



# Tissue Viability Bulletin      October 2022

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## Articles

### **Digital photo at discharge: a way of monitoring surgical wounds**

*Many healthcare-associated infections are caused by surgical-site infection. Research shows that using a photo at discharge can help reduce readmissions for surgical-site infection. A three-month pilot of a digital web-based platform called Isla was carried out at Liverpool Heart and Chest Hospital NHS Foundation Trust to test whether it could support photo at discharge. The results indicated that Isla is a useful platform for supporting implementation of the model, as well as enabling real-time wound monitoring after discharge. The approach has the potential to identify patients who develop infections or delayed wound healing after they go home, so early advice and treatment can be offered.*

Nursing Times 2022 118 (9) 37-40

### **Moisture-associated skin damage: a framework to guide decision making**

*Moisture-associated skin damage (MASD) is the term used to describe a range of skin damage caused by the direct contact of body fluids with the skin (Gray et al, 2021). Recently, the International Classification of Diseases-11 (ICD-11) (World Health Organization, 2022) referred to this class of skin damage as irritant contact dermatitis due to friction, sweating or contact with body fluids (EK02.2).*

British Journal of Nursing 2022 311 (15) S4-S6

### **The influence zone: a critical performance measure for negative pressure wound therapy systems**

*This article provides an introduction to the theory of, what is termed, the 'influence zone' in the context of negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT). It is a quantitative bioengineering performance measure for NPWT systems, to indicate their effectiveness, namely, how far from the wound bed edges a specific system is able to deliver effective mechano-stimulation into the periwound, and at which intensity.*

British Journal of Nursing 2022 311 (15) S8-S12



### **Working in partnership to implement change in wound dressings use**

*Wound care provision relies on safety, effectiveness, patient acceptance and accessibility of selected wound management products, supported by a sound education programme.*

*Challenges with changing patient needs and service provision before and during the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in new training and service delivery programmes to manage increased prevalence of wounds with dwindling resources.*

British Journal of Nursing 2022 311 (15) S14-S20

### **Holistic care of patients with diabetic foot ulcers during the COVID-19 era: integration of Henderson's Need Theory**

*The COVID-19 pandemic has inhibited the practice of diabetic foot ulcer care, particularly in the community. Comprehensive theory-based nursing care is needed to prevent further complications. Unfortunately, a study combining theory with nursing care in diabetic foot ulcer care has not been explored. When caring for patients with diabetic foot ulcers, who are also at increased risk of severe complications from COVID-19, it is important to take a holistic view of the patient and consider all of their needs and the factors affecting them.*

British Journal of Nursing 2022 311 (15) S38-S49

### **Protective equipment-related pressure ulcers in healthcare workers during COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic review**

*This systematic review was carried out to examine pressure ulcers in healthcare staff due to the use of protective equipment during COVID-19 pandemic and the precautions taken to prevent these injuries.*

Journal of Tissue Viability 2022 31 (2) 213-220

### **Risk factors for the development and evolution of deep tissue injuries: A systematic review**

*The aim of this systematic review is to identify the current epidemiological evidence indicating the unique risk factors for deep tissue injury (DTI) compared to grade I-IV pressure injury (PI), the proportion of DTI which evolve rather than resolve and the anatomical distribution of DTI.*

Journal of Tissue Viability 2022 31 (3) 426-423

## **Best Practice and Guidelines**

### **Cochrane Library 2022**

#### **Water for wound cleansing**

*Although various solutions have been recommended for cleansing wounds, normal saline is favoured as it is an isotonic solution and is not thought to interfere with the normal healing process. Tap water is commonly used in community settings for cleansing wounds because it is easily accessible, efficient and cost-effective; however, there is an unresolved debate about its use*

Available from:

<https://www.cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD003861.pub4/epdf/full>



### **Cochrane Library 2022**

#### Laser therapy for treating hypertrophic and keloid scars

*Hypertrophic and keloid scars are common skin conditions resulting from abnormal wound healing. They can cause itching, pain and have a negative physical and psychological impact on patients' lives. Different approaches are used aiming to improve these scars, including intralesional corticosteroids, surgery and more recently, laser therapy. Since laser therapy is expensive and may have adverse effects, it is critical to evaluate the potential benefits and harms of this therapy for treating hypertrophic and keloid scars.*

Available from:

<https://www.cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011642.pub2/epdf/full>

### **The Society of Tissue Viability 2022**

#### Postoperative Packing of Perianal Abscess Cavities (PPAC2): randomized clinical trial

Perianal abscess is common. Traditionally, postoperative perianal abscess cavities are managed with internal wound packing, a practice not supported by evidence. The aim of this randomized clinical trial (RCT) was to assess if non-packing is less painful and if it is associated with adverse outcomes.

Available from: [Postoperative Packing of Perianal Abscess Cavities \(PPAC2\): randomized clinical trial \(societyoftissueviability.org\)](https://www.societyoftissueviability.org/postoperative-packing-of-perianal-abscess-cavities-ppac2-randomized-clinical-trial)

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