Open wounds:

Treatment utilizing the PICO System

In wounds which responded, PICO sNPWT has been shown to advance chronic wounds towards healing on average 10 weeks earlier than predicted with standard wound care dressings*1

Some examples of appropriate wounds

Diabetic foot ulcer**
Venous leg ulcer**
Pressure ulcer**
Surgical dehiscence**
Amputation site**
Traumatic wound**

** Low to moderate exudate
Note: Please refer to the IFU for a full list of indications and Contraindications

Is this wound appropriate for PICO sNPWT?

Step 1 Exudate levels

Does the wound have low to moderate levels of exudate?

*Low <300ml
**Moderate 300ml to 1L
***High >1L

Yes Continue to Step 2
No Not appropriate

Step 2 Wound size

Does the wound fit under 1 of the 8 PICO Dressings?

Yes Continue to Step 3
No Not appropriate

Recommendation: Choosing a dressing size that is slightly larger than the wound allows the benefits of negative pressure to extend to the periwound area

Step 3 Wound depth

Note: NPWT requires direct contact with the wound bed. Prior to application, assess the wound to determine depth and if a filler would be required

Does the PICO System conform to the wound bed?

Yes Begin application
No Continue to Step 4, prior to application

Wound bed depth <0.5cm

Wounds <0.5cm in depth are likely to require a foam or gauze NPWT filler. Appropriate for wounds up to 4.5cm.

*Based on 5 out of 9 wounds responding; wound mean duration prior to study 44 weeks, study size n=9.

Step 4 Fillers

Antimicrobial gauze 15cm x 17cm

Note: Gauze should loosely fill to the surface of the wound. Avoid over packing

Foam dressing 10cm x 12.5cm

Note: Please refer to the IFU for information regarding possible tissue ingrowth when using foam filler

Wear instructions:

• At the healthcare professional’s discretion, a PICO dressing may be left in place for up to 7 days, depending on level of exudate
• When a filler is used, the filler and the PICO dressing should be changed 2 to 3 times a week, according to the local clinical protocol and manufacturer’s instructions
• Foam should be changed at least 3 times per week and gauze at least 2 times per week
• Indication- PICO 7 and PICO 14 can be used in combination with Graduated Compression Therapy in the management of Venous Leg Ulcers

Note: Please refer to the IFU for a full list of indications and Contraindications
Case Studies with PICO™ System

Case 1: Chronic vascular

Background
- 77-year-old male was being treated for a wound that had failed to heal using conventional wound management therapy for over 1 year. The patient had previously suffered a stroke
- The patient was initially treated with RENASYS™ NPWT for 2 months in the hospital to encourage granulation, but in order to allow the patient to be discharged treatment was switched over to PICO sNPWT

PICO sNPWT intervention
- PICO sNPWT ended 6 weeks later after which time it was deemed the wound had progressed sufficiently to closure to justify a switch to conventional wound therapy

Case 2: Traumatic wounds

Background
- 68-year-old female. Cirrhosis with former chronic alcohol abuse, arteriopathy of the lower limbs and type I diabetes. Undertaking of a transmetatarsal amputation revealing an osteoarthritis at the level of the proximal interphalangeal joint which was beyond any therapeutic management. The post-operative outcome was somewhat satisfactory. But the risk of further necrosis led to the ablation of the sutures. As a result: dehiscence measuring 7cm x 3cm x 1.5cm

PICO sNPWT intervention
- Initiation of treatment with RENASYS G
- At day 29 (3 weeks), switched to PICO sNPWT with gauze filling due to decreasing exudate
- The wound progressed until total closure after 23 days of PICO treatment

Key studies to reference:
Kirsner et al., (2018) The effectiveness of a sNPWT system, compared to tNPWT in the treatment of chronic ulcers of lower extremities

More ways to learn about the PICO System:
Customer Care/NPWT Clinical Hotline: 1-800-876-1261
Reimbursement Hotline: 866-988-3491
www.possiblewithpico.com