



Tissue Viability Bulletin

November 2024

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Articles

Patients' experiences with the application of medical adhesives to the skin: a qualitative systematic review

Medical adhesives provide securement of medical devices, facilitate skin protection and allow non-invasive monitoring. Application and removal of medical adhesives can result in pain, dermatitis, trauma or other skin lesions

BMJ Open 2024 14 e089773.

Protocols in wound healing: Evidence-based or mere rituals?

- Many recommendations in wound healing protocols are mere rituals, based on beliefs and traditions.
- Wounds with a good evolution may not need to be cleaned or debrided at each dressing change.
- Scabs represent physiological epithelialization and may be the inspiration for research into new dressings.
- In this article, the authors reflect on the need to eliminate traditional recommendations that are not based on evidence and common sense.

International Wound Journal 2024 21 e70062.

Introducing playing games and a fun element to help deliver wound care education

Education and personal development are key components in nursing not only for mandatory revalidation with the Nursing and Midwifery Council, but to ensure that up-to-date, evidence-based care is being delivered in partnership with the people we professionally care for. Tissue viability is a specialty that is relevant for all the people we care for and relevant for all staff involved in any person's care journey.

Wounds UK 2024 20(4) 72-75



Empowering patients to take control: Versatile dressings and their role in wound progression and improving patient quality of life – a case series

Wound treatment goals can vary depending on the type and severity of the wound, as well as the overall health and needs of the patients. Each wound requires a tailored approach based on the patient's condition and circumstances. Identifying the treatment aim of a wound, alongside its location, size and depth plays a significant role in determining appropriate care

Wounds UK 2024 20(4) 57-63

Chapter 25 - Wound Care

Dermatological procedures are commonplace in an outpatient primary care setting, and providers need to be prepared to provide appropriate postoperative care. In addition, some patients, depending on their comorbidities and other factors, may develop slow-healing and chronic wounds, or the clinician may partner in the follow-up office care of patients with more complex surgical needs. When required, wound care in an outpatient clinical setting begins with a thorough assessment of the lesion and understanding of its etiology. A comprehensive examination of a patient's health status provides the basis for how a wound ought to be managed for successful healing. This chapter provides a summary of the phases of wound healing, followed by an overview of the diverse types of wounds, and concludes with practical guidance on wound care techniques and approaches to management.

Ustatine, R (2025) *Dermatologic Procedures in Office Practice*. 2nd Edition, Elsevier Inc, London

Best Practice and Guidelines

Cochrane Library 2024

Single-incision versus conventional multi-incision laparoscopic appendicectomy for suspected uncomplicated appendicitis

Appendicectomy is a well-established surgical procedure to manage acute appendicitis. The operation was historically performed as an open procedure and is currently performed using minimally invasive surgical techniques. A recent development in appendicectomy technique is the introduction of single-incision laparoscopic surgery.

Available from: cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD009022.pub3/epdf/full

Wounds UK 2024

Developing best practice for wound management in paediatric patients, second edition

In 2014, the first edition of this document was published (Rodgers et al, 2014), addressing the need for clear and concise guidance for UK clinicians as to how to deliver optimal care to paediatric patients with wounds. There were, at this time, no existing UK guidelines in this area for healthcare professionals who work with paediatric patients.

Available from: [CLI24 paediatric-patients WUK-WEB.pdf](#)



Wounds UK 2024

Prevention and early identification of lower limb skin injuries: The role of the podiatrist

Maintaining healthy skin on the lower limb is crucial in preventing a range of complications, particularly for individuals with conditions that increase the risk of skin injuries, such as diabetes or skin conditions. Podiatrists, as specialists in the foot and ankle, play a vital role in early identification and prevention of lower limb skin injuries.

Available from: [Multi24 CD Podiatrist DFJ-WEB.pdf](#)

Wounds UK 2024

Effectively assessing ABPI in leg ulcer patients

Arterial assessment is a fundamental aspect of lower limb ulceration assessment; the most common form of objective arterial assessment is the measurement of ankle brachial pressure index (ABPI). However, research by Gray et al (2018) showed that 40% of people with leg ulcers either had not received an ABPI assessment, or it was unclear whether a recording had been taken. The reasons for lack of ABPI measurement include many factors, such as staff capability, equipment availability, lack of time/service capacity, and complexity of interpretation of results

Available from: [MESI24 BPS ABPI WUK-web-v2.pdf](#)

Wounds UK 2024

Primary and secondary prevention in lower leg wounds

According to data on wounds in the UK, it has been calculated that there were over 1 million ulcers of the lower limb, which equates to 2% of the adult population having a lower limb ulcer (Guest et al, 2020). In patients with underlying conditions such as venous disease, venous leg ulceration (VLUs) can develop easily – either spontaneously or as a result of mild trauma or injury – and often becomes a repeated cycle of non-healing and/ or recurrence [Box 1]. Overall, only half of all people with VLUs heal within 12 months, and recurrence is common (Guest et al, 2018). It cost the NHS £8.3 billion to manage an estimated 3.8 million patients with a wound in 2017/2018 (Guest et al, 2020).

Available from: [LR24 BPS Prevention WUK-web-v2.pdf](#)

Wounds UK 2024

Demystifying infection in the diabetic foot

There are over 5 million people living with diabetes in the UK (Diabetes UK, 2023), with the global diabetes prevalence rising rapidly. The total number of people living with diabetes increased from 108 million in 1980 to 422 million in 2014 (World Health Organization, 2023).

Available from: [MULTI24 CD FDUK WUK WEB.pdf](#)



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