

Negative Pressure Wound Therapy

Prospera Propel™ Technology's Evidence

Wound Care Solutions

The Importance of Flow through an NPWT Dressing for Proper Exudate and Negative Pressure Management¹

Summary

A study was performed to characterize pressure and exudate management efficacy on systems utilizing Prospera Propel™ technology to achieve a known continuous air flow rate on modeled wounds and compare to systems with no air leak or non-continuous air flow.

Background

Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) has extensive evidence demonstrating benefits for healing chronic and hard-to-heal wounds^{2-7.}

- » Pressure helps to contract the wound and stimulate cellular proliferation in generating granulation tissue^{2,8}
- » Exudate management ensures the removal of inhibitors of wound healing, and the inflow of interstitial fluid brings biomolecules that promote wound healing^{2,8}

Some wounds treated with NPWT do not respond to treatment and develop complications such as maceration, infection, or wound degradation^{2.} Why?

- » Inadequate airflow through a dressing allows exudate to accumulate
- » Exudate accumulation reduces pressure at the wound bed and causes maceration
- » Failure to deliver prescribed pressure to the wound bed may cause delayed healing
- » Mismanaged NPWT leads to complications

To properly manage wound bed pressure, a NPWT dressing requires airflow to remove exudate from the wound. This study evaluated the differences between active control and passive control enabled by incorporating Prospera Propel™ technology in the NPWT dome interface.



Methods

Prospera Propel™ technology connected to a single-lumen NPWT system was compared to a closed wound system and two market-leading dual lumen systems.

- » Testing utilized an acrylic wound model with 125 cm³ volume
- » All wound models dressed with the identical drape and black foam
- » Pressure applied to wound bed measured under the wound filler
- » Simulated exudate was introduced distal to the dome
- » A 50-cc wound pre-fill was utilized to eliminate dead space in the model wound
- » NPWT devices placed 3 feet above wound model and set to deliver 125mmHg to the wound bed

NPWT Systems Evaluated

- » Closed system (NP with no air-leak)
- » Prospera Propel in Table
- » Dual-Lumen System 1 (NPWT system for home)
- » Dual-Lumen System 2 (NPWT system for hospital)

Conditions Evaluated

- » NPWT managed in a single wound model
- » NPWT management in two wound models connected to one NPWT system

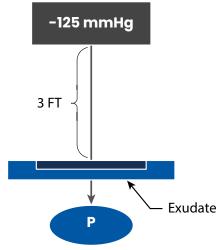


Figure 1 Experimental Design



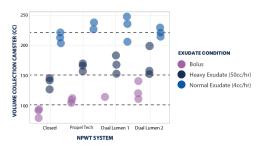
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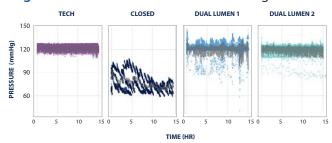
Results - Exudate and Pressure Management in a Single Wound

Figure 2 Exudate Management in Single Wounds



	Propel	Closed	Dual Lumen 1	Dual Lumen 2
Percent Exudate in Canister	83.8%	75.4%	82.4%	78.2%
Retained Exudate	44.2	68.8*	48.8	61.1

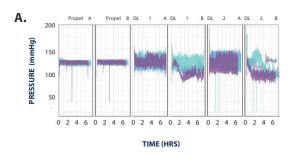
Figure 3 Pressure Data Over Time in a Single Wound



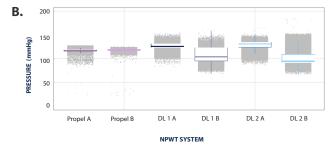
	Propel	Closed	Dual Lumen 1	Dual Lumen 2
Avg. Pressure (± 3σ; mmHg)	121.6±11.3	76.3±49.0	122.8±17.3	121.9±9.7
Percent ±10 mmHg of 125 mmHg	99.2%	0%	96.9%	97%

Table 1 Summary Data for Single Wound Model Training

Results - Pressure Management in 2 Y-Connected Wounds



Displays pressure data against time.



Box and whisker plot with \pm 10 mmHg from target pressure and individual pressure measurements.

Figure 4 Pressure Management in Y-Connected Wounds

Conclusion

Prospera Propel™ technology allows single lumen systems to show performance benefits when compared to dual lumen, no-leak systems in certain conditions. The controlled leak allows a single-lumen system to manage pressure and exudate similarly to dual-lumen systems in one wound.

- Closed system unable to maintain pressure or properly manage exudate
- Dual-lumen system had a larger dynamic range than the continuous controlled leak condition

When using a Y-connector, Prospera Propel™ Technology at both wounds allowed the single-lumen system to properly manage pressure where dual-lumen system could not in the unmonitored wound (DL 1 B and DL 2 B).

References

1. Jonathan Cayce, Ph.D. MS, et al., The Importance of Flow through an NPWT Dressing for Proper Exudate and Negative Pressure Management poster presentation SAWC Fall 2023 2. Orlov et al. Int. Wound J. 2023, 3. Agarwal et al. J Clinical Orthopedics and Trauma 2019, 4. Wynn et al. J of Tissue Viability 2019, 5. Revesz et al. Jt Dis Relat Surg 2022, 6. Rentea et al. J of Surgical Research 2013, 7. Pedrazzi et al. Adv in Wound Care. 2021, 8. Malmsjo et al. ePlasty 2011

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