting patient's skin around IV sites, particularly those who require frequent adhesive dressing changes

Benefits:

- Patient friendly and Clinician friendly:
 - Repels moisture and does not require removal
 - Uniquely formulated to protect skin against urine, faeces and adhesives
 - Non-cytotoxic and alcohol free, allowing for patient comfort, even with damaged skin
 - Provides protection from drainage, bodily fluids and friction caused by tubing or devices
 - Reduces the risk of friction on at risk skin at pressure area points and with repositioning



Reference

Refer to the 3M-Cavilon Barrier Wipe Brochure:

<https://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/12554800/3M%E2%84%A2-Cavilon%E2%84%A2-No-Sting-Barrier-Film-Brochure.pdf>

Comfeel Plus (Hydrocolloid Dressing)



Apply to:

- Wounds producing low to high levels of exudate including:
 - Pressure injuries
 - Leg ulcers
 - Surgical incisions

Avoid:

- Infected wounds
- Removal within 24 hrs



Reference

Refer to QUT Wound Dressing Guide, "Promoting Healthy Skin, Champions for Skin Integrity" page 13-15 for further information

Convacare Removal Wipes

Apply to:

- Remove adhesives from patient's skin to prevent skin trauma with dressings that are difficult to remove
- To promote patient comfort and reduce patient trauma surrounding dressing changes, particularly in patients requiring regular dressing changes

Avoid:

- Neonates (pre-term and term infants) to maintain skin integrity. If an adhesive remover is required for this patient group, consider the use of a silicone based adhesive remover ConvaTec Niltac/vasoline/paraffin ointment)



Reference

Refer to RCH Clinical Practice Guideline "Neonatal and Infant Skin Care" for our neonatal and infant patient population:
https://www.rch.org.au/rchcpg/hospital_clinical_guideline_index/Neonatal___Infant_Skin_Care/

Convacare Protective Barrier Wipe



Apply to:

- Any non-sterile dressing to promote a protective adhesive barrier:
 - Peripheral intravenous cannulas
 - Under ETT taping
 - Under NGT taping
 - Regular wound dressing changes

Benefits:

- Provides a barrier film layer on skin under tapes, skin barriers, adhesive and hydrocolloid dressings to help protect against skin irritation, excoriation and adhesive build up



Reference

Refer to RCH Clinical Practice Guideline "Wound Dressings Acute Traumatic Wounds", under "Management" heading "Dressing Choices" grid:
https://www.rch.org.au/clinicalguide/guideline_index/Wound_dressings_acute_traumatic_wounds/

Hypafix

Apply to:

- Wounds with mild exudate that do not require frequent review

Avoid:

- Infected wounds
- Patients with allergies to adhesives



Reference

Refer to QUT Wound Dressing Guide, "Promoting Healthy Skin, Champions for Skin Integrity" page 16-18 for further information

Intrasite Gel (Hydrogel Dressing)



Apply to:

- Can be used on wounds with minimal to moderate exudate
- Gel Sheets can be used on flat wounds including:
 - Pressure injuries
 - Minor burns
 - Traumatic wounds
- The gel in the tube can be used on low to moderately exuding wounds and necrotic sloughy wounds including:
 - Pressure injuries
 - Sinuses
 - Cavity wounds
- Hydrogel impregnated dressings are non-woven gauze that is impregnated with gel. It is good for packing low exuding cavity wounds

Avoid:

- Highly exuding wounds
- Sinuses or cavities where you cannot visualise the entire base of the wound bed
- Avoid if you are intending on using an absorbent dressing such as a foam dressing as the foam will absorb the gel



Reference

Refer to QUT Wound Dressing Guide, "Promoting Healthy Skin, Champions for Skin Integrity" page 19-20 for further information

Melolin (Low Absorbent Dressing)



Apply to:

- Dry to medium exudating wounds
- To protect surgical incisions
- To protect recently healed wounds

Avoid:

- Moderately to highly exudating wounds



Reference

Refer to QUT Wound Dressing Guide, "Promoting Healthy Skin, Champions for Skin Integrity" page 27-28 for further information

Mepilex (Silicone Dressing)

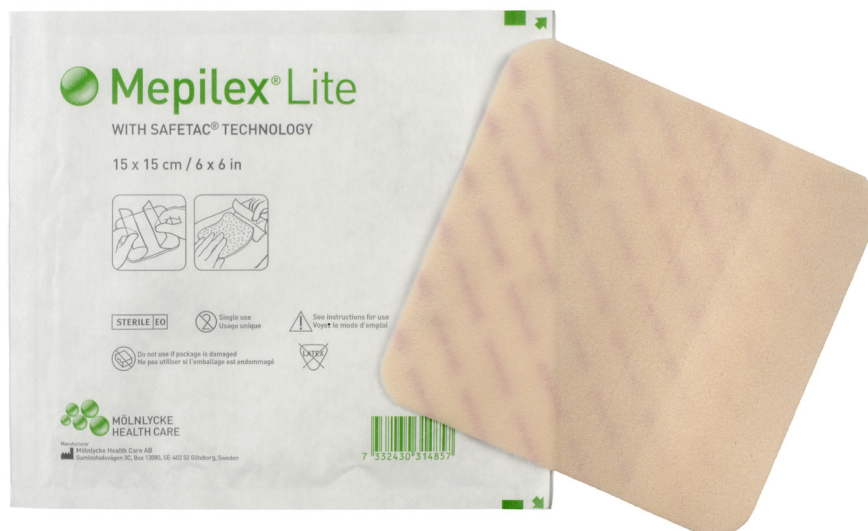


Apply to:

- Traumatic wounds
- Skin grafts
- Skin tears
- Prophylaxis of skin radiotherapy burns and prophylaxis for pressure injuries
- Donor sites
- Leg ulcers
- Pressure injuries
- To prevent trauma to the wound and the surrounding skin
- To reduce pain during dressing removal
- To aid in the treatment of hypertrophic scars and keloids

Avoid:

- Silicone dressings can be used on infected wounds as long as there is appropriate antibiotic coverage
- Some silicone products contain silver for use on infected wounds
- If sensitivity to the product develops



Reference

Refer to QUT Wound Dressing Guide, "Promoting Healthy Skin, Champions for Skin Integrity" page 31-32 for further information

Mepilex Ag (Silver Dressing)



Apply to:

- Clinically infected wounds or critically colonised wounds
- To reduce the risk of wound infection
- To provide sustained antimicrobial activity

Avoid:

- Patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the components of the product. If signs of a sensitivity reaction develop during use, treatment should be discontinued
- Healthy granulating wounds with no signs of critical colonisation or infection



Reference

Refer to RCH Clinical Practice Guideline "Wound Dressings Acute Traumatic Wounds", under "Management" heading, "Wound Choices" grid:
https://www.rch.org.au/clinicalguide/guideline_index/Wound_dressings_acute_traumatic_wounds/

Micropore (Paper Adhesive Tape)



Apply to:

- Small wounds
- May be applied directly to a healing laceration

Avoid:

- Patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the components of the product. If signs of a sensitivity reaction develop during use, treatment should be discontinued
- Exudative or large wounds



Reference

Refer to RCH Clinical Practice Guideline "Laceration", under "Non- Surgical Closure" heading:
https://www.rch.org.au/clinicalguide/guideline_index/Lacerations/

Steristrips (Adhesive Strips)



Apply to:

- May be adequate in simple lacerations which require opposition of slightly separated wound edges
- Place strips with sufficient space to prevent wound infection

Avoid:

- Should not be used if there is movement or tension across the wound



Reference

Refer to RCH Clinical Practice Guideline "Laceration", under "Non- Surgical Closure" heading:
https://www.rch.org.au/clinicalguide/guideline_index/Lacerations/

Tegaderm (Semi-Permeable Film)



Apply to:

- Suitable for superficial and shallow wounds including:
 - Scalds
 - Minor lacerations
 - Suture lines
 - Intravenous catheter sites
- Can be used as a preventative measure for pressure ulcer development from skin shearing
- Can be used as a secondary dressing to secure a dressing

Avoid:

- Should not be used on fragile or compromised skin as it may cause trauma when removed
- Moderately to highly exudating wounds



Reference

Refer to QUT Wound Dressing Guide, "Promoting Healthy Skin, Champions for Skin Integrity" page 25-26 for further information

Topper (Synthetic Fibre Gauze)



Apply to:

- To prevent infection
- To promote wound healing and patient comfort
- To prevent hypertrophy of skin or tissue at the pinsites for patients with an external fixator insitu
- Can be used for patients with pleural drains or mediastinal chest drains

Note:

- If leaking is observed around a patient's mediastinal chest drain tubing and excessive drainage is observed post removal, please refer to Stomal Therapy for wound management advice



Reference

Refer to RCH "Acute Surgical Wounds" wound management link:

https://www.rch.org.au/uploadedFiles/Main/Content/rhcpg/Wound_management_Link_5A.pdf