



Tissue Viability bulletin

May 2025

The aim of this current awareness bulletin is to provide a digest of recent articles and guidelines on Tissue Viability

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‘Made Easy’ Series - Available from Wounds UK

[Made Easy – Wounds UK](#)

Articles

Drop-In Wound Care: Calgary's Wound Care Model Centred Around People Experiencing Homelessness

People experiencing housing insecurities or homelessness face significant barriers to equitable healthcare. A drop-in wound care service was established to mitigate social barriers and improve accessibility. This model facilitates direct access to a multi-disciplinary team of trauma-informed medical staff on a walk-in basis.

International Wound Journal 2025 22(4) e70179

Unveiling the relationship between pain and bacterial load in venous ulcers with implications in targeted treatment

The relationship between bacteria and venous ulceration pain is well-established and primarily attributable to inflammatory pathways. Fluorescence imaging detects clinically significant bacterial loads and biofilm in real time at the bedside, informing its elimination in an objective manner. We sought to explore the regional co-localization of bacterial fluorescence signals and patient-reported venous ulceration pain, and if objectively targeted bacterial removal can reduce wound-associated pain

Journal of vascular surgery. Venous and lymphatic disorders 2025 Feb 19;13(4):102213



How to take a wound swab

Wound swabbing is a widespread practice undertaken by nurses and other healthcare professionals in various healthcare environments and involves collecting a sample from the wound surface using a sterile swab. The sample acquired from the wound swab is sent for laboratory analysis to assess the level of bioburden present in a wound and to guide treatment decisions.

Nursing Standard 2025 40(4) e12451

Advanced healing potential of simple natural hydrogel loaded with sildenafil in combating infectious wounds

Infected wounds are common clinical injuries that often complicated by inflammation and oxidative stress due to bacterial invasion. These wounds typically suffer from impaired vascularization, which delays healing and increases the risk of complications such as sepsis and chronic wounds.

International Journal of Pharmaceutics: X 2025 Mar 24:9:100328

Efficacy of ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy in the healing of venous leg ulcers

Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy (UGFS) for treating the refluxing venous network beneath and in the vicinity of venous leg ulcers (VLUs) has been used widely. This trial aimed to assess the efficacy and safety of UGFS for treating VLUs (ISRCTN18090073).

Journal of vascular surgery. Venous and lymphatic disorders 2025 Apr 8:102244

Is negative pressure wound therapy beneficial for post-surgical wounds?

Although there is wide variation in the cause, location, and characteristics of chronic wounds, collectively, chronic wounds are a common contemporary problem worldwide, affecting both patient quality of life and the health-care systems caring for them.

Lancet 405(10490) 1646-1647

Negative pressure wound therapy versus usual care in patients with surgical wound healing by secondary intention in the UK (SWHSI-2): an open-label, multicentre, parallel-group, randomised controlled trial

Surgical wound healing by secondary intention (SWHSI) presents a substantial management and financial challenge. Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) has increasingly been used as a treatment despite an absence of comparative evidence of effectiveness. We evaluated the effectiveness of NPWT compared with usual care for improving time to wound healing in patients with an SWHSI.

Lancet 405(10490) 1689–99



The Impact of Nursing Resources on Chronic Wound Management: A Cross-Sectional Analysis

Evaluate the relationship between hospital nursing resources and outcomes among patients with chronic wounds.

Journal of Clinical Nursing, 2025; 0:1–10

Review on Current Advancements in Facilitation of Burn Wound Healing

Burns are common injuries, but their treatment remains challenging due to the complex nature of the wound healing process. Burn wounds are classified into different categories based on their size and depth. Treatment modalities vary significantly across these categories, primarily focusing on the inflammation, proliferation, and remodelling phases of burn wound healing.

Bioengineering 2025 Apr 18;12(4):428.

Diabetic foot infection severity as a predictor of re-ulceration following partial forefoot amputation

Diabetic foot ulcer re-ulceration is a common complication following partial forefoot amputation. Re-ulceration refers to the occurrence of a skin break that penetrates through the epidermis and a portion of the dermis, occurring at any site on either the same or opposite foot where amputation took place. Treatment for diabetic foot ulcers often includes an extended course of local wound care and may entail surgical procedures

Journal of Foot and Ankle Surgery 2025 64(3) 238-242

Best Practice and Guidelines

Cochrane Library 2025

Positron emission tomography-adapted therapy for first-line treatment in adults with Hodgkin lymphoma

Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) is one of the most curable cancers worldwide. Treatment options comprise more- or less-intensified regimens of chemotherapy plus radiotherapy depending on the disease stage. An interim-[18F]-fluorodeoxy-D-glucose (FDG)-positron emission tomography (PET), a procedure to illustrate a tumour's metabolic activity, stage and progression, could be used during treatment to distinguish between individuals who are good or poor early responders to therapy.

Available from:

cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010533.pub3/epdf/full

Cochrane Library 2025

Treatment for ulnar neuropathy at the elbow

Ulnar neuropathy at the elbow (UNE) is the second most common entrapment neuropathy after carpal tunnel syndrome. Treatment may be conservative or surgical, but optimal management remains controversial. This is an update of a review first published in 2011 and previously updated in 2012 and 2016

Available from:

cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD006839.pub5/epdf/full



Cochrane Library 2025

Abdominal drainage to prevent intraperitoneal abscess after appendectomy for complicated appendicitis

Appendectomy, the surgical removal of the appendix, is performed primarily for acute appendicitis. People who undergo appendectomy for complicated appendicitis, defined as gangrenous or perforated appendicitis, are more likely to suffer postoperative complications in comparison to uncomplicated appendicitis. The routine use of abdominal drainage to reduce postoperative complications after appendectomy for complicated appendicitis is controversial

Available from:

cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010168.pub5/epdf/full

Wounds UK 2025

Management of cavity wounds in practice

Cavities can occur in wounds of most aetiologies, including leg ulcers (LUs), diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs), pressure ulcers (PUs) and in patients with surgical wound dehiscence. Definitions of cavity wounds in the literature are varied, plus these can be complex wounds — so identification and assessment in practice can be a challenge.

Available from: [Mol25 BPS cavity-wounds WUK-WEB-1.pdf](#)

Cochrane Library 2025

Blood transfusion strategies for major bleeding in trauma

Trauma is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Research shows that haemorrhage and trauma-induced coagulopathy are reversible components of traumatic injury, if identified and treated early. Lack of consensus on definitions and transfusion strategies hinders the translation of this evidence into clinical practice.

Available from:

cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD012635.pub2/epdf/full

Cochrane Library 2025

Prevention of infection in aortic or aortoiliac peripheral arterial reconstruction

Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) results from the narrowing of arteries. Aortic aneurysms – abnormal dilatations in artery walls – are a related concern. For severe cases, arterial reconstruction surgery is the treatment option. Surgical site infections (SSIs) are a feared and common complication of vascular surgery. These infections have a significant global healthcare impact. Evaluating the effectiveness of preventive measures is essential.

Available from:

cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD015192.pub2/epdf/full