

VIRTUAL LUNCH MEETING





THE POWER OF DEBRIDING WITH **DEBRISOFT**®

8 JUNE 2021

MAGS MORRISON JAMES INGLE LUNCHTIME 13:00 - 13:45

The power of debriding with Debrisoft®



Mags Morrison

Brand Manager/Regional Clinical Advisor

&

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At the end of this session you will:

- Understand what wound debridement is, who can debride and the purpose of debridement
- Understand in more detail mechanical debridement
- Understand what comprises the Debrisoft[®] range
- Understand the meaning of 'Debrisofting'
- Be aware of new clinical evidence.





Today's meeting

- Theory of debridement: what, who, why?
- Mechanical debridement
- The Debrisoft[®] Family
- Debrisofting
- New evidence
- Q&A



e.Health.Care.





Debridement is defined as removal of foreign matter, dead or damaged tissue and debris.¹









- Any healthcare professional, e.g. by applying a wound dressing using autolytic debridement
- Some methods of debridement are easy to use and require very little training and are therefore ideal for general use and self-care, e.g. modern mechanical debridement (Monofilament Fibre Technology)
- Certain methods of debridement require extra knowledge, skills and competencies (e.g. surgical and sharp debridement, application of larvae and the more technical solutions).





Why debride?

Because devitalised tissue:

- Is a physical barrier to healing
- May induce chronic inflammation
- Can prevent effectiveness of topical treatments
- May cause underestimation of the wound depth
- Is a source of nutrients for bacteria
- Can mask or mimic signs of infection
- Can contribute to a septic response.











Wounds treated with frequent debridement result in significantly shorter healing time.²









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What happens if we do not debride?

- The healing process is impeded
- Exudate volume may increase
- The surrounding skin may become damaged
- Bacteria will proliferate
- The wound may become malodorous
- Wound infection may develop.







What is mechanical debridement?

- The process of physically removing devitalised tissue from the wound bed³
- Modern mechanical debridement is typically carried out using single-use products specifically designed to remove barriers to healing³
- These solutions offer a quick and effective form of debridement that require no specialist training³
- Can be used to physically disrupt wound biofilm³
- Can be used for acute and chronic wounds.³





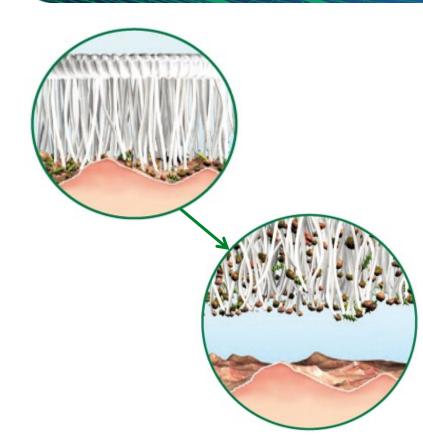
The Debrisoft[®] family







How does Debrisoft[®] work?



- The flexible monofilament fibres, cut to an angled tip are designed to reach all areas of the uneven wound bed
- The fibre tips actively loosen debris and devitalised tissue from the wound
- Debris and keratoses are efficiently removed, even from the surrounding skin
- The fibre composite absorbs and binds the loosened debris and keratoses.





Debrisoft[®] evidence

Debrisoft[®]; the most evidenced form of mechanical debridement:

- Over 100 pieces of clinical evidence on 2929 patients
- Debrisoft[®] is the only form of mechanical debridement recommended by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE).⁴
- The NICE committee concluded that the technology is:
- \checkmark Well tolerated by patients
- ✓ Likely to debride wounds more quickly
- \checkmark Which can result in fewer nurse visits
- \checkmark More cost-effective than other debridement methods.







The power of Debrisofting

New evidence:

- The aim of the audit was to investigate the impact of Debrisofting on wound treatment costs
- Analysis of NHS wound care prescribing data in England.³









By integrating appropriate use of Debrisoft[®] into wound care practice, significant potential savings on prescribing spend could be realised.

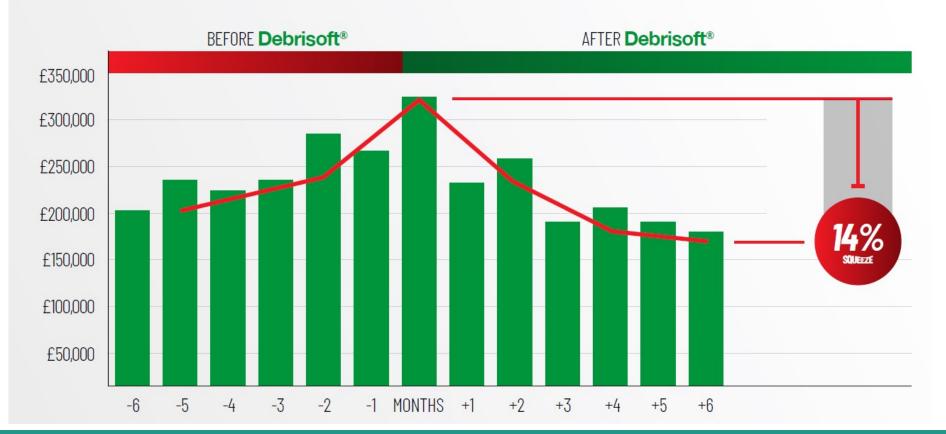






Potential savings

Total wound care cost

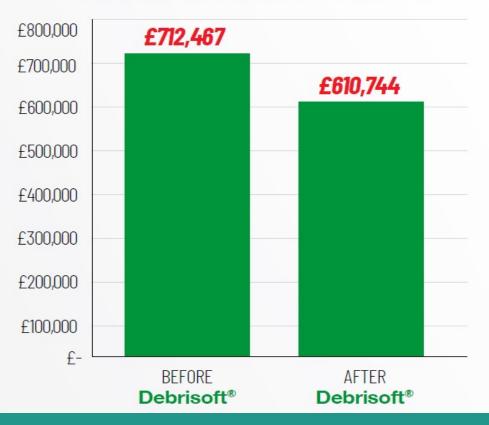








TOTAL 6 MONTHS PRESCRIBED WOUND CARE EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED 486 PATIENTS

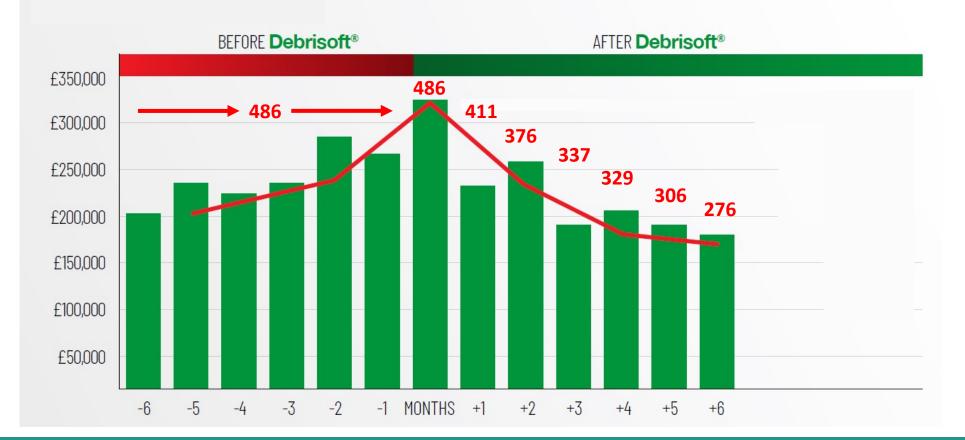








Reduction in patients receiving wound care prescriptions







Dressing	6-months before Debrisoft (£)	6-months after Debrisoft (£)	Difference (£)	Percentage fall (£)
Antimicrobial dressing	146,611.51	97,566.28	49,045.23	33.45
Antimicrobial other	4565.41	4141.42	423.99	9.29
Negative pressure dressing	14,134.97	10,116.82	4018.15	28.43
Negative pressure other	4370.16	1591.14	2779.02	63.59
Non-medicated dressing	532,910.53	447,457.49	85,453.04	16.04
Non-medicated other	9874.05	7399.37	2474.68	25.06
Total	712,466.63	568,272.52	144,194.11	20.24
Debrisoft	0.00	42,471.76		
Totals inc. Debrisoft	712,466.63	610,744.28	101,722.35	14.28





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- Using Debrisoft[®] is likely to result in a reduction in nurse visits and is potentially less expensive than other debridement methods⁴
- Debrisoft[®] could be more cost-effective over the longer term^{3,4}
- Potential savings and reductions on wound care prescriptions for your trust.³







1. Smith et al (2013) Debridement for surgical wounds. Available online:

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7389652/

- 2. Wilcox J, Carter M, Covington S (2013) Frequency of debridement and time to heal: a retrospective cohort study of 312,744 wounds. *JAMA Dermatol* **149(9):** 1050–58
- Burnett J, Kerr A, Morrison M, Ruston A (2021) An audit to assess the impact of prescribing a monofilament fibre debridement pad for patients with unhealed wounds after six months. *J Wound Care* 30(5): 381–8
- 4. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. *The Debrisoft monofilament debridement pad for use in acute or chronic wounds*. NICE Medical technologies guidance 17. Last updated March 2019 [Internet].
 2014. Available online: <u>www.nice.org.uk/guidance/mtg17</u> [accessed 12/05/2021]





Contact us now

If you would like further information on Debrisoft[®] or the recent publication:



Email:

customer.solutions@uk.lrmed.com

Contact: Your local account manager



Visit: www.Lohmann-Rauscher.co.uk







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