



Sistema de terapia de presión negativa para heridas V.A.C.Ultá™ y los Componentes de la Terapia VeraFlo™



Para más información para contacte su representante local de KCI

Información para pedidos del Sistema V.A.C. ULTA™ para la Terapia V.A.C. VeraFlo™	
Número de pieza	Descripción
ULTDEV01	V.A.C.Ultá™ Therapy Unit
ULTVFL05SM	V.A.C. VeraFlo™ Dressing, 5-pack, Small
ULTVFL05MD	V.A.C. VeraFlo™ Dressing, 5-pack, Medium
ULTVCL05MD	V.A.C. VeraFlo Cleanse™ Dressing, 5-pack, Medium
ULTVFL05LG	V.A.C. VeraFlo™ Dressing, 5-pack, Large
ULTLNK0500	V.A.C. VeraLink™ Cassette, 5-pack
ULTDUO0500	V.A.C. VeraT.R.A.C. Duo™ Tube Set, 5-pack
M8275063/5	500mL InfoV.A.C.® Canister with Gel
M8275093/5	1000mL InfoV.A.C.® Large Canister with Gel

*La Unidad de Terapia V.A.C.Ultá™ es compatible con todos los contenedores InfoV.A.C.®

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Nota: Hay indicaciones, contraindicaciones, advertencias, precauciones e información de seguridad específicas para el Sistema de Terapia V.A.C.®. Por favor, consulte un médico y las instrucciones de uso del producto previo a la aplicación. Con receta solamente.

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Experiencia temprana con la terapia de presión negativa para heridas con instilación en heridas con infección aguda*

Powers KA, Kim PJ, Attinger CE, et al. Medstar Georgetown University Hospital, Center for Wound Healing.



*Por favor, tenga presente lo siguiente:

- Este fue un estudio independiente llevado a cabo por médicos del MedStar Georgetown University Hospital, Center for Wound Healing. Este no fue auspiciado o respaldado por KCI.
- La Terapia V.A.C. VeraFlo™ no está indicada como una terapia para heridas infectadas. Sin embargo, puede ser usada como tratamiento complementario en el manejo general de heridas infectadas.
- Prontosan® Topical Wound Irrigation Solution es fabricado y distribuido por B. Braun Medical, Inc. Está indicado para uso como una solución tópica para la limpieza de heridas.

Early Experience With Negative Pressure Wound Therapy With Instillation in Acutely Infected Wounds



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Zinnia M Rocha, BS Jesse R Smith, BA, MS Rex W Hung, BS

PURPOSE

This is a retrospective, historical cohort-controlled study assessing the effectiveness of Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) versus Negative Pressure Wound Therapy with Instillation (NPWTi) in the treatment of infected wounds that require hospital admission and serial surgical debridement.

METHODS

Data obtained from electronic medical records from MedStar Georgetown University Hospital.

Study Dates:

- NPWT:
 - June, July, & August 2011
 - September, December 2011, & January 2012
- NPWTi:
 - June, July, & August 2012 (6 minute dwell time)
 - September, December 2012, & January 2013 (20 minutes dwell time)

Treatment Arms:

- Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (**NPWT**)
(Info V.A.C.® - KCI, San Antonio, TX)
- Negative Pressure Wound Therapy with Instillation (**NPWTi**)
(V.A.C. Ultra™ using Veraflo™ technology – KCI, San Antonio, TX)

Negative Pressure Setting:

- NPWT & NPWTi - 125mmHg Negative Pressure, Continuous

Instillation Solution:

- Prontosan™ (Polyhexanide + Betaine) (B Braun Medical Inc., Bethlehem, PA)
- 6 minute dwell (3.5 hours NPWT)
- 20 minute dwell time (2 hour NPWT)
- Volume varies. When foam is visibly saturated.

Subjects:

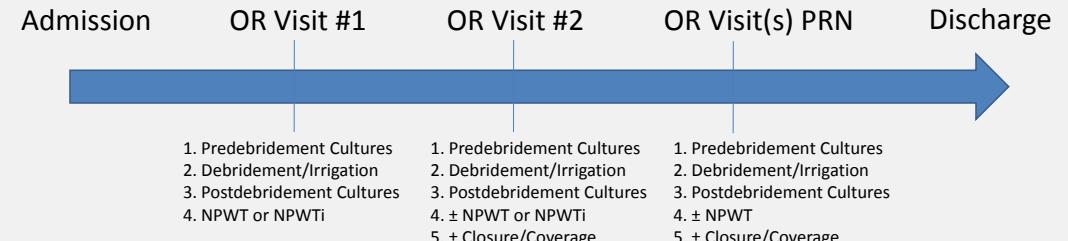
- June, July, & August 2011 (NPWT) N= 35
- June, July, & August 2012 (NPWTi – **6 Minute Dwell**) N= 34
- Sept, Dec 2011& Jan 2012 (NPWT) N= 39
- Sept, Dec 2012 & Jan 2013 (NPWTi) – **20 Minute Dwell**) N= 34

Variables:

- Number of O.R. Visits
- Length of Hospital Stay
- Time to Final Surgical Closure (*During the Admission Period*)
- Percent (%) Closed (*Prior to Discharge*)
- Percent (%) Improved - (Qualitative Cultures* - all subjects)
- Percent (%) Improved - (Qualitative Cultures* - excluding Gram negative bacteria, Corynebacterium, &/or Yeast)

* Qualitative Cultures based on OR visit #1 post-debridement qualitative cultures vs. OR visit #2 pre-debridement qualitative cultures.

INPATIENT INFECTED WOUND TREATMENT PROTOCOL

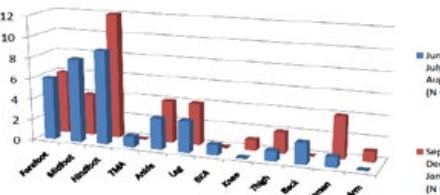


DEMOGRAPHICS

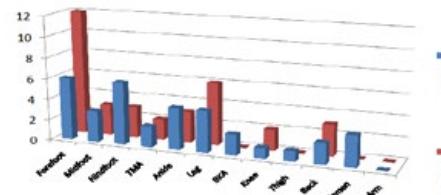
	NPWT	NPWTi
AGE	58 (26–83)	60 (20–88)
GENDER	M: 20 F: 15	M: 21 F: 18
RACE	A: 11 C: 20 H: 2 A: 1 Other: 1	A: 17 C: 16 H: 1 A: 0 Other: 5
BMI	42.2 (19.9–62.6)	31.5 (17.0–52.4)
Sept. & Dec. 2011 & Jan. 2012	63 (18–95)	55 (18–90)
Sept. & Dec. 2012 & Jan. 2013	60 (18–95)	55 (18–90)

WOUND LOCATION

NPWT



NPWTi



RESULTS

6 Minute Dwell Time

	NPWT N=35	NPWTi N=34	P
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	NUMBER OF OR VISITS	2.9 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 0.9	*0.04
LENGTH OF STAY (days)	15.7 ± 10.8	11.9 ± 7.8	0.066	
TIME TO FINAL SURGICAL PROCEDURE (From Admission in days)	9.9 ± 6.3	7.8 ± 5.2	0.13	
PERCENT CLOSED (prior to discharge)	57% (20)	94% (32)	*.0001	
% IMPROVED: All Bacteria Included (Qualitative Cultures)	40% (14/35)	59% (20/34)	0.15	
% IMPROVED: Gram Negatives, Corynebacterium, Yeast Excluded (Qualitative Cultures)	64% (9/14)	90% (19/21)	0.09	

Improved= no growth or decrease in bacterial amount
Culture results were obtained from qualitative analysis
*p=0.05
Statistical significance calculation utilizing T-test of means, 2 tailed distribution.
Statistical significance calculation of % utilizing Fisher's exact test.

20 Minute Dwell Time

	NPWT N=39	NPWTi N=34	P
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	NUMBER OF OR VISITS	3.0 ± 0.9	2.6 ± 0.9	*0.04
LENGTH OF STAY (days)	13.4 ± 4.8	11.4 ± 5.1	0.089	
TIME TO FINAL SURGICAL PROCEDURE (From Admission in days)	9.8 ± 4.3	7.5 ± 3.1	*0.012	
PERCENT CLOSED (prior to discharge)	67% (26)	80% (27)	0.29	
% IMPROVED: All Bacteria Included (Qualitative Cultures)	36% (14/39)	50% (17/34)	0.25	
% IMPROVED: Gram Negatives, Corynebacterium, Yeast Excluded (Qualitative Cultures)	62% (8/13)	65% (13/20)	1.0	

Improved= no growth or decrease in bacterial amount
Culture results were obtained from qualitative analysis
*p=0.05
Statistical significance calculation utilizing T-test of means, 2 tailed distribution.
Statistical significance calculation of % utilizing Fisher's exact test.

CONCLUSION

- ✓ Statistically significant decrease in the number of OR visits (6 & 20 Minute Dwell), % closed (6 Minute Dwell), time to final closure (20 Minute Dwell) using NPWTi as compared to NPWT.
- ✓ Trend for decrease in the length of hospital stay and higher % improvement in bacterial cultures using NPWTi as compared to NPWT.

DISCUSSION

- ✓ Negative pressure wound therapy with instillation shows promise for the adjunctive treatment of infected wounds that require hospital admission.
- ✓ Georgetown University Medical Center is leading a randomized, controlled prospective, multicenter study objectively examining the efficacy of NPWTi.

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