

[P30] THE ROLE OF IONIC SILVER IN THE HEALING OF DEEP NARROW BEDSORES

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Introduction: The main problem in the management of deep narrow wounds is the growing of granulating tissue from the bottom of the lesion; very often we have a lot of exudate inside the lesion, very difficult to drain outside, that doesn't allow the growing of granulating tissue. Usually we use a dry antiseptic gauze in a rope shape to drain the exudate but the growing of new viable tissue and the healing are very slow and difficult. The aim of this study is to demonstrate that a new technological ionic silver can help to achieve this target.

Methods: The study is still on going. We enrolled 15 non healing medium/heavy exuding deep narrow pressure ulcers on stand by for at least 6 weeks, dressed with an antiseptic dry gauze; we are treating them with a spray powder containing silicon dioxide, ionic silver and chlorhexidine (SiO₂-Ag+Chlorex) before filling the cavity/fistula with dry antiseptic gauze. Dressing change every 48 hours. We are evaluating the filling/healing time.

Results: All wounds improved within the first two weeks of treatment. At the moment 7 lesions have been completely healed: 3 within 4 weeks and 4 within 8 weeks; the other 8 wounds, still in treatment, are improving: there's a significant reduction of depth (about 40% within the first two weeks) and the exudate is better controlled. No new signs of infection, or malodour, or pain.

Discussions: This work demonstrated that SiO₂-Ag+Chlorex spray powder is very effective to promote the growing of granulating tissue in this kind of wounds; it's also a good system to prevent bacterial colonization. Maybe this result is due to the effectiveness against bacterial strain that can damage viable tissues.

Clinical relevance: The clinical relevance of this study is that this new technological ionic silver dressing can be effective not only against infections, but also to promote granulation and healing, especially in these particular bedsores in which bacterial growing can stop the healing process.

References:

[1] R.Cassino et al. Molecular technology for antisepsis and tissue repair. EWMA (European Wound Management Association) 24th European Conference on Advances in Wound Management, 2014. Madrid (Spain)